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NORTH CAROLINA

University Magazine,



PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

PHILANTHROPIC AND DIALECTIC SOCIETIES.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

EDITORS:

PHI.

ST. CLAIR HESTER,
H. W. LEWIS.

DI.

T. W. VALENTINE,
M. W. EGERTON.

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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.

Something Everybody Ought to Know.

How to promote digestion, keep the body healthy, and the mind clear, and how to avoid stomach and liver troubles, and distressing headaches, are problems easily solved by the use of Ayer's Pills. ** For the cure of Headache, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the most effective medicine I ever used.—Robert K. James, Dorchester, Mass.

I have found Ayer's Pills an invaluable remedy for Headaches. For a long time I had suffered intolerably with this complaint, and Ayer's Pills are the first medicine that really gave me relief. They are truly a wonderful medicine.—J. S. Housnet, Rehersburg, Pa.

HEALTH IMPROVED.

For months I was greatly afflicted with Indigestion, Liver Complaint, and Constipation. I tried various remedies, but found nothing to help me until I commenced using Ayer's Pills. After taking one box my health was so much improved that I procured another. Before I had finished the second box my health was completely restored.—Jos. Aubin, Hocto Block, High st., Holyoke, Mass.

I suffered for months with stomach and liver troubles. My food did not digest, my bowels were sore and constipated, and my back and head ached incessantly. I tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills benefited me at once. I took them regularly for nearly a month, and my health was completely restored.—D. W. Baine, New Berne, N. C.

COMPLETE CURE.

I had been a sufferer for many years from Dyspepsia and Liver troubles, and found no permanent relief until I commenced taking Ayer's Pills. They have effected a complete cure.—G. W. Mooney, Walla Walla, W. T.

For many years I suffered from Liver Complaint, and a disordered stomach. I tried the best physicians in the state, but received no help from them. I was compelled to give up business, had neither strength nor ambition, and suffered constantly. I finally began taking Ayer's Pills, and, before I had finished the first box, my health was greatly improved. After taking four boxes I was completely cured, and have been perfectly well ever since.—J. L. Nighswander, Ashley, Pa.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills have been the only medicine needed in my house for a number of years. They never fail.—William Dow, Maine, Minn.

THE BEST

Remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, or Neuralgia, is Ayer's Pills. ** I know no one who has suffered more than myself from the distress and torment of Gout. My case, which was of great severity, and of long standing, was completely cured by taking Ayer's Pills.—Hildred O. G. Dana, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For several years I suffered from the torturing pains of Neuralgia. At last I discovered a remedy in Ayer's Pills, which cured me of a severe attack of this disease, and has since kept me free from it.—Mrs. Jane Benson, Sand Hill, Mich.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine used in my

Family

They keep the liver, stomach, and bowels in perfect condition, and are the best medicine I know of.—J. H. Kirkpatrick, Piedmont, S. C.

Until recently I have been troubled with Rheumatism during every rainy season since I came to California. Last fall, when the rain came on, I began taking Ayer's Pills, and continued using them for a month. I am happy to say that I have been perfectly free from Rheumatism ever since.—David Cook, Placerville, Cal.

A sufferer from Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Neuralgia, for the last twenty years, I have spent dollar after dollar for medicine, with very little benefit. Learning, recently, that Ayer's Pills were highly recommended in such cases, I procured a box, and took them according to directions. They have benefited me more than any other

Medicine

I have ever taken.—P. R. Rogers, Needmore, Ind.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the most thorough remedy I know of for Rheumatism. I suffered for months with this painful affection, and, after trying many remedies, without finding relief, began taking Ayer's Pills. I felt better in less than twenty-four hours after taking them, and, in less than a month, was completely cured.—R. E. Middleton, Leigh, Pa.

For the purposes of a cathartic, and as a stimulant to the stomach, liver, and bowels, the safest and mildest remedy is

Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

THE
UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1887.

Old Series Vol. XX.
New Series Vol. VII.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

NO. I

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M. W. EDGERTON.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

HINTON JAMES,

The first Student of the University of North Carolina.

[Extracts from an address by President Battle, on University Day, October 12th, 1880.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Twelve months ago I told you of the beginning of the first session of 1795. I gave you a picture of the grand disappointment of the opening day, January 15th, of the leafless trees all around standing gaunt and weird in the dreary winter rain; of the half-finished Old East rearing its solitary two storied roof in the midst of a wide area of forest, then densely covered with undergrowth, the campus not distinguished by any enclosure, the elemental stones of our gray, old rock-fence, still lying in moss-covered picturesqueness on the rugged ground. I told you of Gov. Speight and his official friends and of Trustees of the University and the inevitable editor of the weekly paper of the day riding from the new seat of Government, to open the new University. And then I introduced to you the solitary professor, acting President, graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, Rev. David Ker, in all the stately dignity of those old days, standing ready to receive the distinguished visitors. But I was obliged to confess that when the doors were opened, there was not heard the clamorous rush of students intent on filling up the

Weeks Collection

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University halls. There sounded only the sighing of the cheerless wind, the pattering of the pitiless rain-drops,—the lugubrious whisperings of the chilled assembly. The truth of history compels me to say that all the splendid prognostications of newspapers and Trustees resulted in *not one student*.

I showed you however that this inauspicious beginning was the prelude to better things. Soon the first student came in—journeying all the way, hundreds of miles, from the lower Cape Fear, on horseback doubtless, saddle-bags between his legs. We can well imagine that there was no severe examination of *him*. I do not find that he was rejected on a single study. The acting President took down his pedigree with eager alacrity and as the primeval predecessor of our worthy Bursar gathered in the tuition money, it jingled mournfully in the hollow treasury.

For a short while HINTON JAMES composed the entire student force of the University of North Carolina.

[After humorously describing the advantages and disadvantages of being the only student, the speaker proceeded.]

I pity thy loneliness, but I envy thy distinction, HINTON JAMES, worthy leader of a long line of illustrious students—Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Cabinet Officers, Foreign Ministers, Senators, Representatives, Assemblymen, Judges, leaders of the bar, well-balanced jurymen, Bishops, Moderators, D. D's., LL. D's., Ph. D's., Poets, Historians, Editors, Generals and Commodores, Physicians and Engineers, and last but not less useful than any of these, the unambitious classes, who are the support and balance wheels of society, the farmers, merchants, mechanics, captains of industry. Thou wert the Daniel Boone of higher education, the Kit Carson to explore and map out the new fields of literature and science, the Christopher Columbus of the New World of North Carolina culture. May the young men now before me copy thy diligence and not fall below thy success!

But Mr. JAMES was not long in the possession of the honors and perplexities resulting from his lonely position. Students rapidly came in and before the session was out nearly one hundred of the best young men of North Carolina and the adjacent States appeared and the full panoply of the University was assumed, the Faculty complete, and all the classes—Senior, Junior, Sophomore and Freshman—represented, and Options too, then as now a necessary and honorable part of our organization.

I have found among the University Archives a short letter from HINTON JAMES, giving some reminiscences of his stay here. I know that you will be interested in it. The handwriting is of the best and his recollections at the end of forty-three years are exact, as is proved by the records of the University.

WILMINGTON, N. C., October 20, 1838.

MR. W. H. OWEN, *Chapel Hill*:

DEAR SIR—I received your favor some few days ago, expressing a wish that I would communicate to you some facts relative to the commencement of our College. This letter would have been answered at an earlier date, but at that time I was just recovering from a severe attack of typhus fever.

In the last few days I have examined some old papers with a view of revising my recollection, but I found them so much injured from the mice and other causes, that I could make nothing of them. My memory does not serve to say but very little.

Board the first year was fifteen dollars per session, thirty dollars per year, with the steward, who was then a Mr. Taylor. The first President of the institution was a Mr. Kerr, an Irish Presbyterian preacher, who on leaving Chapel Hill commenced the practice of the law. The first assistant that Parson Kerr had was a Mr. Charles Harris; who remained until Mr. Joseph Caldwell was engaged by the Trustees. Mr. Harris shortly after Mr. Caldwell's arrival left the College and commenced the practice of the law.

Maurice and Alfred Moore, sons of Judge A. Moore, of Brunswick county, N. C., and Richard Eagles, a connection of the Messrs. Moore, were the students that entered College next to me, and at about the same time John Taylor, son of the then steward, and who was and perhaps is now, Clerk of the Court of the county of Orange, entered. Next to him were the sons of Col. Burton, of Granville county, viz.: Hutchins Burton, Frank and Robert Burton; also at the same time, William M. Sneed, son of Stephen Sneed, of Williamsborough, Granville.

The first semi-annual examination was attended by Gov. Richard D. Speight and lady, from New Bern, John Haywood, Public Treasurer, Gen. Davie, from Halifax county, Mr. James Hogg, from near Hillsborough, Judge A. Moore, from Brunswick county, N. C. I do not recollect any others. Mr. James Hogg, Gen. Davie and John

Haywood were very active and attentive to the Institution, and others might have been equally so but my memory does not enable me to designate them. I am not able to state with any precision any number of students in College during my stay at the Institution. The first semi-annual examination appeared to excite but little interest. Mrs. Speight was the only lady that attended the examination, and I do not think that there were more than a dozen gentlemen all included, that attended. The whole business of examination and speaking only occupied one day, there was then one week's vacation given.

Please present my most respectful respects to Gov. Swain and assure him that I sincerely regret that I cannot say more on this subject; that it would give me great pleasure at all times to add to his convenience in any way that I possibly could.

I am, dear sir, with sentiments of respect and regard,

Your obedient Servant,

H. JAMES.

There was no particular dress for the students directed by the Trustees or Faculty during my stay at the Institution. They dressed as fancy or convenience dictated.

H. J.

What Mr. JAMES calls "the examination" was likewise the first "Commencement" of the University, July 10th. Note the contrast between the "one lady" and the "dozen gentlemen" of 1795, and the brilliant assemblages which have annually for many years honored and adorned similar occasions. The acting President, who spelt his name Ker, removed to the Mississippi Territory, and by the favor of President Jefferson, became a Federal Judge.

Of the early students named in Mr. JAMES's letter, Alfred Moore, grandfather of Alfred Moore Waddell of our day, became a prominent politician and was at one time Speaker of the House of Commons. His brother Maurice, was also for many years member of the General Assembly from Brunswick. Eagles was a prominent citizen of Wilmington. Eagles (not Eagle) Island is named after his family. Two of the Burtons also entered public life. Hutchings became member of Congress and Governor of the State, and Robert was a Judge of the Superior Court. Sneed was a most respectable and prominent citizen of his county, engaged in agriculture, often a member of the Legislature. Taylor was a very influential and faithful man. He was grandfather of our Professor Graves.

Our records show that Mr. JAMES was a diligent and successful student. He seemed to excel in English composition. It was then the custom for each student to read an essay in presence of all the students and the Faculty every Saturday morning. A roll of honor was kept and the names of the best writers with their subjects were entered on this roll. I have it before me. HINTON JAMES appears on it quite often. His selections of subjects show a bias towards science and political economy. At one time he discoursed on "The Uses of the Sun"; at another on "The Two Motions of the Earth"; at another on "The Commerce of Britain," a subject of exciting interest in that year of Jay's Treaty, and the fiery discussions regarding it. We find his name also on the roll of honor for a composition on the Slave Trade, the abolition of which was being urged with signal ability by Wilberforce and others. Another topic was "The Effect which Northern Climates have on the Minds and Bodies of the Inhabitants." There were two of his essays for which I would cheerfully give their weight in gold. On November 21st, 1795, he holds forth on "The Pleasures of College Life" and the next week on "The Plagues of College Life." It is the latter which I particularly desire to see. What could have been the plagues of college life at that early day? What venomous serpent entered this Paradise to sting its life and poison its pleasures? Was he in the shape of the college bore? Was that dreadful personage born as early as November 28th, 1795? About the time I graduated, a student was prosecuted for this crime. A judge was placed on the bench; a jury was impanelled, the criminal was arraigned, the indictment was read: The charge was that he feloniously, wilfully and of malice aforethought had killed and murdered one hour, the property of a certain student. A second count in the bill charged that the prisoner was in general terms a "common bore," "*communis Terebra Major*," and therefore at common law a public nuisance. Two of our ablest students appeared as attorneys. Bernard Gretter, a youth of extraordinary endowments by nature, prosecuted with signal power. Zeb Vance defended with wit and eloquence, which were earnests of his subsequent brilliant career. The prisoner was convicted. Let his fate be a solemn warning to those of you, aspiring to engage in similar nefarious conduct.

After graduating in 1798, Mr. JAMES led a useful and honorable life. In 1807, 1808 and 1809 he was a member of the House of Commons from the county of New Hanover, ex-Judge and ex-Governor

Samuel Ashe being his colleague in the Senate. When Hamilton Fulton was brought from England at a salary of \$6,000 a year as chief engineer for making navigable our water courses, JAMES was his first assistant on the Cape Fear. In the spring of 1879 I visited Wilmington. I was taken by that estimable gentleman, Henry Nutt, to see the stone wall built across New Inlet in order to force all the waters of the river through the main channel. At various points along the river Mr. Nutt showed me the engineering work of HINTON JAMES, executed sixty years ago, conferring blessings on the commerce of Wilmington to this day.

There are many descendants of our first student in North Carolina and elsewhere. There is one of them, bearing the honored name of his grandfather, residing in New York. Since I came here as President I received a letter from another. The University was closed when he was of College age. He had entangled himself in matrimony. Several children were tugging at his coat tail. His College days are over. But with brave spirit he is improving himself at home and he asked me to direct his studies. Never did I write a letter with greater pleasure and satisfaction than in complying with so reasonable a request from a grandson of the first student of the University.

Like HINTON JAMES, my young friends, you are writing your records in the books of the University. Your successes and failures are all set down. Shall descendants of yours, as they trace your history here, point with pride to these pages, or shall the blush of shame mantle on their cheeks as they fix their eyes on the base record, telling of opportunities lost, kindly offers spurned, the filthy path to disgrace and ruin and misery chosen instead of the ascending road to usefulness and happiness and honor—the ways of a hog preferred to those of a man?. The meagre notes of your career which our Faculty with their fallible hands set down will be duplicated in terrible detail and fiery distinctness in the books of Heaven. And those eternal pages will surely be shown in the blaze of all pervading light to your glorious happiness or horrible torment. Choose ye this day, whom ye will serve. If the Devil be God, serve him; but if, which all Christians know, Jehovah be God, then give all the energies of your body, and mind and soul to our All-wise and All-good Father.

THE CRISIS OF HASTINGS.

The greatest events in history have turned on the smallest pivots. The destinies not only of a nation but even of the world have hung tremulous on the issue of a single battle. Had Marathon yielded to the hordes of Asia, the first great civilization would have groaned in bondage. The fate of the world hung in the balance at Chalons until the Crescent trailed beneath the triumphant Banner of Christ.

There is a pivot on which has turned the mighty current of modern history—the pivot of Hastings. Of this battle was born the English race, with its language, its liberties, its religion, and its destinies.

The cause of this crisis was the ambition of William the Norman. Using as a pretext the forced pledge of captive Harold, he landed an army on the shores of England to establish himself and his followers as masters of the Saxons.

For eight months preceding this event, Normandy rang with the noise and din of preparations for the impending battle; and after many disasters from contrary winds, the Norman fleet landed on the 28th of September, 1066, on the shores of England. By merciless ravages upon the maritime towns, the invader forced the Saxon king to fight. But Harold wisely refrained from attacking; for his forces were raw and hastily summoned. Forced to battle, he resolved to fight on ground of his own selection, and intrenched himself on the hill of Senlac. It was near Hastings, a position which covered London and forced the Norman army to concentrate. From the golden dawn of the mellow October morning until the bloody setting of the autumnal sun, the tumult of battle sounded like the hollow roar of the storm-tossed sea. The daring and impetuosity of the Normans was matched by the dogged determination and perseverance of the Saxons. Again and again did Duke William hurl his troops upon the Saxon front; again and again was he beaten back. He was maddened by repeated failures, and the furious spirit of war that glowed in his Norseman's blood flamed forth at this moment in superhuman deeds of valor. Thrown from his horse, he dealt such ponderous blows with his giant's mace, that all went down before it. The Saxon line was broken by the arm of William and victory was soon complete.

As the day was drawing to a close, Harold stood at bay, surrounded by his most faithful followers and fighting with the stubbornness of

despair. But as the glorious October sun was sinking below the horizon, an arrow pierced his eye and Harold's life was ended. The glowing sun of the heavens had set to rise anew on the morrow and gladden the world with its sunshine and warmth. The sun of England had set to rise again in a people, new in language, new in religion, and new in destiny.

The language of the Norman invader was French and this was the language of educated Europe. Its literature was refined and noble. It abounded in rhythmical couplets and musical cadences, most suitable for expressing intense emotion and lofty feeling. Its poetry was sweet, smooth and melodious, abounding in sentiment. Being the universal language at court, it was full of flattering terms and complimentary phrases, pleasing to a light and superficial people. The lover of romance found in it a glorious field for the expression of the highest passion and excitement; the poet realized in it a means of clothing his lines with music and harmony; but apart from this it was worthless. It had no practical power. In the mouths of the common people, it was rough and uneven. With his thoughts cramped and fettered by its inflections and various grammatical idioms, no wonder the peasant distorted and changed it until it was hardly intelligible. Thus, the French language was at two extremes. As spoken by the upper classes its flimsy and superficial style was tiresome and apt to weary by the continual strain of excitement and emotion. As spoken by the masses it was harsh and repulsive, abounding in discordant articulations and numerous violations of grammatical rules.

The Saxon language seemed adapted by Providence to counteract such deficiencies. It was neither harmonious nor symmetrical, but it revealed, even in its purest stages, the diversity of elements which have entered into its composition. Its literature was worthless, and it has exerted no determining influence upon the form or the spirit of English literature. It was a composite tongue, formed by the gradual blending of many kindred dialects, with a copious infusion of Latin derived from the Romanized Britons. The Anglo-Saxons never attained the loftiest excellence either in poetry or in prose. The poetical compositions are usually religious. While destitute of invention, they are pure in tone and elevated in sentiment, though pervaded by that exuberance of metaphor and gorgeousness of imagery which characterize the early literature of every people. Though inferior to the French in the mere devices of rhetoric, in metrical and rhythmical

appliances, it was perfectly adequate to the expression of the varied necessities of humanity. With the death of Alfred, the greatness of the Anglo-Saxon commonwealth had begun to wane, literature to decline, social and artistic culture to deteriorate, and only the infusion of a vigorous and buoyant civilization like that of the Normans could avert the impending doom of Saxon decay.

Of the battle of Hastings the English language was born, a language now spoken more widely than any other in the world. Its field of literature is illimitable. With it the poet can sing songs that illumine the intellects of the high, or kindle the hearts of the lowly. As a means of communicating thought and expressing delicate shades of meaning, it is the peer of any language now extant. It is the golden mean between the excessive exaggeration of the French and the dull monotony of the Saxon, blending the beauty and richness of the one with the utility and direct truthfulness of the other. Baser metal is alloyed with gold to form our most durable coins. French and Saxon alloy is the English language, the highest culmination of beauty and usefulness.

The relations of the Anglo Saxons with other peoples is worthy of attention, because results wrought internally were in a great measure affected not only by Norman infusion, but also by foreign intercourse resulting therefrom.

The natural boundary which now serves as England's bulwark against the Continent was not an advantage before the Conquest. The culture of the Roman Empire was inherited by the Romance nations of Europe. The spirit of chivalry originated in Romance France, and with chivalry the enlightened culture of Christianity. The Normans, though members of the Teutonic race, which then wandered in the wilds of Germany, or, as pirates, roamed the North Sea, had by their situation and intimate relations with the French, assimilated their manners, customs and language. The Anglo-Saxon had remained on his island unaffected by his neighbors. Augustine, it is true, had introduced Christianity, but the advancing spirit of the age was absent. The Normans brought in these elements which speedily elevated England to the head of Chivalry. The nation leaped forward into new life. Its new spirit of gallantry hurled it into the Crusades, and its old spirit of practical wisdom acquired lasting benefits from contact with oriental luxury and magnificence.

The political consequences of Hastings are equally momentous.

First to be noticed are the frequent assemblies called by the Conqueror to deliberate on matters of regulation. To these assemblies the landlords or *Witans* were personally summoned. Here is the origin of the House of Lords. In the language of an eminent writer "the members of the House of Lords are simply those among Englishmen, Earls, Bishops, and some among modern classes who have never lost personal attendance because they have never lost the right to a personal summons." Among other classes this summons was extended only to the most influential, on rare occasions to all. The inability of attendance by all on those occasions and the personal summons of a few on other occasions soon blended into a choice by ballot of the representation; and here is the origin of the House of Commons.

The most important political result is the origin of the modern judicial system. The older form of trial was local and popular. Men of the township, of the hundred, and of the shire, assembled under chiefs that were local, but the highest judicial as well as highest legislative body of all, met together under the king, the chief of the nation. After the Conquest was over, this system grew until in the end the local chiefs were wholly displaced by the king's judges, originating the lawyer's doctrine that the king is the fountain of justice. The popular element survived in various forms of the jury. This is the origin of our modern jury system, which is traceable directly to the Conquest. It is true that the germ of this system may be detected in the customs of all Teutonic races, but it was the Conquest that nourished these germs into that perfect system of justice, the English trial by jury.

To the battle of Hastings is due the English race. The Saxons failed in their resistance, brave and sturdy though it was, through their strong spirit of localization and consequent want of imperial unity. This was ever the secret of their weakness. They were an idle and indolent people, fond of home and utterly destitute of energy. They had no sympathies with foreign powers, and hardly any aspirations for national development. Their interests and their sympathies were entirely local, and they remained indifferent to all their surroundings. They had no sense of a common brotherhood of men, a commonwealth of nations. They set little value on things removed from their own personal observations, and their ideas were thus essentially narrow and confined. They loved their ease, and were fond of peace and tranquillity. Void of all ambition, they would gladly have remained

"orbed in their isolation" in solitude and seclusion, but, fortunately for us, they were disappointed.

The Normans excelled in their strong organization, and executive and military administration. They were a wild, roving people, fond of adventure, and they delighted to participate in deeds of daring. They were characterized by their coarse features, huge frames, and haughty, unbending dispositions. They were a race of conquerors. Combined with these qualities is another most rare and valuable, a wonderful versatility, a power of adapting themselves to varied forms and states of society. They never seem to have been original never to have invented, but they readily assumed the language, religion and ideas of their adopted country and became absorbed in the society around them. But while they invent nothing, they perfect, they organize everything, and everywhere appear to be the master spirits of their age. Mingled with their wild and semi-barbarous natures was a romantic element, derived from an intense love of nature, which had a beneficial influence upon our English character.

Thus, as a direct result hinging upon the battle of Hastings, two races opposite in character were united to form the beginning of a powerful nation. The Anglo-Saxon character exhibits all the elements of stability, but not of advance; of solidity, but not of sprightliness; and it needed the enthusiasm of the Norman to wake it to life and fire it with energy. Without the Normans, "England would have been mechanical, not artistic; brave, not chivalrous; the home of learning, not of thought." The Normans were noted for their wild, impassioned nature; the Saxons for their mild and indolent habits, mingled with a spirit of indifference to their surroundings; while the English possess the golden mean—quick, but not impulsive; careful, but not too cautious; brave, but not reckless. No race has displayed such originality, not one has been more remarkable for independence.

Though Teutonic blood courses their veins, the English have assimilated the *Apollonian* arts of the Greek and the martial glory of the Roman, which gems in a Teutonic setting form the noblest jewel of the human race.

The epitaphs upon the tombs of dead nations, while declaiming their respective praise, reveal to us their mortal ailments. As for the man who has inherited the strength and vigor of his ancestors we may predict longevity, so too we have a right to predict for the English, especially when warned by the lurid examples of self-destruction.

When we consider the noble stream of events that flowed from the hill of Senlac, flooding the world with liberty, science and progress, are we not forced to believe that the hand of God did turn the tide of that momentous battle? On the bloody field of Hastings the Saxon was wedded to the Norman. The child of that union is the English race—a people who have acted the most stirring scenes in modern history; whose Marlborough, Wellington and Lee have exalted martial glory to its highest pinnacle; whose Shakespeare, Milton and Dickens have given life to language and language to life; whose Arkwright, Watt and Morse have subdued nature to submissiveness and chained it to the service of man; whose Chatham, Webster and Gladstone have spoken with the eloquence of Gods; and whose perfect system of government has realized the fondest dreams of Utopian philosophers.

MARION.

4.

OLD TIMES IN CHAPEL HILL.

BY MRS. C. P. SPENCER.

[No. 5.]

After a considerable interval these papers are resumed at the request of the Editors of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

Their object is to recall such persons, scenes, or traditions as may best illustrate life at Chapel Hill in the early years of the University and show what were the influences that then prevailed, and helped to mould its character.

There were really very few outside influences of any importance to the growth of the Institution. As we have seen, the village of Chapel Hill was a small affair for many years after its lots and streets were laid off. The neighborhood was thinly settled, the woods were dense, the roads few and rough, and in winter almost impassable. Nor did the establishment of the University attract settlers this way. Educational matters were at an extremely low ebb in the South, and only a very languid interest was manifested in Chapel Hill and its fortunes, except by the few spirited gentlemen who inaugurated and urged on the undertaking.

In 1811 the South Building had then stood several years but a story and a half high, and unroofed. The college boys made plank shelters within its walls and corners and studied in those dens. Dr. Caldwell spent his vacations at this time in travelling over a portion of the State and soliciting donations. So generally was he respected, and so great was the confidence felt in his administrative ability, that he soon obtained the sum of \$12,000, and with this completed the building.

If a wealthy and intelligent community had at once sprung up around the college, adding dignity and weight to the community, our details would have been widely different. As it is, the only prominent figures are those of the Faculty and their families, and as their lives were isolated from all social influences but those of their own limited circle, of course there were peculiarities more or less attached to each.

Dr. Caldwell and his wife were the leading spirits for the first generation. The Professors and Tutors came and went. A large proportion of those who left became distinguished citizens of this and other States. Judge Murphy, Governor Morehead, Governor Mosely of Florida, Judge Manly, Secretary Thompson, Hon. Lewis Williams, Bishop Otey, Judge Mitchell, Professors Sims, Olmstead, Andrews, Hentz—these are among the long list of good and honorable men who donned the University harness for a few years or months and did good service while they staid.

By 1830, the President had only two Professors who had been with him over ten years—Mitchell and Hooper; at the time of his death in 1835, he had three—Mitchell, Hooper and Phillips. The President and Dr. Mitchell we have considered in the early numbers of these papers.

Mrs. Caldwell had three sons by her first marriage. They all were educated here, but William alone attached himself to the place and the University, and became a man of letters. In his "Fifty Years Since," he describes himself as a trembling urchin about the year 1804, following at Dr. Caldwell's heels on his way to college of a dark winter morning at day-dawn. The barbarous practice then prevailed, and for sixty years after, of prayers at day-light, and a recitation before breakfast, all the year round. In this, and in other regulations, Dr. Caldwell followed the customs at Princeton, imported from Scotland by Dr. Witherspoon.

William Hooper, having graduated, became first a Tutor (1812) and finally Professor of Ancient Languages. He married Miss Frances Pollock Jones, daughter of Colonel Edward Jones, of Rock Rest in Chatham county, then State Solicitor. She was a beautiful girl, and retained much of her beauty even in advanced life. They built and occupied the house now the residence of Dr. Manning, till Dr. Caldwell's death, and then they removed to his house, (the stately old mansion burned on Christmas day, 1886,) living there with Mrs. Caldwell till they left Chapel Hill in 1838.

Among my earliest recollections is the standing transfixed with admiration by Mrs. Hooper's side, watching her drawing and painting in water-colors. I believe she took lessons from Professor Hentz. I was convinced that a certain double blue hyacinth which bloomed under her brush, and now blooms afresh in my memory, must represent the highest achievement of the art. She had a piano too, the first, and for many years the only one in the place. She was a very successful cultivator of flowers and hers were always the earliest white hyacinths and yellow jessamine. The large box-bush that still flourishes in evergreen prosperity in the garden of the Caldwell lot was planted by her hand, and is sole survivor of a vast growth of them which had to be destroyed for too great cumbering of the ground. Altogether it is a graceful and refined figure that comes to my mind when I recall Mrs. Fanny Hooper.

The Faculty ladies had a sewing society for benevolent purposes, always held in Mrs. Caldwell's room, she being for some years before the Doctor's death an invalid, and confined to her bed. I used to be taken there by my mother, and would hang round her chair, an unobserved but observing attendant. The ladies made watch-guards, and very dainty needle-books and work-bags. Mrs. Caldwell occupied a large bed with tall black posts hung with heavy lined chintz curtains. A *tester* was overhead, and as the curtains were let down all around except on the front side of the bed, she looked as if she lay in a tent. I remember seeing her with a small frame on the bed before her, making thereon a quantity of fine white fringe, and talking all the time with great spirit and vivacity. Invalid as she was, even to a child's eye she was plainly the leading member of the assembly.

Her son Dr. Hooper inherited her wit, her sprightliness, and her fine sense of humor. Always distinguished by these, he was besides, a

student ingrain, and became one of the most finished and accurate scholars in the Latin and Greek languages that the South has yet produced. He was also an elegant and attractive writer, a gift held in common by all of the Hooper family whom I have known. The pity of it is that they have left no lasting evidence of this among them—no book of permanent value, no essay of more than ephemeral interest. Dr. Hooper's commencement address, "Fifty years since," delivered here in 1859 when President Buchanan was the guest of the occasion, is now perhaps his best known production. It was received with immense applause when delivered, and has been through several editions.

Dr. Hooper was Presbyterian born and bred, but he early left this fold for that of the Episcopal church, and finally connected himself with the Baptists, being for many years an honored divine and successful preacher in that denomination. His religion was always exceedingly Catholic, and his love and charity so unbounded that in the later years of his life there were no dividing lines to be discerned in his conversation, or his prayers, or his sermons.

As a teacher he was best known; for to this work he devoted the best years of his long life. I do not feel myself at all competent to estimate his work, but I think he must have possessed the finest quality that can distinguish a teacher, namely: the power to inspire his pupils with enthusiasm. He must certainly have loved the work himself, for he once voluntarily undertook to conduct a class of children along a part of the way with the famous "Retreat of the Ten Thousand." I was the youngest of the class, and though it seems absurd to say that a little girl could have been reading Greek with any appreciation of the author, yet it is true that I have never lost the impression made on my childish mind by that immortal narrative. The extraordinary perils and hardships of the march, the deep snows, the unknown nations, the mountains, the perpetual fighting, the disastrous feast of poisoned honey, the final triumphal arrival at "the sea!" "the sea!"—all these things are still vivid in my memory after more than fifty years. Such an effect must be largely due to the teacher's skillful "way of putting things" so as to arouse the pupil's whole mind.

We recited in the brick office still standing in the Caldwell yard, which Dr. Caldwell built for his own study—now occupied as a fraternity hall. The class consisted of a son of Dr. Hooper, Dr.

Mitchell's two oldest daughters, my two brothers and myself. I must have toiled along considerably in the rear of this small band as we pursued the flying Greeks. I remember I had but one chance during the spring to distinguish myself, and that chance I lost. Some word went down the line and came to me. "Now Cornelia," cried the Dr. eagerly, "beat 'em all, and you shall go in the garden and pull as many jonquils and hyacinths as you can carry." Thus adjured and stimulated, I opened my mouth and was just going to give the translation, for I did happen to know it, (and it was this phenomenon doubtless that has impressed the whole scene on my memory) when one of the boys (my brother Charles, I think) snatched it from me, as it were, and saved himself, while I went home mourning without any jonquils, but suffering, as Xenophon would have said, many things in my mind.

Some years before this I remember Dr. Hooper, returning from a walk in the woods, and coming into my mother's sitting-room where her three children were conning their lessons, and handing her with an air of mock severity, a fine long straight new switch, with a bit of paper twisted round it on which he had written "*Detur digniori.*"

The aid of that invaluable implement in education and the formation of character, as it was held in those days, is no longer invoked. This is the age of "sweetness and light."

After Governor Swain's election to the Presidency, Dr. Hooper resigned his chair in the University and removed to South Carolina. He was Professor of Latin in the South Carolina College at Columbia for some years. He returned to North Carolina as President of Wake Forest, and after many years of honored and successful labor there and in various other schools in the State, he finally, in 1875, after he was eighty years old, returned to Chapel Hill in the family of his son-in-law, our late lamented Professor J. De B. Hooper, took a part in the services of the reorganization of the University, and here remained till his death in August, 1876. Where he began life he ended it. He took great delight in reviewing the scenes of his youth, and showed a surprising alertness and vigor of mind and body; preaching, writing, reading, visiting old friends or making new ones, he was everywhere a fine and interesting example of what a cultured Christian old age should be. In 1876 he attended the National Centennial at Philadelphia and enjoyed the occasion as keenly as became the grandson of a "Signer of the Declaration." He died within a month of his return home, that visit, and its thrilling scenes and associations mingling like

gorgeous sunset clouds with the memories and visions of his dying hours.

At his earnest request the Trustees of the University consented to his interment in the campus by the side of his mother and Dr. Caldwell. Dr. Caldwell himself selected and laid off the village graveyard, and as it has proved, could hardly have chosen a piece of ground worse fitted for such a purpose. He built a vault for himself in the exact centre of the square, but his remains have been twice disinterred, and he and his wife and Dr. Hooper all now repose at the foot of the old unfinished monument in front of the "New West," while the handsome marble shaft raised to his memory by the Alumni stands in another part of the grounds.

Of all the various officers who have served the University during its existence of near a century, but one, Dr. James Phillips, sleeps in the common graveyard of Chapel Hill surrounded by his old friends and neighbors.

A METRICAL TRANSLATION.

[HORACE, BOOK II, ODE 16.]

To Grosphus.

Peace the sailor asks of the Gods when caught on
Deep \mathbb{A} gean sea, at a time when blackened
Clouds obscure the moon, and the guiding stars are
Hid from the sailors.

Peace is asked by Thrace ever fierce in battle ;
Peace the Medes, adorned with their shining quivers,
Ask, O Grosphus, not to be bought with gems nor
Gold nor with purple.

Neither treasures rare nor the consul's lictor
Drive away tumultuous thoughts that vex the
Soul, and anxious cares ever hover 'round the
Beautiful ceilings.

He lives doubly well whose ancestral salt-cup
Shines in splendor now on his simple table :
Fear nor mean desire drives away from him sweet
Slumbers and dreaming.

Why such haste in striving for gain, since life is
Short? Why change our land for a country warmed by
Other suns? Who ever escaped himself, though
Sent into exile?

Morbid cares do follow and climb the brazen
Beaks of ships; and horsemen escape them never,
Swifter far than deer, or the roughened storm-cloud
Driven by Eurus.

Let that soul so joyful to-day despise the
Anxious care of morrow, and let him laughing
Bitter things allay; for there's naught found sweet in
Every condition.

Death removed Achilles renowned and youthful;
Long continued life shrivelled up Tithonus;
And, perchance to me, what from you it hides, the
Season may offer.

Fleecy flocks, Sicilian cows a hundred,
Sport around you. Yoked to the car the mare for
You is neighing. Garments you wear in Afric's
Purple twice colored.

Kindly Fate, by no means deceitful, gave to
Me a little farm, and an inspiration
Slight of Grecian song, and a mind to scorn the
Envious people.

GEO. F. ATKINSON.

EDITOR'S DESK.

THE FIRST issue of the MAGAZINE for this year appears a little later than usual. This is due to the fact that we have decided to issue only six numbers during the Collegiate year. It has been thought advisable to make a few other changes in the arrangement and general management of the MAGAZINE, and now we shall do our utmost to render it worthy of the Institution which it represents.

THE MAGAZINE'S RELATION TO THE PRESS OF THE STATE.

At the last meeting of the North Carolina Press Association, at which the MAGAZINE was represented, a gentleman in advocating a restriction of membership spoke in a disparaging manner of the educational journals of the State and declared that they were not entitled to representation in the conventions of the Press. While we admit that there should be some restriction, that every man who gets out an advertising sheet to puff some individual enterprise should not be rated an editor, we hold that papers devoted entirely to the educational interests of the country and the intellectual development of the people are just as truly representative of journalism in North Carolina as any of the sheets given to political discussion and the exposition of local news. And most of the weeklies go no further than this last.

The college papers, which seemed the particular object of the gentleman's vituperation, instead of being ignored and condemned by the Press of the State, should, in our opinion, be encouraged and acknowledged as co-workers in the same field of professional endeavor. They are distinctly educational in character and stand out before the world as organs of the learned institutions of the State.

Especially is the MAGAZINE deserving of this distinction. It is the only paper published in the interest of the State University. It is the only paper in North Carolina whose editors receive not a cent as remuneration for their services. It occupies a unique relation to its contemporaries, standing as a training school to bring educated young

men to an appreciation of Journalism as a profession and prepare them to perform its duties.

A cursory glance over the country shows us men occupying high and honorable places in the profession to-day who were fitted to fill these positions by their experience as editors of the MAGAZINE: Latham of the Washington *Gazette*, Long of the Winston *Sentinel*, Lewis of the Rocky Mount *Rocket*, Field of the Oxford *Torchlight*, Grandy of the Palatka, Fla., *Times*. Turlington of the Seattle, W. Territory, *Dispatch*, and others.

Educational papers cannot be denied membership in the Association and agricultural taken in; religious papers cannot join and political be excluded. To be the North Carolina Association, representing the Press of the whole State, all must be received or none. The *Home and Farm* is as much entitled to representation as the *Orphan's Friend*, the *N. C. Teacher* and the *Schoolteacher* of Winston, as the *News & Observer* or the Asheville *Citizen*, and the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE as the Lexington *Dispatch* or any other weekly from Murphy to Manteo.

IT IS said that, at pic-nics one hundred years ago, the girls were drawn up in line and the boys would pass down in front and kiss them. If this be true, all this talk about progress is mere bombast. What college boy would not be willing to exchange all our progress for the privilege of attending two or three such pic-nics?

THE IMMORALITY that prevails in the great cities of the world is brought clearly before the mind by a glance at the condition of the stage. To be popular, the stage must be in harmony with the public taste. It should be a reformer. How terrible, then, when it becomes a demoralizer, outraging all our ideas of decency! Mrs. Langtry, a few days ago, acted the play, "*As in a Looking Glass*," and no decent lady, knowing what it was to be, ought to have been present. The play is replete with vice, the heroine subsists by vice and the entire play is full of loathsome thoughts. There is a gloomy future before any country whose daughters are trained in such a school.

NO SUBJECT offers more varied inducements to the student than that of comparative etymology. Some regard it as a dry, barren field of research, looking upon the mechanical side and thinking it consists in merely giving the word from which another is derived; they do not see the soul element that lies back of all this. Words, rightly considered, are something wonderful. We use them heedlessly, never thinking whether or not a great truth lies embalmed within. There are words which reveal to us the innermost recesses of the heart and give us a deep insight into human nature. Others reveal to us the manners and customs of past ages, summoning them around us "like spirits from the vasty deep." Let us look at a few interesting examples. Take the word, *heretic*: it is derived from the Greek verb *haireo* and meant originally one who chooses an opinion for himself and, as bigotry cannot endure that a man should take an opinion which it does not choose for him, it came to mean one who holds a bad opinion. The change in the meaning of the word is no very great compliment to human nature. It shows the same principle that covered the plains of Germany with blood during the thirty years' war and butchered so many innocent persons during the massacre of St. Bartholomew. *Libel* is derived from *libellus*, a little book; it brings a terrible accusation against mankind, it says that books and pamphlets are written only to defame and malign. See how the spirit of caste is shown by the word, *vulgar*, coming, as it does, from *vulgaris*, the common people. It insinuates, with lordly contempt, that all common people are foul-mouthed and degraded. The expression, *under the rose*, had its origin in the fact that confessionalists were formerly ornamented over head with representations of the rose. *Winnipiseogee* is the name of a beautiful lake in New Hampshire; the word is derived from an Indian word which means "the smile of the Great Spirit." Could anything be more poetic? These are all the examples that space will allow us to give, but nearly every word has its tale to tell, and an interesting one, too, if we would only stop and listen.

THE REGISTER of members of the Philanthropic Society is on our desk. This is the fourth edition and is edited by Mr. Stephen B. Weeks, M. A., Class of 1886, printed at Raleigh, by Edwards, Broughton & Co., 1887. This is the result of three years' work on the part of Mr. Weeks, it having been begun in 1884. He has shown much steadfastness

in his efforts to secure a complete and accurate account of the members. He has given all offices of trust and honor held by them, with the date and duration of the office, all degrees received, professional and literary, the rank of each in the Confederate States Army, and, as far as could be obtained, the profession of each and the year of death. He has given short biographical sketches of all members who lost their lives in the service of the Confederate States, and there is at the end an appendix containing the names of all the members of the Dialectic Society who fell in the same cause. The Society has had 2,141 members; of these, 818 graduated at this University, the other 1,323 failed to complete the course; 135 lost their lives in the war, being nearly $6\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the whole number. The pamphlet contains 72 pages, is neatly and tastefully printed on tinted paper and, considering how much our people change their places of residence, is as accurate as it could be made.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

WE begin our work in this department with some misgivings. It is always unpleasant to criticise, but it will be impossible to tell the truth and always commend the different publications that find their way to our desk. But, while we shall unhesitatingly condemn anything that we may think deserves criticism, we shall always strive to prevent our criticism from running into abuse. This mistake is made, however, by a great many College Magazines. Even thus early in the year the work has begun, and there are two or three Magazines upon our desk whose exchange columns are filled with abuse of other College publications. We do not like it, we prefer peace. Our tomahawk is dull, our war paint is not convenient and we should regret very much to be compelled to put ourselves in a fighting attitude.

THE *Phrenological Journal* comes to our desk full of interesting matter. Among other things it contains a short but interesting article on Count Tolstoi, the great Russian writer. Count Tolstoi is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable men of this century; his life is a constant sacrifice of self to the good of others, and the beauty

of his life is, that he practises what he preaches. In early life he resided at St. Petersburg and moved in the highest circles; now, however, he lives among peasants and aids them in the common affairs of life. His religion may verge on fanaticism, still, in this age of superficial feeling, it is a real pleasure to see a man terribly in earnest about something. The *Journal* also contains a very interesting paper on the religion of the natives of North America.

IT GIVES US much pleasure to welcome *The Schoolteacher* to our sanctum. This periodical will, we hope, be of great benefit to the teachers of the State. No one can read it without noticing that its editors are trying to make it practical. The best thing in the August number is a paper on "Advanced Reading," by Professor Houston of New York.

Scribner's Magazine for October contains many interesting articles. The leading piece is a description of "The Paris School of Fine Arts," by H. O. Avery. Mr. Avery is a graduate of the school and is therefore intimately acquainted with his subject. The article is richly illustrated and is interesting as well as instructive. This number also contains the last of the series of unpublished letters of Thackeray. All the letters in this issue were written while Thackeray was in America. They are very valuable and, to a certain extent, serve to illustrate his inimitable humor. The October number contains many other interesting articles that appeal both to fancy and to reason.

The Aegis, of the University of Wisconsin, is very well gotten up. The literary department, it is true, seems to be somewhat neglected, but it gives a large amount of college news and thus, no doubt, it keeps the alumni interested in its fate.

WE send this number of the MAGAZINE to a few college publications with which we have not exchanged before. Will they kindly add us to their exchange list?

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

—There were 829 students at Cornell last year.

—A lady is president of the Junior class at the University of Wisconsin.

—It is said that 124 students at Harvard are working their way through college.

—One hundred and seventy-five, out of the three hundred and sixty-five colleges in the United States, publish papers.

—The University of Mexico is the oldest college in America. It was founded forty years before Harvard.—*Ex.*

—Nearly 40,000 doctors have graduated during the last ten years, and this country has one doctor to every 600 inhabitants, while England has only one to every 1,300.—*Ex.*

—At Amherst applause in the class-room is manifested by snapping the fingers. At Cornell, by tapping pencils on the arm-rests.—*Ex.*

Here we applaud in the good old “break down” style, with the feet.

—At Harvard, work on college papers is allowed as a substitute for regular literary exercises.—*Ex.* Good plan. We would like to see it tried here.—*Dickersonian.* Ditto University of Wisconsin—*Ægis.* Ditto University of North Carolina.

—The following is one of the ancient laws of Yale: “Art VII. It shall be the duty of the Senior class to inspect the manners of the lower classes, and especially those of the Freshman class.” In most colleges the word “Sophomore” is substituted for “Senior.”—*Ex.*

PERSONALS AND COLLEGE RECORD.

—Welcome, Freshmen!

—Ninety-two of 'em on the Hill.

—Some are dudes, some are not.

—Some handsome, some *un*; mostly *un*.

—All sizes and varieties, from the puny swamper of the East to the strapping mountaineer of the West.

—Up to date two hundred and twelve, including law students, have registered. And still they come!

—Owing to the paucity of fruit in the surrounding orchards, the morals of some of our students seem to be in the ascendency.

—It is a noticeable fact that every year the grape vine near the Episcopal church fails to bear the Logic class is thrown. We think that it would be more appropriate in the case of the Moral Science class every year the vine bears—but it did not bear this year.

Ye see yon Freshie, ca'd a dude
Wha' struts and stares, and a' that?
Others, *he amagines*, worship at his word,
He is but a coof for a' that;
For a' that and a' that,
His cuffs and cravat and a' that.
The student of independent mind,
He looks and laughs at a' that.

The above is dedicated to the gentlemen who have recently arrived on the Hill.

—The vigorous growth of the Mollie *McGuires* was *sapped* on their first incursion.

—Ben Boothe, a town worthy, is afraid to come into the campus after his varied experience at the beginning of the session, consequently 'Brick Top' is now sad, solitary and sober.

—The Juniors have adopted the beaver as a class hat, while the Seniors have prepared for them by adopting canes with which to knock them off.

—Dough-face, a tenacious looking Freshman, declares positively that he will not lend his countenance to the Mollies.

—The New East has become quite a classic building since the Greek room has been located in it.

—The trustees have allowed Professors Hume and Winston assistants in the departments of English and Latin. Messrs. Stephen B. Weeks of '86, and Claudius Dockery of '87, have been selected respectively. Both of them graduated with very high honors. By their assistance in the lower classes, the advanced work in these important departments will be greatly facilitated.

—A Freshman, who has already made a record in village society, wishing to improve his chirography, asked a professor if he could take *sheography*. Whereupon he was told that if he should give the *shes* a rest he would probably succeed better in the classes he attended.

—During the vacation Professor Atkinson was fortunate enough to be able to change his estate of single misery for one of compound bliss, Miss Lizzie, the accomplished daughter of our late State Geologist, Professor Kerr, assisting. Many returns!

—If anyone should get offended at any article that may appear in these columns, he can apply for satisfaction to Mr. H. J., chairman of the Harpies. The editors have engaged the Harpies to make all amends or to do all the fighting that may be necessary for the ensuing year.

—If some enterprising person would erect a suitable hotel, Chapel Hill could be made a charming resort for visitors, of whom there have been quite a number during the Summer. A healthful atmosphere, excellent water, and beautiful scenery are only a few of the attractions. Above all, it is just the place for the *de la sorte* matrons to procure beaus for their daughters.

—The Pink Tea Party in the Gymnasium hall September 13th, under the auspices of Mesdames Long and Martin, for the benefit of the new Methodist church, was an artistic as well as a financial success.

—The students began early to practise foot-ball in earnest for the great inter-class game, which was played October 7th. Judging from the good *under-standings* generally of the Freshmen, victory for the

Seniors and Freshmen vs. the Soph's and Juniors might have been taken for granted. But the result was otherwise.

—The faculty are beginning to make the students groan with those pleasant little surprises known as intermediates. These intermediate examinations, in connection with daily marks, determine two thirds of the final grade, while in many colleges the grade is almost wholly determined by the final examination. Hence the average student could elsewhere, without being fully conversant with his studies during the term, cram up facts enough during the examination period to pass. Whereas under the intermediate or monthly system "which cometh like a thief in the night," the student is stimulated to constant review of his work.

—The Senior class organized September 12th by electing William M. Little, President, Malvern H. Palmer, Secretary, and Francis M. Harper, Treasurer. The question of adopting stove-pipe hats and Prince Albert coats was indefinitely postponed. As a memento of college life, a cane with the names of the class inscribed was adopted. In order to perpetuate the class, which is comparatively small, it was decided to present to the first heir a silver cup. The class is composed of only nineteen members, but what is wanting in quantity is of course made up in quality.

—Eight gentlemen of the Law class appeared before the Supreme Court September 27th to be examined for license to practise. It is gratifying to know that all passed very creditable examinations. The class consisted of Messrs. O. C. Bynum, Pittsboro; C. H. Duls, Charlotte; J. S. Mann, Hyde county; A. W. McAlister, Ashboro; W. H. McNeill, Cumberland county; T. R. Ransom, Northampton county; H. A. Whittington, Yancey county, and T. N. Hill, Jr., Halifax. But Mr. Hill was prevented by illness from attending the examination and will go up later.

—As it is an important function of the MAGAZINE to prevent the cloud of oblivion from settling over former students, let us first direct our attention to the class which stepped forth with their diplomas last June to test the stern realities of life:

—Joseph H. Baker and Louis M. Bourne are taking a preparatory law course in Tarboro.

—Robert L. Burwell is engaged as a tobacco buyer by a Raleigh firm.

—Claudius Dockery, in addition to being assistant in the department of Latin, is taking our law course.

—The smiling countenance of Robert G. Grissom was seen among us some days since. Bob, who took an efficient course in chemistry here, is applying his theory to practice for Lee, Johnson & Co., of Raleigh. He will study medicine.

—Richard N. Hackett went to California soon after graduation, but finding no place like home returned, and, we learn, is assisting Long on the Winston *Sentinel*.

—Jacob C. Johnson is engaged in teaching “the young idea how to shoot” in Pamlico county.

—Vernon W. Long has assumed the quill of the Western *Sentinel*, a flourishing paper of Winston. We are told that he proposes becoming a benedict soon.

—William H. McDonald has a clerkship in the Agricultural department at Raleigh.

—Lucius P. McGehee is engaged on a railway survey in Virginia.

—James McGuire has settled quietly down to farming in Davie county.

—John F. McIver was on a visit to the Hill at the beginning of the term. He was then contemplating taking charge of a school in Bladen county.

—William H. McNeill remained over and completed the law course, which he had been pursuing in addition to the collegiate course. He has recently passed before the Supreme Court and is now a “full fledged” lawyer.

—‘Jodie’ Morris will soon enter the medical department of Columbia College, New York.

—Haywood Parker has a good position as assistant teacher in the Ravenscroft High School, Asheville.

—Henry F. Schaffner is in charge of one of the largest tobacco factories of Winston.

—Albert M. Simmons is principal of a flourishing academy at Hertford.

—Claude F. Smith is at the Episcopal Theological Seminary, at Alexandria, Va.

—Henry R. Starbuck has a position under a prominent lawyer of Wilkes county.

—William R. Tucker has returned and is pursuing the law course.

—William S. Wilkinson is teaching at Enfield, and is much esteemed by his patrons.

—Delonza T. Wilson cannot be heard from, but 'no news is good news.'

—The above list shows that University graduates experience no trouble in securing positions.

—Hon. A. M. Waddell lectured before the Shakspere Club the evening of October 10th on Shakspere's Legal Learning. Though Shakspere may have known little Latin and less Greek, in view of this exposition he was certainly learned in the law. The lecture abounded with passages proving this, and was indeed a revelation to many who had never studied specially on this line. Never before has the club had the pleasure of hearing our Dramatist treated from the point of view of a specialist learned in law.

—'Tis said a member of the staff was in "Maud".lin condition during the recent visit of a fair Georgian.

—The Ladies' Aid Society will give a concert in the Chapel the evening of October 25th, for the benefit of the Methodist church. Some fair artists of Durham have kindly volunteered their services.

—Pat says he found Mother Goose stories and fairy tales the most interesting theme he could converse on at the late reception in Hillsboro. The girls were all tucked in bed by half-past nine.

—Frank Dixon, '86, proposes opening a school in Montana. The report that he was pursuing a theological course is unfounded.

—Glad to see Claude R. Johnson on his return to the Hill. Claude has secured a very desirable position under the ablest lawyer of Henderson, and has made for himself many friends at his new home.

—Willie M. Person has just obtained his law license. “Bullet,” while in college, was the successful competitor for the college medal representing an essential quality of the lawyer, hence we predict for him success.

—Hon. Jno. S. Long, of Newbern, visited the Hill recently for the first time since 1852. It is very pleasing to have these students of the olden time revisit their Alma Mater and picture in glowing terms the good old ante-bellum days; especially when one has, like Mr. Long, the gift of oratory. He has been announced as the lecturer for November.

—The Hill has been enlivened during the past month by the presence of several visiting ladies: Miss Maude Mathewson, of Augusta, Georgia; Miss Lou Hill, of Halifax; Misses Maggie Mallett and Sue Haigh, of Fayetteville, and Miss Maude Curtis, of Greensboro. A fairer bevy of beauty we defy any one to find within the sound of a college bell on earth. Two hundred hearts, (according to the business manager’s calculation), mourn their departure.

Monthly Lecture.—Saturday evening, the 16th of September, in accordance with the custom of having a monthly lecture by some distinguished visitor or member of the faculty, Dr. Battle addressed us on “The University and its Surroundings.”

Dr. Battle began by showing the desire of our revolutionary worthies for higher education in declaring (in the State Constitution) for “one or more universities.” In obedience to this clause our University was provided for. Then arose considerable competition by various towns for the site. How Chapel Hill, a compromise point between Pittsboro and Cary, was selected, on account of freedom from vice and ease of access from all parts of the State; the laying of the corner-stone with Masonic ceremonies by William Richardson Davie; the gradual growth of the institution under that pioneer of education, Joseph Caldwell, were described in Dr. Battle’s pleasant manner. The conclusion of the address was a description of various points and places of interest in the vicinity, made more vivid by a topographical map. Dr. Battle was exceedingly fortunate in the selection of a subject. His treatment, interspersed with good natured jokes and hits, afforded much mirth as well as instruction.

—"Bread and Brains" was the subject of Dr. W. B. Phillips's lecture before the Mitchell Scientific Society, Wednesday evening, September 28th. Dr. Phillips went into an elaborate discussion of the assimilation of food by the system, and its reappearance as work both mental and physical. The constituents of the brain can be traced to the chemical elements of food taken. Then how is it that of two men nourished by the same food, the one fills an unknown grave, while the other is a leader of men, writes commentaries on the Gallic war, for instance, and is immortal? Other happy illustrations were given. The human brain is the habitation of the intellectual and spiritual elements emanating from God, which distinguish man from the brute. These are the sources of mental greatness. As man has three natures, physical, intellectual and moral, each of these three reacts upon the others. In illustration of this last point the Doctor furnished some humorous examples.

The Shakspere Club.—The Club enters on the second year of its existence under flattering auspices. The Journal published during vacation drew the attention of the world to the work of the Club and called forth many commendatory notices. Besides the excellent papers of Dr. Hume and Prof. Winston, it contains a review of student contributions, and is highly creditable to the University.

The officers elected for this year are: Dr. Thos. Hume, President; Prof. W. D. Toy, Vice-President; St. Clair Hester, Secretary; Hayne Davis, Treasurer.

Messrs. W. M. Little, L. D. Howell and Prof. Winston compose the Executive Committee.

The membership is usually restricted to the Senior class; but others of literary taste and culture may be received. Messrs. Little, L., Curtis, Wills, G., Harris, H., Edgerton, M. W., Webb, Edwards, G., McKethan, and Taylor, J., have been elected regular members, and Rev. Mr. Clark and Rev. Mr. Taylor, both of Chapel Hill, associate members.

At the first meeting this term *Titus Andronicus* was discussed.

Mr. R. S. Uzzell's paper, "The Tragedy of Blood," was one of the best ever read before the Club. It contained a review of Pre-Shaksperian Drama, the tragedies of Kyd and Marlowe, and their influence on Shakspere; tracing the Drama from its earliest form in the moralities and mystery plays to the beginning of the Elizabethan era.

Mr. Harper, in his paper, "Authorship of *Titus Andronicus*," showed that external evidence and the testimony of Meres make this play Shakspere's.

Mr. W. Battle took the ground that Shakspere's youth and the popular form of tragedy of that day were reasons sufficient for Shakspere's writing this play.

Mr. Hester. Did our Poet write *Titus Andronicus*? The Hero-worship of Englishmen, the impartiality of German critics were noticed; the latter universally agreed on Shaksperian authorship. Took issue with the Marlowe school; a comparison of passages revealed the master touch.

Mr. Weeks argued that Hudson's prejudice against Marlowe invalidates his testimony. His opinion was that Shakspere took some old play under Marlowe's influence and determined to out-Herod Herod by piling on the agony.

Prof. Love took an adverse view of *Titus Andronicus*; thought the character underdrawn; a victorious general should have had better judgment and more influence.

Love's Labor Lost was taken up at the second meeting. This was open to the public and the ladies turned out en masse.

Mr. Weeks noted "The Sources of the Play" in a concise and interesting way, showing it to be in every respect entirely original with Shakspere.

Mr. Hester, in his paper entitled "The Courtship of Roseline and Biron," held that the purpose of the Poet was to portray the folly of acting contrary to nature and to illustrate the truancy of women towards their lovers. He quoted passages and treated the subject in an original way.

Dr. Hume mentioned the striking analogy between *Don Adrians* and *Don Quixote*, read passages to show the euphemistic style of speech prevalent at the time the play was written, and explained the lessons taught by it.

Mr. Little spoke of the connection between this play and Tennyson's *Princess*; they both set forth the futility of man and woman living apart.

Prof. Love and Mr. Curtis made some well-chosen remarks on the practicability of the play's teachings.

The *Comedy of Errors* will be considered at the next meeting.

Twenty-ninth Meeting of Mitchell Scientific Society.—September 12, 1887—1. Note on Garnierite from Jackson county, Dr. Phillips. 2. Phosphorescence in an Earth-worm, Prof. Atkinson. 3. A peculiar ant's nest, Prof. Atkinson. 4. Further notes on "the" Glow-worm, Prof. Atkinson. 5. Report of American Association for advancement of Science, Prof. Holmes. 6. Mastodon in North Carolina, Prof. Holmes. 7. Triassic Traps, Prof. Holmes. 8. Geological maps of counties in South Carolina, Prof. Holmes. 9. Photographs of Formations at head of Chesapeake Bay, Prof. Holmes. 10. R. R. profile map from Morrisville to Newbern, Prof. Holmes. 11. Analysis of 21 varieties of North Carolina wines with tables of results, Professors Venable and Phillips.

Secretary reports 26 new exchanges, making 61 in all.

September 26th, 1887—"Bread and Brains," public lecture by Dr. W. B. Phillips.

Thirtieth Regular Meeting.—October 11th, 1887—1. Limit of our Senses, Dr. Venable. 2. Apparatus for decomposition of water exhibited, Dr. Venable. 3. Rare specimen of cotton plant (seed without lint), Prof. Holmes. 4. Report on Physics, Prof. Gore. 5. Report on Geology, Prof. Holmes. 6. Report on Mineralogy and Metallurgy, Dr. Phillips.

—In addition to the Philanthropic and Dialectic literary societies, the Mitchell Scientific Society, the Shakspere Club and other associations already doing valuable work in this institution, another society has been recently established, which promises to be not far in the rear in point of usefulness—a society for the promotion of the study of North Carolina history. This society was organized October 3d, under very favorable auspices, by the faculty and quite a number of students. Dr. K. P. Battle was called to the chair and Mr. H. J. Darnall was made temporary secretary. The history of our native State has been sadly neglected in our various schools and colleges. The establishment of such a society is an important step toward assigning to her proper place in history that State, whose Mecklenburg was the birth place of our civil liberty.

—Wednesday, October 12th, was duly observed as the ninety-fourth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the Old East building. The faculty had selected as orator of the occasion, Mr. A. D. Jones, of Wake, an alumnus of the class of '80. Mr. Jones appeared

and introduced as his theme the appropriate subject, William Richardson Davie. A brief sketch of his private life was presented, with an eloquent statement of his influence on the American constitution as champion of the smaller states in the great question of representation. Davie was a statesman of both national and local celebrity in those early days of experimental self-government. Last but not least, he was, like Jefferson, a champion of higher education as father of the State University. Mr. Jones is a forcible speaker and held the attention of his audience throughout his entire oration. Dr. Battle supplemented Mr. Jones's oration by presenting some interesting details of Davie's life which space forbade in Mr. Jones's oration.

—In the afternoon the great inter-class game of foot-ball was played. On the Saturday before, the Seniors and Freshmen met with a Waterloo at the hands of the Juniors and Sophomores. Not being satisfied with this defeat, on account of the absence of several of their best players, the Seniors and Freshmen again threw down the gauntlet to the Juniors and Sophomores, which was accepted. This time the product of the means was equal to that of the extremes, the score being one and one when the game was called on account of darkness.

—Col. A. M. Waddell entertained a large audience of citizens and students Saturday evening, October 8th, with an interesting lecture on "America before Columbus." Col. Waddell went far beyond the accepted facts of history to show that America was not only discovered but actually settled by both Danes and Irish as far South as Port Royal, S. C., many centuries before Columbus landed at San Salvador. The light complexion, blue eyes and even a similarity in language of the Tuscaroras, attested by reliable witnesses, evidence that even the Carolinas afforded a settlement for the Irish, who were assimilated in the course of many centuries by the surrounding Indians. Strong argument was produced to substantiate each point presented, and the lecture gave evidence of exhaustive research. Such a student of facts and truths as Col. Waddell is admirably fitted to transmit to posterity the illustrious deeds of North Carolinians.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF THE
CONFEDERATE DEAD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
EDITED BY STEPHEN B. WEEKS.

[In publishing the following sketches of the Confederate Dead of the University of North Carolina, the editor feels that he is taking a step which will be appreciated by all alumni who have any interest in the part our University played in the great civil war. Of her students more than 270 were slain, and there was not a battle field that was not stained with their blood. Besides the four long tablets in Memorial Hall, nothing has been done to rescue their names from forgetfulness. Other institutions have published such memorials as these—why should not we? The legacy of devotion to duty and of valor left us by them is too precious to be lost. It must be preserved for coming generations. The editor hopes during the present year to obtain sketches of all who fell in the struggle and to publish them separately in pamphlet form. Much of the material of the present series has been obtained from sketches collected by Mrs. C. P. Spencer for the centennial catalogue of the University, and all is as accurate as could be reasonably expected.]

ADAMS, JOSEPH HENRY, Augusta, Georgia; b. November 12, 1843; entered college 1861, left May, 1861; never married; enlisted in the Clinch Rifles of Augusta, Georgia, as Sergeant; went to Pensacola and was k. in the battle of Santa Rosa Island October 9th, 1861; buried at Sand Hills, a suburb of Augusta; "was of unusual promise physically, morally, intellectually." A member of the Phi. Society in the University.

ADAMS, WILLIAM, Greensboro, Guilford county, N. C.; b. February 18th, 1836; matriculated 1852, class 1858; studied law under Judge R. P. Dick, obtained license in December, 1859, and admitted to the bar in February, 1860; appointed 1st Lieut. Guilford Grays, afterwards Co. B, 27 N. C. Reg't.; left April 19th, 1861, with his company for Fort Macon; elected Captain October 5th, 1861; re-elected Captain April 22d, 1862, on the re-organization; fell at Sharpsburg, September 17th, 1862; his men had implicit confidence in his ability and courage; he is buried at his old home. A *Di.*

ANDERSON, LAWRENCE MEL, Tallahassee, Florida; b. July 21st, 1841, k. April 6th, 1862; entered college 1857; never married; volunteered early in the war and became a Lieutenant; k. at Shiloh while in command of his company; was confirmed by Bishop Atkinson and was a consistent member of the church. A *Di.*

ANDERSON, ROBERT WALKER, New Hanover county, N. C.; b. January 23d, 1838; entered college 1855, class 1858, with distinction; Tutor of Greek, U. N. C., 1858-61; married Rebecca Bennehan Cameron, d. of Hon. Paul C.; was studying for the ministry of the Episcopal church; became a Lieutenant and was k. at the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864. A *Di.*

X ANDERSON, GEORGE BURGWIN, Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C.; b. April 12, 1831, son of William E. and Eliza Burgwin, and nephew of Chief Justice Walker, LL. D., of Florida; d. October 16, 1862; prepared for college by Wm. Bingham and at the Caldwell Institute; matriculated 1847, joined Sophomore class and was a first honor man; left the U. N. C. and entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1848, stood first in Mathematics, Physics and Engineering, graduated ninth in a class of 41 in 1852, a fondness for reading and for genial companionship preventing him from taking a higher stand; married Mildred Ewing, Louisville, Ky., November 8th, 1859; became second Lieutenant of the Second Dragoons, spent six months at the Cavalry school at Carlisle, and was detailed by the Secretary of War as assistant to Lieutenant Parke of the Engineers and ordered to survey a practical railroad route in California, spent most of the summer, fall and winter of 1853 there; was next stationed at Fort Chadbourne, Texas; in fall of 1855 the regiment went to Fort Riley, Kansas; first Lieutenant December 13th, 1855: from the spring of 1856 to the summer of 1857 the troops were constantly engaged in arresting marauding parties or in protecting exposed villages from the fury of Missouri mobs; in August, 1857, was sent to Utah with his Regiment as Adjutant; in fall of 1859, left Utah for Kentucky; stationed in Louisville, Ky., from Spring of 1860 to April, 1861; resigned April 25th, 1861, and was the first officer of the old army then in service to offer his sword and his life to North Carolina; was made Colonel 4th Regiment N. C. State Troops by Gov. Ellis, May 18th, 1861; at Garysburg, N. C., he applied himself with energy and promptness to drilling his raw material, and by his affability and kindness won the hearts of all; reached Manassas a few days after the first battle. He was

appointed commandant of the post and completed many of the fortifications around it, and remained in command until the post was evacuated in March, 1862; slightly engaged with his Regiment at Williamsburg, May 5th, 1862, fully at Seven Pines, May 31st; he here commanded the brigade in the absence of Gen. Featherstone; it consisted of the 49th Virginia, 27th and 28th Georgia and 4th North Carolina; the latter carried 520 listed men into action, 86 were killed, and 376 wounded, of 27 officers 24 were killed or wounded; was commissioned Brigadier General, June 9th, and received the 2d, 4th, 14th and 20th N. C. Regiments; the brigade was present in the seven days' fighting around Richmond. Gen. Anderson was wounded in the hand at Malvern Hill; was with his brigade at South Mountain, September 14th, 1862; formed the right wing of Gen. D. H. Hill's division at Sharpsburg, Wednesday, September 17th, 1862; while animating his men, was struck by a minie ball in the foot and fell, was carried to a hospital in the rear, thence into Virginia, and then to Raleigh; mortification set in, his leg was amputated, but he sank under it and d. at the home of his brother, Wm. E. Anderson, October 16th, 1862. "His most marked traits of character were his sincerity, his conscientiousness and his earnest devotion to truth." *A Phi.* Condensed from memoir by Seaton Gales.

ANDREWS, CLINTON MILTON, Greensboro, Guilford county, N. C.; b. Dec. 3, 1829, d. June 23, 1864; matriculated 1850; married Ella Butts, of Easton, Pa.; was a teacher in the Statesville Male Academy; colonel; "good scholar and successful teacher, social, sprightly, good company; when a little boy could be trusted with any case or business, always told the truth and kind to his mother;" was an elder of the Presbyterian church; d. from wound received near Nottoway C. H., Va. *A Di.*

ANDREWS, JOHN BARR, Greensboro, Guilford county, N. C.; b. June, 1833, in Rowan county, d. July 23, 1862; never married; matriculated 1850, class 1854; taught school in Alamance county, then in Wilmington; spent one year traveling in Europe; returned and was teaching in Statesville in 1861; raised a company, was commissioned Captain Co. C., 4 N. C. Vol.; served with honor at Manassas, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines; mort. wounded before Richmond, 1862, d. in city hospital, buried in Statesville; "a member of the Presbyterian church from boyhood, all his life an amiable, excellent and useful character." *A Di.*

ANTHONY, JOHN, Scotland Neck, Halifax county, N. C. b.; November 30th, 1836, k. July 1st, 1862; prepared by Mr. Eazell at Warrenton, matriculated 1853, class 1857; studied law under Judge Pearson; was made Clerk and Master in Equity of his native county; filled this place with credit until 1861 when he resigned and entered the Halifax Light Infantry, Capt. Jas. H. Whitaker, as a private; commissioned Corporal 1862, and fell within a few yards of the enemy's battery at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. *A Phi.*

ARRINGTON, ARCHIBALD HUNTER, Montgomery, Ala.; b. June 27, 1843, d. July 15, 1862; matriculated Soph. 1859, left 1861; never married; joined 3d Ala. Regiment as a private, wounded in the charge on Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, went home and died from the wound and from the effects of disease contracted in the service. *A Phi.*

ATKINSON, EDWARD RUFFIN, Edgecombe county, N. C.; b. Aug. 14, 1843, d. Oct. 29, 1863; matriculated 1860; was a private in the 15th Regiment of N. C. State Troops; d. at Charlottesville, Va. *A Phi.*

ATTMORE, ISAAC TAYLOR, New Berne, Craven county, N. C.; b. Nov. 22, 1838; matriculated 1856, class 1860; never married; joined the "Beauregard Rifles," Co. I, 2d Regiment N. C. State Troops, as a private, May 29, 1861; promoted Sergeant June, 1863; k. at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864. "Ever ready to do a kind act, no soldier more devoted to the cause for which he died." *A Phi.*

AVERY, CLARKE MOULTON, Burke county, N. C.; b. 1819; matriculated 1835, class 1839; Captain First N. C. Volunteers; commissioned Lieut. Col. 33d Regiment, Nov. 14, 1861; June 17, 1862, commissioned Colonel 33d N. C. S. T., Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, A. P. Hill's Corps, A. N. V.; wounded at New Berne; mortally wounded at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; died June 18, 1864. *A Di.*

AVERY, ISAAC ERWIN, Burke county, N. C.; b. 1828, k. July 3, 1863; matriculated 1847; commissioned Captain Co. E, 6th N. C. Regt., May 16, 1861; commissioned Major 6th Regt., then com. Lieut. Colonel and Colonel 6th N. C. Regt., on June 18, 1862; killed at Gettysburg. A farmer by profession. *A Di.*

AVERITT, JESSE, JR., Miccosukie, Leon county, Fla.; b. Aug. 31, 1831, in Bertie county, N. C., d. June 12, 1864; entered college 1850; Sergeant; wounded at the Wilderness, May 6, d. at Orange C. H., Va. *A Phi.*

BARNES, JESSE SHARPE, Wilson, Wilson county, N. C.; b. June 6, 1833; entered college 1854, class 1858; never married; was a successful lawyer in Wilson in 1861; commissioned Captain Co. F, 4th N. C. State Troops, May 16, 1861, the first raised in the county; ordered to Fort Macon, N. C., April 18, 1861; k. Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, while leading his company. *A Phi.*

BASON, JOSEPH H., Alamance county, N. C.; b. Feb. 25, 1840, d. Aug. 18, 1861; entered college 1858; never married; was teaching near Charlotte in 1861; went to Raleigh to enlist and was made Sergeant; was taken sick with fever while there, carried home and died. *A Di.*

BELLAMY, CHARLES EDWARD, Marianna, Fla.; b. April 5, 1832, in Lenoir county, N. C.; d. July 27, 1864; son of Edward Crowell and Ann Bryan; entered college 1848, class 1851; married Elizabeth Whitfield; graduated in medicine in Philadelphia, 1855; practised in Columbus, Ga., a short time, then removed to Bolivar county, Miss.; served in 38th Ala. Reg't., first as Assistant-surgeon, then as Surgeon; d. in the hospital at Ringgold, Ga., of camp fever. *A Di.*

BENBURY, JOHN AVERY, Edenton, Chowan county, N. C.; b. Feb. 9, 1827, at Sandy Point, near Edenton, son of Thos. and Elizabeth C.; prepared for college at Edenton and Hillsboro, entered 1843, left June, 1845, graduated at Princeton 1847; married Harriet A. Ryan¹⁸⁵¹ and left one daughter; resided in Tyrrell county, represented it in the General Assembly in 1856 and 1858; was opposed to secession, but the first man in Chowan county to volunteer *for the war*; First Lieutenant Albemarle Guards, Co. A, 1st N. C. State Troops; commissioned Captain May 15, 1862; in the seven days' fight around Richmond; mortally wounded Malvern Hill July 1, 1862, d. in Richmond July 6; his widow married the late Col. David M. Carter¹⁸⁶⁹. *A Phi.*

BLAKE, JOEL CLIFTON, Miccosukie, Leon county, Fla.; b. Feb. 3, 1831, in Tallahassee, Fla.; entered college 1846, class 1850; married Laura Ann Parish, left one son; a farmer; Captain Co. K, 5th Fla. Reg't.; "he was a Christian gentleman, a brave, patriotic soldier, a wealthy, charitable and useful citizen, a kind husband and fond father"; k. at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. *A Di.*

BRADFORD, RICHARD, Tallahassee, Fla.; b. Jan. 24, 1836; entered college 1851, class 1854; never married; studied law at the U. N. C. and at the Univ. of Va., admitted to the bar in 1857; practised in

Tallahassee and in Madison ; Captain of the first company raised for 1st Fla. Reg't.; k. at Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 9, 1861 ; Bradford county, Fla., is named in honor of his memory. A *Phi*.

BRANCH, JOSEPH HENRY, Miccosukie, Leon county, Fla.; b. Oct. 15, 1844; d. Aug. 13, 1864; entered college 1861; never married; in the fall of 1862 volunteered as a Private; d. of typhoid fever contracted in the service; "always cheerful and prompt, never shirking fatigue or exposure, he faithfully performed his whole duty and won the encomiums of his officers." A *Phi*.

BRYAN, GEORGE PETTIGREW, Raleigh, Wake county, N. C.; b. Oct. 9, 1841, son of Hon. John H. (M. C. 1825-'29), k. Aug. 16, 1864; matriculated 1856, class 1860, with highest honors. Tutor of Latin U. N. C. 1860-'61; commissioned 2d Lieut. Co G, 19th Reg't. (2d Cavl.), Sept. 25, '61; commissioned 1st Lieutenant April 30, '62; commissioned Captain Co. G, 1863; was at Newbern March 14, 1862, transferred with his Reg't. to A. N. Va. and did good service; very severely wounded in the head at Upperville and made prisoner; in prison nine months at Johnson's Island; before his wound had entirely healed he pressed again into the service; mortally wounded Aug. 16, 1864, by a minie ball under the heart, while leading his company in a charge on the enemy's works, ten miles east of Richmond on the Charles City road; fought at Brandy Station, Hanover, Pa., Gettysburg, Hanover C. H., Blacks and Whites, etc., was in Barringer's brigade, W. H. F. Lee's Division Cavl. Corps, A. N. V.; "noble, gallant and brave." He was going to study for the ministry. A *Phi*.

BURTON, HUTCHINS GOODLOE, Bel Green, Franklin county, Ala.; b. May 11, 1831, d. June 22, 1862; matriculated 1848; never married; after leaving the University went to a commercial school in Cincinnati, Ohio; later was an accountant in that city; in July, 1861, joined 8th Reg't. Texas Cavl. as a private; d. near Chattanooga, Tenn., June 22, 1862. A *Phi*.

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE,

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Prospectus for 1887-'88.

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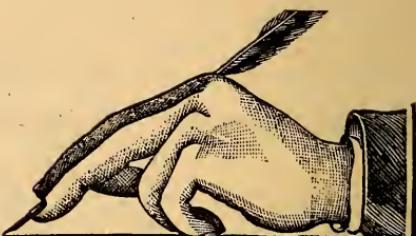
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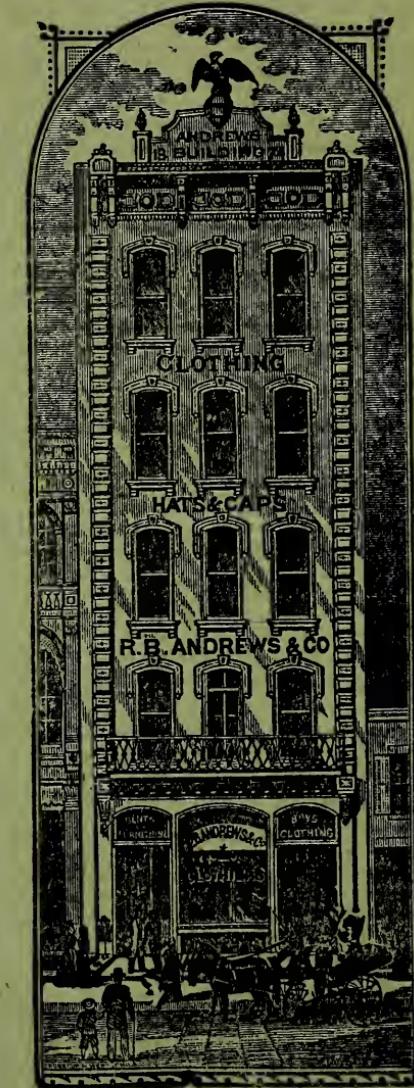
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NORTH CAROLINA

University Magazine,



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CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

EDITORS:

PHI.
ST. CLAIR HESTER,
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WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE.

[ADDRESS BY A. D. JONES, ESQ., ON UNIVERSITY DAY, OCTOBER 12, 1887.]

I am no stranger here to-day, but have returned to the happy scenes of my early manhood, and can say with John Y. Mason of Virginia, an alumnus of the University, that I love every blade of grass that grows on these plains and every breeze that fans these hills.

In running my eye over my field of information, I have had some difficulty in selecting a theme that, perchance, might interest you. Something to talk about before so distinguished an assembly as always gathers in these halls must ever be perplexing. But on University Day, 1887, and in less than a month from the centenary of the Constitution, I could select no more appropriate subject than DAVIE, our statesman of the constitutional era and the father of the University. WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE was born in the village of Egremont, near White Haven, England, on the 20th of June, 1756; received his preparation for college at Charlotte; was graduated at Princeton during the Revolution; became a conspicuous soldier in that war; studied law, and was the first advocate of his day in North Carolina. For a quarter of a century his labors in all public matters were second to those of no man in the State. His character was high and exalted. As a lawyer, he knew no devious ways. As a politician,

so well did he shun the easy paths of the demagogue that he was charged with defying the populace. If he failed in any degree in his duty as parent, husband or friend for want of any noble trait of character, it was lack of humility. In 1803 he became a candidate for Congress in the Halifax district, but was borne under by the influence of Jefferson, a teacher the power of whose doctrines no man or men have been able to withstand, influences now just beginning to be clearly defined, beginning only to be felt, but later to rise rapidly to the ascendant. Feeling that his political career was now ended and willing to be relieved of its burdens, with his home saddened by the death of the most beloved one, he retired to the scenes of his early childhood, at Tivoli, in the State of South Carolina; and here, with that sweet repose of mind from a life well spent, in the enjoyment of literature and agriculture, and surrounded by all that dignifies and exalts our nature, in December, 1820, his life ended. "The sleeping and the dead are but as pictures. Yet gazing on these long and intently and often, we may pass into the likeness of the departed, may emulate their labors, and partake of their immortality." America is and must ever be the most thrilling and inspiring word in our language. What hopes and aspirations does it not suggest, the last and loveliest daughter of Time! America, the home of the oppressed of all climes, the centre of Anglo-Saxon civilization! But all our history revolves around one point. the Colonial days. The years of the Revolution point only to the Convention of 1787, and the destinies of the greatest race on the earth hang upon their deliberations. The body now assembled is remarkable for the ability and experience of the members. Every man of conspicuous ability in the whole country is a member of it, or has been selected and refused to go or is engaged in other important duties. Virginia sent Washington and Madison, who afterwards became Presidents of the United States. Hamilton, Yates and Lansing represented New York. Benjamin Franklin, the sage and philosopher of world-wide distinction, was from Pennsylvania. Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Rights, the Declaration of Independence; of which he was one of the committee to write the Articles of Confederation which he helped to frame, with Oliver Ellsworth, afterwards Chief Justice, and with William Samuel Johnson, represented Connecticut. Davie sat for North Carolina, and with him are Alex. Martin, a soldier of the Revolution; Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson and William Blount. Jefferson was in France, Patrick

Henry, Governor Caswell and Wiley Jones declined to serve. No period of our history has been more pregnant with doubts and gloomy forebodings than that just after the closing period of the Revolution. Grave troubles were arising on every hand. The debt of the Government, contracted in so sacred a cause, remained unpaid. Credit and business were being impaired by the violation of the obligation of contract by the States. Rebellion had broken out in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the foreign commerce of the Colonies was being rapidly destroyed. The Continental Congress was totally unable to meet the demands of the time, and the statesmen of the period were anxiously looking everywhere for some plan to preserve the results of the victory of the Revolution so gloriously won. Then it was that Virginia, time-honored Virginia, proposed to her sister Colonies a meeting to consider some plan to remedy the evil. The Convention now called met at Annapolis, but adjourned, only advising a further meeting with greater power. This was the body of statesmen that met in Philadelphia in May, 1787. Obstacles were to be met and overcome. The Articles of Confederation had proved too weak for the ends of government. Acting upon the States and not upon individuals, they were given no power to carry out their decrees. To preserve the States quasi-sovereign, and at the same time form a government that could command obedience at home and respect abroad, was the duty of the hour. The delegates from the State of North Carolina, though not so distinguished for conservative wisdom as those from Virginia and Connecticut, performed no less important duties. The Constitution has been called a compromise between conflicting interests, and without this spirit of conservatism it could not have been framed. Two of the three great compromises proceeded from North Carolina. In the conflict between the free and the slave States, Williamson accepted for the permanent basis the free inhabitants and three-fifths of all others. In the struggle between the great States and the small, Davie joined Ellsworth, breaking the phalanx of the National States, and saved the Constitution. Here I would have you pause for a moment to consider the adoption of this feature of the Constitution, its distinguishing characteristic, the American form of Government. When the question, Should the States have equal suffrage in the Senate, was called up for the first time, five States voted "Aye." North Carolina, with four of the six National States, answered "No." All interest then centered upon Georgia, the sixth

National State and the last to vote. Baldwin, fearing a disruption of the Convention, and convinced of the hopelessness of assembling another under better auspices, dissented from his colleagues and divided the vote of his State. So the motion was lost by a tie. Davie during this discussion made a speech showing his preference for the views of Ellsworth, the leader in this movement. Cotesworth Pinckney, differing with Ellsworth, now moved that a committee of one from each State should devise and report a compromise. Such a committee, says Sherman, is necessary to set us right. Davie was selected from North Carolina, and to give them time for their task, and to all the opportunity of celebrating the anniversary of Independence, the Convention adjourned for three days. Says Bancroft: "On Monday, the 16th, as soon as the Convention assembled, the question was taken on the amended report, which included equality of votes in the Senate. The six Southern States were present and only four of the Northern. Four of the States which demanded a proportioned representation stubbornly refused to yield. It was of decisive influence on the history of the country, and Strong and Geary, balancing the inflexible King and Gorham, pledged Massachusetts at least to neutrality. On the other side, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland spurned the thought of surrender. The decision was given by North Carolina, which broke from her great associates and gave a majority to the smaller States." The honor of this compromise, the yielding of opinion for the sake of Union, belongs to Davie. Spaight shall not here share it with him. Time has shown that the fathers builded much wiser than they knew. It would have been easy enough to have formed a mighty empire. History is full of examples of these. A Confederacy was at hand, but to beautifully blend some of the best qualities of each was what Davie and the Committee of Compromise now did. This is the American idea of government, the life-giving principle in the Constitution, the lesson that America shall teach the nations,

"Till the war-drum throbs no longer, and the battle-flags are furled,
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world."

Consider further this union of the national and federative ideas, now so happily consummated. Nationality has given us strength and its concurrent blessing, national security. We have never felt any fear from foreign encroachment, but it has not been many

decades since when in the debates of Congress "what England would do" was a cry of warning and of fear. But this day, as a nation we work out our destiny with no one to molest or make us afraid. And with more pride than the imperial Roman, and with greater security, we wear the insignia of American citizenship. But with all the blessings that have come and will come to us as a people from nationality, far more than my poor words can portray, let Americans never forget that within our State lines, and protected by them as by a mighty wall, are blessings and privileges not less dear. Truly ours is a divided affection between the Nation and the State. It has been said of Mr. Webster "that of the relations of the States to our system, of their power, their rights, their quasi-sovereignty, he said less, not because he thought less or knew less, but because he saw there was less necessity for it. But the Union, the Constitution, the national federal life, the American name, '*E Pluribus Unum*,' these filled his heart, these dwelt in his habitual speech." But Calhoun, no less devoted to the Union, feared the centralization of power, the obliteration of State lines, the destruction of local self-government, and his labors were given to emphasize the rights of the States. You will never forget, in the language of a distinguished statesman, that the whole value of the arrangement by which our world is kept in place in the solar system, is in the balance between two opposing forces. It would matter little to us which of these forces should be allowed to prevail. If the centrifugal tendency should dominate, our planet would shoot madly into the realms of empty space, far away from the source of heat and life, until every living thing upon its surface would perish. If the centripetal should prevail, the earth would rush with inconceivable velocity towards the sun until it would be engulfed in the burning mass. So it is with the adjustment of power between the State and the Federal governments. Disunion and centralization are equally fatal to good government. Disunion would generate the centralism of military despotism in the separate States; centralization, attempted over areas and populations so vast, would break the parts asunder and fill our continent, as it has filled every other, with rival nations. Our wise ancestors devised the only system possible to avoid these opposite evils. They formed a Federal government to manage our foreign relations, to maintain peace and amity between the States and to administer a few exceptional functions of common interest, and they left the great residuary mass of governmental powers to the States.

Framers of the Constitution and the friends of liberty were not less moved by the desire of infusing knowledge among the people, and we find many of them making the greatest efforts to establish higher institutions of learning. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, would connect with that act in imperishable glory his labors in founding the University of his State. The great Washington, as a parting injunction, urged his countrymen to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the diffusion of knowledge. Not unlike his great compeers, Davie is laboring now with might and main to establish an institution of learning in North Carolina. There was great opposition. It was even charged that it was intended to lead us towards a permanent aristocracy. And the demagogue who cries economy was there also to thwart his progress. It was on this subject that Davie put forth the highest efforts of his genius, and the most splendid achievements of his eloquence. I was present in the House of Commons, said Judge Murphy, when Davie addressed that body upon a bill granting a loan of money to the trustees for erecting the buildings of the University, and although more than thirty years have elapsed, I have the most vivid recollections of the greatness of his manner and the power of his eloquence upon that occasion. In the House of Commons he had no rival, and upon all great questions that came before that body his eloquence was irresistible. We find here the spirit that founded the University. It was the purpose of the fathers that it should be, first, the nursery of all the civic virtues. There are institutions builded to teach some branch of science, to "woo the hard grained muses of the cube and square," or the sweeter graces of poetry and letters, and others still to strike one chord and another another of the great symphony of God's revelation, until there is almost discord. But you, gentlemen, Professors of the University, are priests and high priests in the Temple of Literature.

As I have contemplated Davie as soldier, bearing a noble part in the war of the Revolution; as statesman, giving us the Constitution; as Father of this University, I have been unable to decide which has been his greatest service to mankind. If the war of the Revolution had not been won, there could have been no Constitution, glorious bond of American union; and without higher institutions of learning its blessings cannot be perpetuated. Liberty, the Constitution, the University, one and inseparable, the trinity of our love, the anchor of our hopes—these preserve his memory.

THE TRAGEDY OF BLOOD.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE SHAKESPEARE CLUB BY R. L. UZZELL.

The prevailing tendency of English literature, in common with the literature of Northern Europe, has always been towards the Romantic as opposed to the Classical. In making this statement I am not ignorant that in one period of our literature a few fanatical humanists tried to force classic metre upon English verse and to otherwise institute an imagined reform in English literature. But these never did have much influence. The old dramatist Nash granted "the hexameter verse * * * to be a gentleman of an ancient house (so is many an English beggar);" but truly added that "this clyme of ours hee cannot thrive in, our speech is too craggy for him to set his plow in; hee goes twitching and hopping in our language like a man running upon quagmires up the hill in one syllable and down the dale in another; retaining no part of that stately, smooth gate, which he vauntts himselfe with amongst the Greeks and Latins." Though having as supporters Sidney, and at one time even Spenser "of the melodious ear," the movement was soon abandoned and came to naught. I also know that there is another very important part of our literature formed after classical models. But this literature is artificial, not spontaneous, and was influenced, in part at least, by extraneous political events, whatever Edmund Gosse may say to the contrary. So it was not a natural birth and growth. It was the literature of the court wits and pedantic classicists, and smacks of the pedantry, powder and patches of its own artificial age.

I emphasize this fact, thinking it may help us better to understand the subject in question. For this "blood and thunder tragedy" is the climax, the very culmination of Romanticism.

The English audience to which the early dramatists addressed themselves had just emerged from comparative barbarism and was strong in its primitive manhood. They were not a cultivated people. They were just as left by the hand of Nature, and their faculties were vigorous and unrestrained. Therefore in the history of the time we read upon the same page of actions of the most brutal cruelty and of the greatest magnanimity. In all things they had a tendency to go to extremes. Their imagination, as among

all semi-barbarous peoples, was especially vigorous, and it was this which enabled them to tolerate the crudities and absurdities of the old Mysteries and Moralities, a study of which in this connection is very profitable indeed. In these there appeared, upon the scaffold used for a stage, all at the same time, jumbled up together, and holding with each other the most familiar intercourse and conversations, Father, Son, Holy Spirit, angels, devils, saints, martyrs and buffoons. No surprise, then, that Scriptural personages were frequently stripped of all dignity whatever. Thus in the old Mystery of the "Deluge," Noah's wife refuses to come into the Ark, saying she is going to perish with her gossips of the village, whereupon the venerable Noah is represented in the very undignified action of inflicting a sound drubbing upon his refractory spouse. The children, the simple faith of whose fathers saw no impropriety in these plays, could certainly find nothing to object to in a "Spanish Tragedy" or a "Tamburlaine."

The sympathies of a London audience of the time have been aptly compared "to the chords of a warrior's harp, strung with twisted iron and bull's sinews, vibrating mightily, but needing a stout stroke to make them thrill." It was a coarse, tumultuous, bloodthirsty audience, and the dramatists adapted their themes to it. Hence the production of the "Tragedy of Blood." It is a tumult clear through. Threats clothed in resounding bombast burst like thunder over the audience; blows fall thick and fast; the sound of the clashing of swords never ceases; its pages are stained throughout by puddles of blood, thickening towards the last; poison free as water, and *Vindicta, Revenge*, stalking across the stage. Then there must be the young lover and hero working wonders; the cold-blooded and wily villain, and as a relief a beautiful and wronged lady bathed in tears, overcome with grief, but still patient. Another very effectual relief to this strain upon the senses are the "lyrical interbreathings," the songs scattered here and there through the play.

The founder of this Tragedy of Blood was Thomas Kyd, of whose personal history nothing seems to be known. The play in which he first announced it was "Hieronimo," or, as it is more often called, "Jeronimo." It is partly in rhyme and partly in blank verse. This play has a sequel or second part, produced later, and which can hardly be well understood without a study of the first.

The date of the composition of "Jeronimo" is somewhere before 1588, for we learn from a passage in the introduction to Jonson's

“Cynthia Revels” (1600), that 1588 is the date of the “Spanish Tragedy,” and “Jeronimo” is, of course, earlier than this play. It was printed only once, and never enjoyed anything like the popularity of the more famous second part. One interesting thing in connection with it is that it is the first play on record containing evidence of having been written for a particular actor, to whose unusually small stature it contains numerous references.

The play opens by Jeronimo being created Marshal of Spain and Don Andrea being sent as an ambassador to Portugal to demand the accustomed tribute, which has been withheld for three years. Lorenzo, the brother of Belimperia, Andrea’s betrothed, becomes jealous at this latter preferment, and hunts out an assassin to kill Andrea on his return. He finds a fit instrument in Lazarotto, whom he thus describes:

“ I have a lad in pickle of this stamp,
A melancholy, discontented courtier,
Whose famished jaws look like the chap of death ;
Upon whose eyebrows hangs damnation ;
Whose hands are washed in rape and murders bold :
Him with a golden bait will I allure
(For courtiers will do anything for gold)
To be Andrea’s death at his return.”

He tries to get Belimperia married to Alcario before Andrea gets back, by dressing him up as the latter and giving out that Andrea has returned. Belimperia is deceived, but Alcario is killed by Lazarotto, who mistakes him for Andrea, before the marriage can be accomplished. Andrea returns, but is soon hurried off to the war which has been declared between the two kingdoms, and is killed. The play is ended by a rather cumbersome scene in which figure Andrea’s ghost and Revenge. As a “tragedy of blood” it takes a very modest position in regard to the number of killed, there being only four or five slaughtered in the entire play.

So we see as regards events the story is deficient, the love of Andrea and Belimperia and the death of the former being about all. However, the rapid shifting of the scene from Spain to Portugal and back, and the bustling show of hostility between the two kingdoms compensate for this deficiency a great deal. The dialogue is spirited and interesting, and the blank verse often rises to a comparative high level. In fact, the play has some bold passages. There are other things connected with the play which make it a very important one to the

student of the development of our drama. One is the not altogether unsuccessful attempt at character drawing. In *Balthezar* we have something of a Harry Hotspur, which is shown in his following speech to the Portugese army, which I also quote to show something of the character of the blank verse :

“ Come valiant spirits, you peers of Portugal, ;
That owe your lives, your faiths, and services,
To set you free from base captivity :
O, let our fathers’ scandal ne’er be seen
As a base blush upon our free-born cheeks :
Let all the tribute that proud Spain received
Of those all-captive Portugales deceased,
Turn into chafe, and choke their insolence.
Methinks no memory, not one little thought
Of them whose servile acts live in their graves,
But should raise spleens as big as a cannon bullet
Within your bosoms : O for honour,
Your country’s reputation, your lives’ freedom,
Indeed your all that may be termed revenge.
Now let your bloods be liberal as the sea ;
And all those wounds that you receive of Spain,
Let theirs be equal to quit yours again.
Speak Portugales : are you resolved as I
To live like captives, or free born die.”

The character of Belimperia, which serves as a relief, as a pathetic interlude, is that of the simple, unaffected woman, true and pure in her love, and anxious about the welfare of her lover.

But the most remarkable character is that of Lorenzo. It is here seen for the first time in our drama, the creation of which character is one of Kyd’s surest guarantees of being remembered. He is the polished villain, and corresponds to that idea of the devil which represents him, not in the hideous garb of barbed tail, cloven heel and uncouth form in general, but rather as a sugar-coated devil, with pleasant and prepossessing exterior. The name and character is continued in the “Spanish Tragedy,” and henceforth becomes one of the stock characters of the drama. In those two powerful and harrowing productions of the sombre genius of Webster, “Vittoria Corombona” and the “Duchess of Malfi,” he appears as Flamineo in the first and Bosola in the second. And again in that remarkable play of “The Revenger’s Tragedy,” of Cyril Tourneur, to whom an eminent English poet and scholar, Algernon Charles Swinburne, has recently paid

a well-deserved tribute, he again appears as Vendice. And so in many other dramas he is seen. It is a curious fact that the best drawn forms of this character are in those plays whose scenes are laid in Latin countries.

The "Spanish Tragedy" is the play which really founded the tragedy of blood species, and is therefore the most important play in its discussion. For a long time it was the most popular play in England, and went through more editions than any other. Illustrating its popularity is an anecdote that when a lady, who was a great play-house enthusiast, was on her dying bed, and was begged by her friends to address herself to God in prayer, she only called out, "Hieronimo, O Hieronimo!" Its bombast, its absurdities and incongruities afforded an unceasing subject to contemporary poets for ridicule and parody. Thus Ben Jonson, in the induction to one of his plays, strikes at the ignorance and low taste of the multitude by representing one of the audience as saying, "that the old Hieronimo, *as it was first acted*, was the only best and judiciously penned play of Europe." But all these parodies and slurs are only evidences of its great popularity, with the multitude at least. It was rewritten in parts and added to several times by different writers. So, as we have it, it is very different from what it was "as it was first acted."

In this second part, Belimperia turns the full tide of her affection towards Horatio, Hieronimo's son, and who was a friend of Andrea. Balthezar becomes a suitor also, and with Lorenzo and confederates murders Horatio and hangs him up to a tree, where he is discovered by old Hieronimo himself. Hieronimo becomes crazed, but determines upon vengeance. To do this he abides his time, and at length resorts to a very quaint device. He has a play acted before the king in which Lorenzo, Balthezar, Belimperia and himself are the actors. In it he stabs Lorenzo in earnest and Belimperia serves Balthezar likewise. Belimperia then stabs herself; Hieronimo bites out his own tongue, stabs the Duke of Castile, and at last himself. Revenge and the ghost of Andrea act as chorus, and at the end, in order to help our memory we suppose, the ghost comes forward with a sort of inventory of the slain:

"Aye, now my hopes have end in their effects,
When blood and sorrow finish my desires.
Horatio murdered in his father's bower ;
Vile Serberine by Pedringano slain ;

False Pedringano hanged by quaint device ;
 Fair Isabella by herself misdone ;
 Prince Balthazar by Belimperia stabbed,
 The Duke of Castile and his wicked son
 Both done to death by old Hieronimo,
 My Belimperia fallen, as Dido fell ;
 And good Hieronimo hanged by himself :
 Aye, these were spectacles to please my soul."

Schlegel says of the "Spanish Tragedy" that it "is like the drawings of children, without the observance of proportion, and without steadiness of hand." True, but the dialogue is natural and light, and amid all this bombast and disproportion, scenes and passages of special beauty can be pointed out, relieving and contrasting strongly with the more lurid parts of the play. Such is the love scene between Horatio and Belimperia just before the murder of the former. Such a one also is the scene inserted or rewritten by Ben Jonson, in which is seen the effect of the murder of his son upon Hieronimo. This is the best part of the play, and is especially interesting, as a side of Ben Jonson's literary character is here seen that we should never have suspected by reading his own entire productions. In pathetic beauty it far surpasses anything else he ever wrote.

But probably the part of the "Spanish Tragedy" most noteworthy is the play within the play. It was from here that Shakespeare borrowed the idea of using it in "Hamlet." As in that play, it is here used to hasten the climax. But this is not the only resemblance this play bears to "Hamlet." It is the murder of his son which gives Hieronimo his motive for revenge, just as it is the murder of his father which urges Hamlet to revenge. Like Hamlet again, Hieronimo is continually putting it off, and at last in the breaking of it perishes.

The play is written partly in rhyme and partly in blank verse, though towards the end, when the attention of the audience has been gained, the sound of the end rhyme is not so frequent. With the exception of the part attributed to Ben Jonson, I do not see that the blank verse is any great improvement upon the first part. As a writer of blank verse, however, Kyd is superior to most of his contemporaries. Speaking in regard to his merits in this line, Collier is "inclined among the predecessors of Shakespeare to give Kyd the next place to Marlowe." Now,

"We'll lead you to the stately tent of war,
 Where you shall hear the Scythian Tamburlaine
 Threatening the world with high astounding terms,
 And scourging kingdoms with his conquering sword."

“Tamburlaine” is not so usually spoken of in this connection, but I am unwilling to pass it without mention, as it has so many of the characteristics of the blood and thunder tragedy. It is the first drama written wholly in blank verse, and is probably the most epoch-making play in the history of the English drama. Its date is probably as early as 1586. “Tamburlaine” has two parts, the second of which is the superior in literary merit. Our space forbids a summary of the plot, as it is too long and intricate.

Here the slaughter is wholesale and the bombast furious. Hear some of the “astounding terms.” In speaking to his son, Tamburlaine says :

“ For he shall wear the crown of Persia
 Whose head hath deepest scars, whose breast most wounds,
 Which being wroth sends lightning from his eyes,
 And in the furrows of his frowning brows
 Harbours revenge, death, war and cruelty ;
 For in a field whose superficies
 Is covered with a liquid purple veil
 And sprinkled with the brains of slaughtered men,
 My royal chair of state shall be advanced,
 And he that means to place himself therein,
 Must armed wade up to the chin in blood.”

A little further on he is drawn upon the stage in a chariot to which are harnessed the captive Kings of Asia! He thus addresses them :

“ Holla, ye pampered jades of Asia!
 What ! can ye draw but twenty miles a day,
 And have so proud a chariot at your heels,
 And such a coachman as great Tamburlaine?”

Immediately after this he delivers this delightful piece of poetical exaggeration :

“ The horses that guide the golden eye of Heaven,
 And blow the morning from their nostrils,
 Making their fiery gait above the clouds,
 Are not so honoured in their governor,
 As you, ye slaves, in mighty Tamburlaine.”

Certainly we can admire this if we are taught to admire the speech of Hotspur in which he says :

“ By heaven, methinks it were an easy leap
 To pluck bright honour from the pale-faced moon,
 Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
 And pluck up drowned honour by the locks.”

Very beautiful also is Tamburlaine's description of his love, Zenocrate. In fact, in poetry Tamburlaine is richer than any play which came before it.

I have purposely devoted much of this essay to the two plays of Thomas Kyd, because it was in these that this kind of tragedy found birth, and also because a discussion of the whole field would require a good volume. If space permitted we could now take up "The Jew of Malta," and see how the matured genius of Marlowe further heightened and refined the tragedy of blood. This drama would lead us up to the subject for discussion to-night, "Titus Andronicus," in which the "supernumerary horrors" culminate. A comparison of the Jews of these two plays would be very interesting and profitable. Our next studies upon this subject would be in Marston. Thence we should go to those two soul-harrowers, Cyril Tourneur and John Webster. Besides Shakespeare's, all these tragedies of blood, with only one or two exceptions, were produced by the five dramatists, Kyd, Marlowe, Marston, Tourneur and Webster. These names in the order just given mark out the rise and progress of the "*Tragedy of Blood*," and could well be taken by the student as a guide in its study.

OLD TIMES IN CHAPEL HILL.

BY MRS. SPENCER.

NO. VI.

On reviewing the lives and the work of the men connected with the University during the first seventy years of its existence, one is compelled to acknowledge that literary men and literary work, though professedly held in vast respect, have received but little stimulation or encouragement in the State.

After Dr. Caldwell's death there began a gradual but obvious decline of literary activity, as well as of strict discipline. Education began to be a means to an end, and that end the ignoble one of advancement in material wealth, political ambitions, and the like.

How much this change was owing to Governor Swain's influence we may consider hereafter. It is, however, a fact that scholarship pure

and simple grew less and less of importance, and received less and less encouragement for the twenty years preceding the war. One fact is significant in Chapel Hill: books ceased to be bought for the University Library. The professors were compelled to form private libraries.

Several things have conspired to shed a blight upon the pursuit of letters in North Carolina. One of these is the absorption of our people in petty State politics; another is their early bondage to a bitter and narrow sectarianism. After the good and great men who had carried us through the Revolution, and had founded the University, had passed away, then Chapel Hill began to stand very much alone. The annual Commencements attracted our public men, who were generally Trustees of the Institution, from all parts once a year, and there an end. The professors were honored guests wherever they appeared abroad, but there was no genuine sympathy with their pursuits, no fruitful interest manifested in their labors. Of what real use were books, and why should they be multiplied?

Our professors came to be best known and attracted attention mostly as being ministers in their respective denominations. Were they rousing preachers? that was the point.

The last ten years have witnessed a great change and a wonderful awakening in this respect. A college professor is no longer looked upon with a vague awe of his abstruse and mysterious attainments, as a being set apart from practical life, and as much devoted to seclusion and unpractical learning as a monk of the Middle Ages. Science in these days has come down to the people, and the people are moving up to and rejoicing in her light.

In the earlier generations at which we are looking, a University was held to be something respectable, which it was proper the State should have—every rich man must send his sons to college, of course. In order to be a gentleman it was necessary that he should forget a little Latin; Greek and Mathematics. That accomplished, the ex-student proceeded also to forget the University, till he in his turn had a son to be “educated.” Then Chapel Hill occurred to his mind as a safe and good place to send a boy to, and the process was renewed.

Therefore it was that young and ambitious professors who came here sixty or eighty years ago, either soon removed themselves to find fame and fortune further North, or if they remained, became more and more benumbed by their isolation and the uncongenial air of the country, and losing more and more of their ambition, energy and high resolve,

applied themselves steadily to the drudgery of their work as teachers. And this drudgery was the more severe as good preparatory schools were few. Outside of this work, their field of labor and means of intercourse with the public lay in the pulpit. If a scholar was not teaching he must be preaching—the two functions being usually united, with what disadvantage to both need not here be said.

With the daily application of all their energies to their work in their class-rooms, I think it must follow that the teaching was characterized by thoroughness. The modern system of lectures, whereby a very small nugget of gold is made to veneer a vast extent of ground, was then comparatively unknown. Fidelity to duty, and a sense of responsibility, were strongly marked traits in the teachers. They loved hard work; they believed in it as the appointed means to every desirable end, and they required it from their pupils. They were old-fashioned too in their notions of discipline. They were impressed with the idea that laws were made to be obeyed, and that young people especially should be taught that obedience to law is the first step towards the making of a good citizen.

Another trait of those simple-minded men was their devotional spirit. They looked through Nature up to Nature's God. It is told of Prof. N. M. Hentz (who is called the father of American Araneology) that he never went to his study without pausing at the door and lifting his soul in prayer to the Spirit of all Light and Truth for a blessing. Dr. Caldwell was a devout man. So too were Drs. Mitchell and Hooper. And in the spirit of devotion, of fidelity to duty, of strict adherence to the very letter of the law, not one of that band of scholars excelled that staunch old Englishman, Dr. James Phillips. He, above all the men I have ever known, never allowed a question of expediency to interfere with what he believed to be the right.

Dr. Phillips was born near London. His father was a clergyman of the Church of England, and he was of course raised in that communion. He became a Presbyterian only after coming to North Carolina. He came to America in 1818, and at once assumed teaching as the business of his life. He applied for the vacant chair of Mathematics in our University in 1826, and came here in that year, not at all supposing that here he was to do his life's work, and for more than forty years successively.

I have heard him say that his first impressions of Chapel Hill resulted in disappointment, and he would have been glad to get away

at any time for several years. Nothing but his attachment to Dr. Caldwell and the personal influence of the President kept him in his place. He was an ardent and enthusiastic mathematician, and he wanted to introduce new methods of study and *more of it*, than young North Carolina was, at that date, willing to accept. He believed to the last of his life in the discipline of the mind conferred by the study of the exact sciences, as the most important of all aids in its cultivation.

He gave himself to hard study, to close and patient investigation of the great problems whose solution the higher mathematics holds out to its enthusiastic votaries as among its most splendid rewards. His library showed that the books which he gathered around him were the great folios of the masters—La Place, La Lande and Delambre; of Newton and Ferguson and Hutton. He went to the well-heads always. Among his MSS. were many translations of the French mathematical works, written with an elegance and precision that defied criticism.

In Dr. Caldwell he found a sympathizing and judicious friend—a mathematician, if possible, more inexorable than himself; a man, too, of liberal, far-seeing views, who joined to these qualities great dignity of character and an inflexible integrity. In the members of the Faculty which then adorned the University, Profs. Hooper, Andrews, Mitchell and Hentz, he had colleagues whose superiors in their respective departments could hardly have been found at that day in our country.

In his early years, Dr. Phillips was very active in person, gay and curt in address, fond of good society and of good cheer. But as he gradually concentrated himself more and more upon the absorbing studies which he so loved, he gave up one by one his out door exercises and settled himself to his work in college and in his study. For many years the study-light in his library window was the last seen at night in the village.

As a teacher he was perhaps too much of a martinet. His own most characteristic traits were accuracy, system, thoroughness. What was worth doing at all was worth doing well; what he began he would finish, and as he never spared himself he would not spare others. He endeavored to give his pupils habits of thought, scorn of aid from others, and manly perseverance in sustained effort. His great aim in teaching seemed to be to secure *certainty*. He required his pupils to give every step of the process, he allowed no omissions of a premise,

no *saltus* in the reasoning. His students could not understand such rigorous exactness, and were often worried and perplexed by the minuteness of his requisitions.

To the very last day of his life, Dr. Phillips prepared and thought over every recitation he was to hear as carefully as if he himself expected to recite it to a higher Master. He studied every sermon he was to preach to a country congregation as if it were to be his last. To this conscientious habit it was owing that, exact and unvarying as was the routine of his life for many years, he never fell into formality.

Very unlike his thirty years' colleague, Dr. Mitchell, he never liked to have many irons in the fire. He wanted his work well defined and uncrowded, and did not care to be called on to advise, or superintend other men's business. His reading was not so miscellaneous as Dr. Mitchell's nor his library as extensive. Dr. Mitchell bought many books merely from curiosity, books that he found were worth only a "dip" into. Dr. Phillips accumulated books much more slowly, but there were very few among the two thousand that he left whose value was not standard, and few that he had not, as Lord Bacon advises, thoroughly chewed and digested.

Though a strict task master in the recitation-room, Dr. Phillips unbent as soon as he came out of it. A true Englishman in his outspoken, fearless independence and bluntness of expression, still he never made an enemy, for neither anger nor rancor abode with him. Little children pulled at his coat and claimed him for a playfellow.

Years after his death an old student of the University, a learned and honored divine in the Episcopal church, declared that he owed all he had accomplished in life to Dr. Phillips' severity in the class-room, joined with his cordial encouragement and assistance outside of it. His old pupils were constantly sending to him for aid in their work (if teachers), and such aid he always gave ungrudgingly. When deploring the general indifference to letters and science so conspicuous among Southern people, he generally ascribed it to *laziness*, though he would charitably add that the laziness was largely due to the *climate*.

Dr. Phillips owed his first serious interest in religion to the preaching of the Rev. Dr. Nettleton, a noted evangelist in the years 1830-'35, or thereabouts. Under the influence of newly implanted principles and resolutions, he abandoned his formal adherence to the church of his fathers and united with the Presbyterian church. He became a very ardent and popular preacher in this communion, rejoicing to

spend his vacations, summer and winter for many years, in preaching to outlying congregations in different sections of the State.

On review of all the circumstances, I think it may be said that North Carolina owes a great debt to the hard-working teachers of that day, who were always ready to lay down their text-books and take up their Bibles. They were true evangelists and loved to spend their strength on dark corners and obscure country churches, often in preference to prominent points where lights were always shining or ready to shine. Dr. Phillips preached for many years with great punctuality at New Hope church between Hillsboro and Chapel Hill. He became much attached to the steady-going people of that community and they heartily returned his affection.

In my recollections of those old days and the old Faculty, one thing is noticeable about them: They were men of a certain *largeness of spirit*. They possessed breadth as well as depth. In their relations with each other they gave and took criticism pretty freely, being not always of the same mind. But they understood each other and were tolerant, while loyal to the best interests of the State.

Dr. Caldwell was a man incapable of a mean action or even of a tortuous line of policy, and as like seeks like, the same may be said of his colleagues in the Faculty. As the head is, so are the members. Whatever their creeds in politics or religion, these good men lived together in peace and friendship and did their work manfully. As to exerting any influence on the students in the way of *proselytism*, the charge is a foolish one, and could only be made by men ignorant of the *modus operandi* of a University. It has been the bane of North Carolina that her church people of all denominations have so universally persisted in considering it of more vital importance to ascertain a man's church membership than his real Christianity, or even his mental and physical fitness to do the State service.

Other denominations were slow in coming into line with Presbyterians in the great work of education. Wherever Presbyterian preachers went, or wherever a Presbyterian church was established, there were teachers and a schoolhouse. The Scotch and Scotch-Irish went in for that. It is their distinctive trait, and cannot be disputed. Before the Revolution, and during the Revolution, and since the Revolution, Presbyterian scholarship has been in the ascendant in North Carolina. As to making proselytes, and using their official position to advance their own creed among their pupils, that did not seem to be

in their minds, nor is it in general the way of Presbyterians. They are, on the contrary, too little inclined to seek the advancement of their own tenets. They have not enough of the spirit of even fair propagandism. Those men of a former generation were satisfied to set a good example of integrity, devotion to duty and conscientious adherence to certain old-fashioned virtues. They preached, when they did preach, the Gospel, and they taught diligently what they knew. They did not, it seems to me, advance the interests of their own church much, but they did advance the cause of education, and they made *Trinity and Davidson and Wake Forest possible*. These colleges in their turn added to the prosperity of the University. Its patronage doubled and trebled after they were set going.

I was once talking to a plain laboring man about the establishment of free schools. It was at the time when the University lay prostrate under the heel of malignant political proscription. He could not read himself, but he wished his children to "have a chance." I asked him if he would not prefer to have the free schools set going first. "Well," he replied, "it does look like that ought to be the way. The schools would do my boys a sight more good than the college would; but I expect it's the other way, for at the mill if you want to start the little wheels *you turn the water on to the big wheel first.*"

To the University and to the labors of the single-minded men who guided her career for so many years is due the existence of every other school, academy or college in the State. Instead of jealously remarking that such and such churches "controlled" it, and that therefore other churches resolved to secure their own denominational colleges, let *this* be said with generous truth: The University educated us up to the point of seeing clearly our needs. We need colleges on a lower and more accessible plane. We will have them, but the big wheel must still be kept going. All honor to it, and thanks for what we owe it already. *It shall do still more.*

A LETTER FROM GENERAL R. E. LEE.

[My father had a nephew, Capt. H. A. Gordon, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. After having made various efforts to recover

his body, he finally ventured to write to General Lee himself. His letter elicited the following kind response, of which I possess the original written with General Lee's own hand. R. H. GRAVES.]

HEADQUARTERS, RAPIDAN, 26 Nov., '63.

MY DEAR SIR—In answer to your note of the 20th inst., it grieves me to state that I know of no way of recovering the body of Capt. H. A. Gordon from the field of Gettysburg. Should the place of his interment be known, and be so marked as to be recognized, which his company officers can alone tell, I see no way of inducing the Federal authorities at this time to grant the privilege of visiting it for the purpose.

Though deeply sympathizing with his sorrowing mother, and appreciating the feeling which induces the desire to have near her the remains of her gallant son, I know of no more fitting resting place for a brave soldier than the battlefield on which he has laid down his life in the defense of the rights of his country.

I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't,

R. E. LEE.

MR. R. H. GRAVES.

LETTER FROM JUDGE GASTON,

Explaining how he, a Roman Catholic, could conscientiously hold office under the old Constitution of 1776.

Section 32 reads as follows :

" No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the divine authority of either the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State."

In 1835 the word "Protestant" was stricken out by constitutional amendment, and the word "Christian" substituted. Before this change, viz., in 1833, William Gaston, an eminent lawyer and statesman, was elected by the General Assembly a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Leonard Henderson, who by virtue of official seniority was Chief Justice. Judge Gaston was a Roman Catholic, with the highest repu-

tation for piety and integrity. It was supposed by many that the 32d section, above quoted, was a bar to his taking the office to which he had been elected, especially as preliminary thereto he was required to take an oath to support the Constitution. The following copy of a letter, the original of which is in the possession of the North Carolina Historical Society, written by him immediately after the election, to the late Thomas P. Devereux, gives the reasons which induced Judge Gaston to accept the office, which he held until his death, in 1844, with conspicuous ability and to the satisfaction of the people of the State. Lawyers agree that no State ever had a more sound and learned tribunal than North Carolina had when Ruffin, Daniel and Gaston were our Chief Judges.

“BALTIMORE, 3d Nov., 1833.

“MY DEAR SIR—I avail myself of a moment of rest on my journey to New York, to submit a short view of a subject which for some time occasioned me doubt and gave me difficulty.

“I am bound as a citizen, and am bound by oath, to support the Constitution of North Carolina. I am avowedly a believer in the doctrines of the Catholic Church. If that Constitution disqualifies a believer in those doctrines from holding office, it would be dishonourable and wicked in me to accept it. If it contains no such disqualification, and my country calls on me to render important services which I am able to perform, it is my duty to obey the call. As the Constitution is based upon the general principles of civil and religious liberty, *all* citizens of the State are competent to take and to hold office whom the Constitution does not clearly disqualify. Penal incapacity it was in the power of the people to create, but they must be unequivocally debarred before they can take effect. The only part of the Constitution which can be supposed to contain such a disqualification, is that part of the 32d section which declares incapable of office those ‘who deny the truth of the Protestant religion.’ It is very possible that some of the framers of this section intended to exclude Roman Catholics from office, but can this clause of the section be judicially interpreted as imposing this degradation and disability? It seems to me that it cannot. First, what is the ‘Protestant religion’? If we had a religious establishment to determine the truth of that religion and to pronounce what is a schism and a heresy, there would be some means of ascertaining what is the Protestant religion, and what is a denial of its truth; but this cannot be, for it is expressly forbidden by the Con-

stitution. There being, then, no church with lawful authority to establish creeds, and such being forbidden in the Constitution, and the Constitution having failed to define Protestant religion, and not having excluded the Catholics or any other denomination of Christians *eo nomine* from office, we are obliged to hold that clause in the Constitution inefficient and unmeaning, or incorporate into the text the multitude of new notions, theological, metaphysical, political, &c., &c., as parts of the 'Protestant religion.' — *affirm?*

"Again, Roman Catholics do not deny any of the doctrines which Protestants ~~deny~~. For instance, in the Episcopal Protestant Church of this country the two creeds, usually called the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed, are the standard symbols of faith. These are also the standard symbols of the Roman Catholic faith. I do not know a single affirmative dogma which is taught in the Episcopal which is not also taught in the Catholic churches. Is, then, a belief in the latter a necessary denial of the truth of the doctrines of the former?

"Again, when the Constitution was formed, test laws and disqualifying enactments were familiar with our ancestors. Roman Catholics were well known, and long had been the subjects of political proscription in England and her Colonies. In these acts of disqualification and proscription no room was left for doubt. Papists *eo nomine* were excluded from all places of civil trust, and care taken to make the exclusion effectual by imposing oaths which no Catholic could take. If this system of proscription were intended to be preserved under the order of things—under that Republican Constitution based upon the principles announced in the Declaration of Rights—can it be questioned but the intent would have been unequivocally manifested? and this is necessarily but an *outline* of my views on this constitutional question. My conclusion is that the Constitution does not disqualify me because of my religious opinions from taking or holding office—that I have no right by any over-nice scruples to be instrumental in practically interpolating into that instrument an odious provision which it does not contain—and that, as on the one hand I do not seek office, so on the other I should not decline it when honourably tendered to my acceptance, and when I can reasonably hope to discharge its duties with advantage to my country.

"I pray you to believe me truly your affec't friend,

"WILL. GASTON.

"THOS. P. DEVEREUX, ESQ."

The subsequent history of the religious-disqualification clause of the old Constitution is interesting. As said above, the Convention of 1835, to quiet all scruples, changed the clause so as to admit Roman Catholics to hold office, but Jews were still disfranchised. The Convention of 1861, or the "Secession Convention," ordained a further change in favor of Jews, by striking out the words, "the truth of the Protestant religion," and amending the clause relating to the Scriptures so as to exclude all "who shall deny the divine authority of both the Old and the New Testament." The Constitution of 1868 made a further change by confining the disqualification to those who shall "deny the being of Almighty God." The word "deny" is understood to be an active verb, so that atheists can hold office, provided they keep their opinions in their own breasts and do not endeavor to unsettle the faith of others. The Convention of 1875 left the clause as adopted in 1868.

EDITOR'S DESK.

The opinion is very common that the students who stand highest in their classes at college do not attain a corresponding degree of eminence in after life. Indeed it is a very common thing to hear it said that valedictorians, after graduation, retire to oblivion in some country town. It is perhaps true that valedictorians usually disappoint the brilliant hopes entertained concerning their future by admiring friends. They are generally men who work solely for marks, and neglect the broad culture which is the basis of all success in life. Still it is undoubtedly true that the men who stand high in their classes at college are the men who succeed in life. College life is but a miniature representation of life in the great world without, and the very same qualities that cause a student to stand high in his classes will make him a leader of men in the struggles of life. Some men, it is true, like Henry Ward Beecher, attain no distinction at college, and yet, rising suddenly, pass through the world of thought like a brilliant meteor across the sky. But they are the exceptions, and most of us, if we succeed at all, must succeed according to rule. Macaulay says, "It seems to me that there never was a fact proved by a larger mass of evidence, or a more unvaried experience than this: that the men who distinguish themselves in their youth above their contemporaries almost always keep, to the end of their lives, the start which they have gained. The general rule is, beyond all doubt, that the men who were first in the competition of the schools have been first in the competition of the world."

Inasmuch as there is so much discussion going on about Shakespeare, we ourselves should like to say a word or two about him. We have devoted many hours' study to that time of Shakespeare's life when he is said to have been so fond of poaching, (not that we have any tendency in that direction ourselves, it was mere curiosity that prompted us), and it has always been a puzzle to us. We have never yet heard of any one who has satisfactorily explained why Shakespeare was so fond of visiting the domain of Sir Thomas Lucy after night.

We think we have found the true reason, and we give the result of our cogitations to the world, well assured that the theory will go down to posterity with the stamp of truth on it. Our theory is, that when Shakespeare trespassed on the lands of the old knight after dark, he was actuated solely by poetic impulses and inspiration; a desire to see the trees at night and the grass quivering in the moonlight and hear the low, soft voice of the waters as they sang their evening hymn, and we do not believe that he was actuated by any vulgar desire for venison. Is it not probable?

WE return our thanks to John B. Alden for two books of ballads and songs which he has kindly sent us. The interest in this kind of poetry seems to be reviving; with the masses of the people it has long been the most popular form of poetry. Songs and ballads convey ideas higher indeed than those entertained by the vulgar, but still within the reach of their understanding. They are expressions of natural feelings common to the whole human race, but clothed in the most striking or pathetic language. The delight of our forefathers in the ballad and its power over their feelings are unquestionable. It burst from the throats of thousands as they rushed naked into the feckless combat; the promoter of revelry and wassail, it was always welcomed by the conquerors at night upon the death-strewn field; the exalter of worth and glory, it was hymned over the corpse of the fallen warrior. The minstrels who sang it were protected and caressed, and their persons were held inviolable. In ancient days to bard, and to bard alone, there was no need of sword or spear. He that sang to every heart was welcomed by every hand, and he that drew the smile and tear had never cause to fear the frown. After a time party songs were made, and they began to be used in politics, and effectually, too. It has been said that the famous "Lilli Burlero" sung King James out of three kingdoms. It was written by Lord Wharton, and seems to us, we confess, almost sheer nonsense. The following is an extract:

Dare was an old prophecy found in a bog,
Lilli burlero, bullen-a-la.
Ireland shall be ruled by an ass and a dog.
Lilli burlero, bullen-a-la.
And now dis prophecy is come to pass,
Lilli burlero, bullen-a-la.
For Talbot's de dog and Ja-s is de ass,
Lilli burlero, bullen-a-la.

Some think that songs and ballads have a great influence upon the destinies of a people ; indeed Fletcher said : " Give me the making of a nation's ballads and I will let you make its laws." But this exaggerates their power. It must be remembered that the singer was as much indebted to the music as to his words, and even now it is observable that the most popular ballads are by no means the best, but those which have been set to the best music. But both words and music could never have had the influence attributed to them by Fletcher. A nation is the maker of its own ballads. You cannot by any possibility contrive to sway a people from their purpose by a song ; but songs and ballads are the imperishable records of their purpose. And that is why they survive, because they are real and not ideal. It is no feigned passion which they convey, but the actual reflex of that which has arisen and wrought and expended itself, and each historical ballad is in fact a memorial of a national impulse.

But speaking of ballads reminds us of the stories of our childhood. We wonder if doughty Thomas Thumb is as great a favorite with children as he was in our young days ? Alas, we are afraid not. And there was Robin Hood—do children still puzzle their brains about him ? Maid Marian was a great favorite with us, she appeared to us as a soft, golden-haired beauty, and we are still constant to her memory. Green as emerald was the garb she wore, and the sun loved to shine on her as she glided from the shadow of the trysting tree. But summer passes away from Sherwood, the leaves fall, the birds are mute, the grass has withered, and there is snow two feet deep in the forest, and woe is me for poor Marian, shivering in her slight silken kirtle in the midst of a faded bower ! We have often wept over the picture. These persons are dear to children, and time has it not in its power to chill the memories that lie warm in their hearts.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

THE exchange editor of a college paper is an anomaly; he is one of the wonders of the nineteenth century. Search the past as you will, and you can find nothing like him; he represents the spirit of our civilization. He takes up the publications on his desk and praises the first two or three, their size and general appearance; then thinking that his department needs a little spice, he severely criticises the next one. But the exchange editor of some other monthly had just praised the required number when he came to our exchange editor's sheet, so he berates him soundly. Our exchange editor boils with indignation, but he gulps it down, he laughs, long and loud laughs he, but his laughter is like the low-muttered thunder that comes before the storm. He does not read the paper that has attacked him; no, not he. He prepares himself, he dips his pen in blood, like Napoleon at Waterloo he gathers his forces for one mighty effort, and now he is at it. Truly, he is a great man.

THE *College Journal* still visits us. Its cover gives it quite a classical appearance, and its Grecian student, surrounded by all the emblems of learning, makes it look like a message from "the sweet long time ago." The college it represents is evidently full of embryo poets; you see the evidence of their existence on every page of the *Journal*. Being an editor ourselves, we know how it was: these poets have gotten together and, taking their poetry in one hand and a pistol in the other, have gone to the room of the editor and told him "to print or die," and he has evidently printed.

IT affords us pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of *The Free Lance*. Its literary department is superior to that of a majority of our exchanges, containing articles on subjects that are new and interesting. The articles which the majority of college publications contain are stale and uninteresting to the outside reader. They are generally essays by sophomores or speeches by seniors, and it requires a large amount of energy to extract the little germ of thought which in these articles is always surrounded by a mass of useless verbiage. We congratulate *The Free Lance* that it is one of the few college papers that are free from this defect.

The Phrenological Journal for November is up to its usual high standard, and it would be impossible to select for approval any particular article from among the many good things which it contains. It has almost convinced us that Fenimore Cooper did not know what he was talking about when he said, "Phrenology and Caudology are sister sciences, one being as demonstrable as the other, and more so, too."

The Trinity Archive has just entered the world of journalism. We welcome it as a worthy contemporary. It contains a large amount of news and notes about Trinity College, but would it not be well, friend *Archive*, to add a regular literary department to your other excellences?

THE November number of *The Hesperus* contains a very severe criticism on Jefferson Davis. We thought that the discussion of men and measures which are liable to give rise to feelings of sectional animosity had long since been left to a few worthless demagogues, but it seems that we were mistaken. We advance no opinion upon the life and character of Mr. Davis; we do not think that either ourselves or *The Hesperus* are capable of arriving at just conclusions. Could not *The Hesperus*, then, find something else to talk about? If not, we are sorry for it, and those who are condemned to read its pages have our sincerest sympathy.

THE *Madisonensis* is one of the best of our exchanges. Some magazines devote nearly all their space to the news of their respective colleges, others devote very little space to such matter, and show us the literary feature strongly developed. The *Madisonensis* pursues a middle course, and shows us how a judicious combination of these two features will elevate a magazine.

THE November number of *The Wake Forest Student* is one of the best issues of that excellent journal that we have seen. We heartily agree with *The Student* in the frank and manly stand it takes in favor of friendship between Wake Forest and Chapel Hill. We of Chapel Hill desire nothing more sincerely.

WE welcome *The Dartmouth* to our table. No college publication is perfect. After reading them you feel a sense of disappointment stealing over you. We should not like to hazard the statement that even one-fourth of what they contain would be worth reading. Still, there are a few exchanges that we always receive with a hearty welcome, and among this number we place *The Dartmouth*.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

—Co-education was introduced, in this country, at the University of Michigan.

—By actual calculation three-fifths of the journalists of this country are college graduates, and a great many of these have been editors of their college papers.—*Ex.*

—The authorities of Cornell have declared that attendance at recitation is no longer compulsory.

—The University of Pennsylvania is going to erect a classical theatre worth \$50,000. In it will be held the commencements, concerts, lectures, classical plays, etc. All this is due, no doubt, to the successful presentation of "The Acharnians" last year, in Philadelphia and New York, by the students of the University of Pennsylvania.

—At Illinois College the rule that a student who obtains a grade of 85 per cent. need not pass the examinations, has been in force a year, and both students and faculty are satisfied with it.—*Ex.*

—Three thousand students attend the University of Cairo, Egypt.

—“It was pitched out,” said a clergyman, having Noah’s ark for his theme, and an old base-ball player, who had been calmly slumbering, awoke with a start, and yelled, “Foul!” The first bass came down from the choir and put him out.—*Ex.*

—In the United States the Episcopalians have twelve colleges, the Methodists fifty-six, the Presbyterians forty-one, the Congregationalists twenty-eight.—*Ex.*

—The Princeton sophomores have issued a printed code of rules to guide the freshmen.

—The University of Oxford has an annual income of one million dollars.

—Longfellow was but nineteen years of age when he was first made professor at Bowdoin.—*Ex.*

—The first D. D. was bestowed by Harvard on Increase Mather in 1762, and the first LL. D. on George Washington in 1776.—*Ex.*

—A perfect recitation is called a “tear” at Princeton; “squirt” at Harvard; “sail” at Bowdoin; “rake” at Williams; “dead rush” at Yale, and a “cold rush” at Amherst. A failure in recitation receives the title of “slump” at Harvard; a “stump” at Princeton; a “smash” at Wesleyan; and a “flunk” at Yale, Amherst and University of Pennsylvania.

—Among the secret societies at Yale, there is one known as the “Scroll and Key” and another as the “Skull and Bones.” The membership of each of these consists of fifteen men from the incoming senior class, chosen by the graduating members on the eve of commencement. These two societies are supposed to contain the ablest thinkers and the best scholars at Yale, hence an election to membership in one of them is a highly coveted honor. The “Scroll and Key” has a marble building that cost about \$50,000, while the hall of the “Skull and Bones” is worth at least \$25,000.

PERSONALS AND COLLEGE RECORD.

—Shoot the man on the cart-wheel.

—Beavers and bicycles are all the rage.

—Some one introduce an elephant and let 's see how many will follow suit.

—Notwithstanding the entire eradication of hazing, the Fresh are behaving remarkably well.

—Since Percy St. Clair has come into possession of a potato-shaped musical instrument, the drug stores have been doing a thriving business in the sale of nervines to the inmates of the New East.

—Hester and Palmer went down to the State Fair as representatives of the Class of '88, but owing to the inclemency of the weather they were unable to appear in their Seniortorial outfit, hence received no premium.

—The Epsilon chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta Greek letter society has recently been re-established here.

—As to imitating the regular Fifth Avenue swell, the Senior Class with their Prince Alberts, silk beavers and gold-headed canes can't be eclipsed.

—Prof. Holmes was married to Miss Jennie Sprunt, of Wilmington, October 20th. The MAGAZINE congratulates Prof. Holmes upon his good fortune.

—Among our new students may be seen the old, original Punch and Judy, and Gris proposes to revive the old show with them during the Christmas holidays.

—The Phi Society was pleased to welcome in its hall some meetings since, Chas. B. Aycock, '80. No one of its members since the reopening has reflected greater credit upon the society than Mr. Aycock.

—Beavers are worn in college of a material symbolical of class dignity, the Seniors silk, Juniors felt, Sophs coon skin, while the Fresh have not as yet adopted the beaver hat, but will probably get one of bagging or some similar material.

—Student (on his way to the fair to a Prof: going down): "Prof., are you going down to the fair?"

Prof.: "Well, no; no, sir; not to the fair, but after the *fair*."

And he succeeded handsomely.

—Scene in Astronomy: Prof. to T.—Will you name the angle made when the sun is viewed from two different points? T.—(unprepared, but is whispered to by man behind.) Acceleration, Sir, Acceleration. A general smile pervades the class-room.

NOTICE.—Every person sending a poem to the MAGAZINE is requested to state whether or not the poem is intended to be in rhyme, as the editor of the Literary Department has found a careful examination of several such poems insufficient to settle the question.

—Two students on the eve of an intermediate were discussing the subject of "consumption" in Political Economy in the presence of a matter-of-fact Freshman. Suddenly the Fresh exclaimed: "I wish I had taken Physiology with you fellows." He was laughed at, but the innocent Fresh is ignorant to this day of the source of laughter.

—R. N. Hackett, '87, bobs up serenely. From his fine physical condition, we judge that he is kept like a stalled ox.

—Henry W. Rice, '86, has finally drifted back to the Old North State, and, we learn, has a good position as principal of the Louisburg High School.

—W. A. Self, '86, has taken unto himself one of the belles of the Piedmont section. We always thought that the girls would not permit as handsome a fellow as Gus to remain single long.

—It was our pleasure to grasp the hands of Marion Butler, '85, and W. R. K. Slocumb, some time since. Both were in excellent spirits, and, best of all, were making money enough to pay their board.

—Harry Ransom is winning laurels in the teacher's profession by his efficient management of the Oakdale Academy. Harry has a brilliant head, which he is devoting to its proper sphere, as a beacon-light in the path of ignorance.

—The only and original Tubby Riddle, lawyer, journalist and politician, assisted our business manager in taking in the mountains this summer. We hope to give an account of his life when he appears as a candidate in the next campaign. In the meantime, he will shine as a legal light of the Elizabeth City bar.

—James Bryan, '85, preached his first sermon at Spartanburg, S. C., not long since, to a large and admiring congregation. From his record in college, we judge that he will make an impression wherever he goes, and hold his congregation solid within the bonds of Christian grace. He has returned to Princeton to resume his theological studies.

—J. H. J. Leigh writes that he has just recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever, that he has a lucrative position with the Norfolk and Western R. R. Co., Norfolk, Va. Johnnie wishes to know what Barney has done with his furniture; says that he will give anyone as much as twenty per cent. to collect the proceeds from him. A capital chance for a lawyer to gain a big fee.

—In the recent death of Hon. T. C. Manning, our Minister to Mexico, the University mourns the loss of one of its most distinguished alumni. Judge Manning was a member of that galaxy of talent which adorned the University from '45 to '50, in which his name, with that of Pettigrew, Pool and Ransom, shone most brilliantly. He always cherished the highest regard for his alma mater, to whose call he always

responded, as was illustrated by his coming from his far-distant home to deliver the annual address of '83. A superb oil portrait of Judge Manning adorns the hall of the Phi Society. A biographical sketch of him appeared in our issue for November, 1886. In his address, mentioned above, he used these words, which we can justly apply to himself: "The basis of all high character is honesty, in the larger sense of the word; straightforwardness in action, sincerity in thought and speech, purity of motive."

—The concert announced in our last issue, after many postponements on account of the weather, was finally given Wednesday evening, November 9th. The programme was carried out with success much to the enjoyment of all present. Some fifty or sixty dollars were realized. The MAGAZINE, voicing the sentiments of the villagers as well as of the students, would here take occasion to thank the young artists of Durham for their valuable contribution toward the success of the entertainment.

—The course in business law has been incorporated with Dr. Battle's Senior course. Political Economy, as well as lectures on the State Constitution, has been finished for some time, and the class is now mastering facts in American politics.

—A few Seniors, after patient waiting for the Sophs and Juniors to decide their respective rights to wear high hats, have at last gotten up courage enough to appear in their shining silks. The increased attendance of the village churches is marked since the hat fever's appearance.

—We would suggest to the parents of some of our younger Freshmen that they provide their sons with nurses on their return from the Xmas vacation.

—The following Fraternities have chapters here this year: Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Kappa Sigma, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Zeta Psi, Kappa Alpha, Phi Theta Alpha, Alpha Tau Omega, Phi Delta Theta.

—Mr. Sidney H. Carney, of Columbia College, N. Y., was here on a visit to his D. K. E. brethren recently.

—The Di Society has recently added to its alcoves in the consolidated Library quite a number of new and valuable books.

—The Phi Kappas have gotten comfortably fixed in their new hall.

—Phi Gamma Delta has been revived here.

—K. P. Batchelor is studying medicine in Baltimore.

—Dr. W. B. Phillips has an interesting paper in the October *School Teacher* on "The Study of Crystallography."

—Copies of the topographical map of Chapel Hill and the surrounding country, used by Dr. Battle to illustrate his lecture, have been reproduced by the cyclostyle process. The map is very convenient and useful.

—Dr. Mangum, in the *Tobacco Plant* of October 26th, discusses with great clearness and force the subject of "Church and State in their Relation to Education in North Carolina." It is the result of much thoughtful investigation, and will amply repay a careful reading.

—News comes to this office of the success of C. L. Riddle, '83, (otherwise known as Tubby). Having settled in Elizabeth City, he is now practising attorney, real estate agent, rising politician, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, prospective candidate and Sunday school teacher.

—There has been a sharp contest for the position of Doorkeeper of the Fiftieth Congress. The present incumbent, Mr. Samuel Donelson, who was a member of the Class of '63, was a candidate for re-election. He had performed the duties of his office with ability, and deserved to retain it. The Democratic caucus, however, on December 3d, decided, by a vote of 88 to 66, to nominate Mr. Hurt, of Mississippi.

—Our Literary Editor, with his editorial staff, was sent on a tour of investigation through the college buildings not long since to obtain, if possible, the names of those nocturnal organizations that so often arouse us from our beds. Behold the result: The Nights of Labor, the Salvation Army, the Anti-Glee Club, the Dark-foul Minstrels, the Harpies, the Thugs, the Ku-Klux, the Jo-Jo Band, and others whose names could not be gotten for this issue. We have men under torture, however, who must disclose before our next appearance. No member of these concerns knows who beside himself belongs to them.

—A recent number of the *Youth's Companion* contained a sketch describing the finding of Professor Mitchell's body on Mt. Mitchell in 1857. As long ago as 1857, at a large meeting of the citizens of Buncombe and the adjoining counties held in Asheville, it was unan-

imously resolved, "That no more suitable testimonial of respect to the memory of the deceased could be given than the erection of an appropriate monument upon the mountain with which his name and sad fate are so intimately associated." Even now it is not too late to carry this resolution into effect.

—Rev. W. M. Clark has recently taken charge of the church of the Good Shepherd, of Raleigh. While rector of the Episcopal church here, Mr. Clark, by his able sermons as well as by his winning disposition, secured a host of friends among the students. His departure is universally regretted. Mr. Clark succeeds Rev. Mr. Strange, an alumnus, who takes charge of St. James's, at Wilmington.

—Our foot-ball team were to measure lances with the Binghamites on Thanksgiving Day, but were prevented from some unavoidable cause. Consequently the only variance of the monotony, in addition to the big dinners, was a closely contested game of foot-ball between the two societies, which resulted in the Phis winning two games, the Dis one.

—The Y. M. C. A. hall has recently been fitted up at considerable expense, so as to form quite an attraction to the students. The organization has a larger number of earnest workers than ever before and is in a very flattering condition.

—GYMNASIUM OFFICERS.—B. Thorp, President; W. M. Curtis, Secretary and Treasurer. Wardens—W. M. Little, O. D. Batchelor, Hayne Davis, L. D. Howell, D. J. Currie, C. Mangum, Prof. Venable and Prof. Gore.

Library Notes.—The consolidated Library gives general satisfaction this year. When the idea of forming the libraries of the Phi and Di Societies and that of the University into one was proposed, many questioned the advisability. Society pride and the spirit of rivalry which formerly kept up the libraries, it was said, would be destroyed, and the students would not take the same interest in them. The results, however, have entirely disproved this. Instead of three libraries, one of which books could not be gotten from, and from the others only on one

day in the week, we have a consolidated library of nearly 30,000 volumes, conveniently arranged, and open every working day in the week. The books of the two Societies are still kept separate, while those of the University are mingled with both, and none of the evils feared have resulted.

The Dis have recently added a choice lot of new books to the Library.

The drawers in the Library are full of Reviews and Magazines which are to be bound at an early day.

During the month of October, 787 books were taken from the Library; during November, 770. Of these over one half were novels.

'Tis surprising how little some students read. Some pages in the Library Journal are perfectly clean save the names that adorn their tops.

The Phis will purchase two hundred dollars' worth of book before the beginning of next term. The list has been prepared and approved, and will be sent to the publishers at once.

The United States Government has presented the Library with a number of volumes containing a review of the scientific work carried on under its direction during the past year, all handsomely bound in leather.

The Report of the Commissioner of Navigation, the Reports of the Consuls of the United States, and a Statistical Abstract for Foreign Countries for each year from 1873 to 1885, have been received by the Societies.

The Phi Society has received a very handsomely prepared pamphlet, "The Republic of Mexico in 1876," from Senor Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States. It is a political and ethnographical description of the population, character, habits, costumes, and vocations of its inhabitants, written in Spanish by Antonio Garcia Cubas and translated into English by Geo. E. Henderson.

Monthly Lecture.—Saturday evening, Nov. 12th, in acceptance of an invitation extended by the Faculty, Hon. John S. Long, of New Berne, delivered a lecture before the students and quite a number of the villagers, upon "The College Graduate in Pursuit of a Living."

After having barred the youth of hereditary fortune, Mr. Long began by showing the difficulties besetting the way of a vast majority of graduates, especially the illiteracy of the many who assign the almighty dollar as the goal of existence, as the chief cause of his cold reception in the matter of fact world; though with the mental discipline gathered in the class-room these obstacles may be successfully cleared by application and restrained ambition. Politics were decried as being a Will-o'-the-Wisp, alluring the most talented of our young men from their proper spheres. A study of human nature was urged as indispensable in all branches, though the so-called industrial should be apart from the literary institution; in illustration of which several examples were given.

In commenting upon various professions usually followed by graduates, the literary was set forth in an eloquent appeal. But whatever be the pursuit, religion, as developing an upright character, is of paramount importance in the great battle of life.

Mr. Long has a fine mastery of language and a vigorous oratorical style. The lecture was undoubtedly one of the most entertaining that it has been our pleasure to hear.

In response to a call from the department of Pedagogics our Superintendent of Public Instruction, Maj. S. M. Finger, addressed the students Tuesday evening, Nov. 15th. on the 'Public School Problem in North Carolina.'

Maj. Finger first showed the value of the education of the masses as being the guardians of civil and religious liberty, for the assurance of which our republican form of government exists. How are we to educate the masses unless by our public schools? This was recognized by our constitutional fathers, and has been supplemented by nearly every governor in his message. Opposed to this array of wise men there are extremists who decry the public schools, saying: 'Let them be abolished, for it is not right that some should be educated with money drawn from others.'

These may have had cause of complaint on account of imperfections in the system. This, however, is what we are trying to clear from the system. Let there be competent, well-paid teachers, whose duties it shall be, not only to teach pupils a common business education, but also industry, patriotism, obedience to the law—of the family, school, state and God.

Maj. Finger hit upon a burning question at this institution, as, since the establishment of the chair of Pedagogics, a source is furnished where our teachers may equip themselves for these duties. In addition to Maj. Finger's instructive lecture, the class was further instructed by Prof. E. A. Alderman, superintendent of the Goldsboro graded schools, Nov. 23d, by a lecture on 'Graded Schools.' As the lecture was a class exercise, we did not hear it.

The Shakspere Club.—The interest in the club continues unabated. The student work has been of a high character this term, and that the club is a permanent part of the University can be no longer questioned. Our scheme study for Romeo and Juliet appeared in the November Shaksperiana. Four meetings have been held since our last issue, when Comedy of Errors, Henry 6th, Parts 1st, 2d, 3d, and Romeo and Juliet, respectively, were discussed. Want of space prevents more than a simple mention of the plays considered and papers presented.

Comedy of Errors :

Battle, W. J., The Sources and History of the Play.

Harper, Character of Adriana.

Batchelor, O. D., Relation of Shakspere's Comedy to that of Plautus.

Hester, The humor of the two Dromios.

Weeks, Influence of Plautus on early English Comedy.

Henry 6th. Part 1st :

Little, W. M., Were the visions of Joan of Arc objective or merely subjective?

Smith, R. L., De Quincey's treatment of the Maid of Orleans.

Weeks, Shakspere's versus Schiller's treatment of the Maid of France.

Dr. Hume, A general review of the Play and the exposition of History.

Henry 6th, Parts 2d and 3d :

Lewis, Jack Cade's Rebellion and its relation to the Wars of the Roses.

Battle, W. J., The effect of the Wars of the Roses on the nobility of England.

Romeo and Juliet :

Battle, W. J., The Date of Play.

Davis, H., Thoughts of great men on Love.

Hester, The Play—A Dramatic Symphony.

Dr. Hume, as heretofore, was the presiding genius at these meetings, and contributed much to their entertainment and instructive character.

Mitchell Scientific Society.—The following subjects were discussed before the thirty-second meeting of this society, Nov, 6th :

1. Prof. Venable: (a) Historical notices of the Chemical Elements.
(b) Report on Progress of Chemistry.
2. Prof. Atkinson: (a) New food plant for the chinch-bug.
(b) The rust mite on cotton.
(c) A list of birds collected at Chapel Hill in the spring of 1877.
3. Prof. Holmes: Palisades of New Jersey.
4. Prof. Phillips: (a) The champion ore crusher.
(b) The Railivorous Worm, i. e., a worm that eats iron rails.
(c) The Phonogram.

A report of Professor Poteat's admirable lecture will appear in our next issue.

THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The study of this State's history has never received much attention from North Carolinians. For one reason or another, such work has been kept in the background, and the result is that only a very few know anything of her Colonial period, and comparatively few know anything of the more recent past. No history of the State has ever been produced that can live. There have been nine attempts made to write a history of North Carolina. John Archdale, the Quaker Governor, tried it about 1696, and he had been preceded by Coxe. In the eighteenth century Lawson and Brickell wrote their accounts. Dr. Hugh Williamson published his two volumes on history and fevers in 1812. The annals of Martin appeared in 1829. John H. Wheeler came out in 1851, Hawks in 1857 and John W. Moore in 1880. These books were all eminently unsuccessful. They contain much historical material, but they are not history. Indeed, previous to the appearance of the "Colonial Records," now being issued by Col. Wm. L. Saunders, it was impossible to write an accurate history. The needed documents were not to be had. They have at last been printed, and we trust that it will not be many years before an accurate and elaborate history of this State shall have been published.

Neither have organized efforts looking to the study of our State history been as many nor as great as was desirable. But we trust that this period is now past. The North Carolina Historical Society was first organized, at Chapel Hill, in January, 1844. The membership was not large, but contained many men of culture and with a taste for research. That their work was neither unimportant nor small, the *ante bellum* copies of this MAGAZINE will abundantly prove. Under the auspices of the society many historical monographs and biographical sketches of great value were prepared and published. Among them we might mention Gov. Swain's "War of the Regulation;" "Who Commanded at Moore's Creek?" by F. M. Hubbard, D. D., besides many sketches of such men as Wm. Gaston, James C. Dobbin, Richard Caswell, Leonard Henderson, Whitmel Hill, Hugh Lawson White, Cornelius Harnett, and a large number of others. The war came and killed the society. It breathed its last with Gov. Swain, August 27, 1868. At the reopening in 1875 it was reorganized and chartered. Hon. Wm. A. Graham was elected President. He died in 1875, and -

was succeeded by Dr. Wm. Hooper, who died in 1876. Hon. John Kerr was the third. Judge Kerr died in 1879, and was succeeded by President Battle. The membership of the society was then intended to consist very largely of corresponding members who were engaged in original work at their homes. This plan was found to work but poorly. The society was organized October 26, 1887, under a new regime. The membership now consists mostly of students in the advanced classes of the University and members of the Faculty. Original investigations are carried on at the Hill. The prospects are that the new regime will produce more good results than the old. We wish it abundant success. Its work is needed and will prove a blessing to the State.

The officers for the present year are: Hon. Kemp P. Battle, President; Dr. A. W. Mangum, Vice President; Rev. J. F. Heitman, of Trinity College, Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. Stephen B. Weeks, of Chapel Hill, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of Dr. K. P. Battle, Dr. A. W. Mangum, Prof. G. T. Winston, Mr. Stephen B. Weeks and Mr. Claudius Dockery.

At the October meeting a very valuable and interesting paper was read by Dr. Mangum on the part played by the Tory lawyers, Dunn and Boothe, of Salisbury, in our Revolutionary scenes, followed by a discussion as to the justness of the punishment they received.

Under direction of the society, Dr. Battle will begin the compilation of a volume of anecdotes, witty sayings, pathetic incidents, &c., illustrating in every way the lives of the public men of North Carolina. He was also requested to prepare "A Review of the Objections made to the United States Constitution by the North Carolina State Convention in 1788, and how far they have been realized by One Hundred Years of Experience."

At the November meeting a paper was read by Mr. Weeks on "Duels and Duelling in North Carolina." He sketched very briefly the rise of the duel, then quoted the laws of North Carolina on that subject, and mentioned twenty-two cases where citizens of this State, or persons connected with it in some way, have met each other in single combat. He also gave biographical sketches of the parties concerned.

Dr. Battle gave a brief sketch of the history of the Colony of North Carolina under Sir Richard Everard and under Sir George Burrington, as an introduction to a study on the "Administration of Governor

Gabriel Johnston," by Prof. Winston. The Professor sketched his early life, read extracts from his speeches and messages to the General Assembly, and made a summary of his character. He was a scholar, energetic, enterprising, faithful to the Crown and of good intentions, but he was arrogant, without judgment and without sympathy.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE

CONFEDERATE DEAD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EDITED BY STEPHEN B. WEEKS.

BURGWYN, HENRY KING, Jr., Northampton Co., N. C.; b. Jamaica Plains, now a part of Boston, Mass., Oct. 3, 1841; second son of H. K. B., Sr., a planter on the Roanoke river, and Anna Greenough; k. July 1, 1863; taught by private tutors at his home until nine years of age, then sent to the school of Rev. Frederick Gibson, near Baltimore, thence to Burlington College, N. J., thence to West Point for private instruction under Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A., preparatory to entrance into the Military Academy; matriculated U. N. C. 1857, B. S. 1859, with first honors; matriculated Va. Mil. Inst., Lexington, Va., Aug. 1859, class 1861, with first honor; appointed Captain, then Major and made Commandant of the Camp of Instruction at Crab Tree, near Raleigh; commissioned Lt. Col. 26th Reg't, Aug. 27, 1861; fought at New Berne, March, 1862; Z. B. Vance, Col. of 26th Reg't, was elected Governor in the summer of 1862; the Brigade Commander, General Robert Ransom, objected to Lt. Col. B.'s promotion to the command of so large a regiment on account of his youth; Gen. D. H. Hill, his Division Commander, wrote to the War Department, saying: "Lt. Col. B. has shown the highest qualities of a soldier and officer in the camp and on the battlefield, and ought by all means to be promoted." Had he survived Gettysburg he would have been commissioned as Brigadier General; com. Col. 26th Reg't, Sept., 1862; present at the seven days' fighting around Richmond, his regiment being "un-surpassed for heroism by any in the field;" assigned to Pettigrew's

Brigade and ordered to make the defensive campaign of Eastern North Carolina for the fall and winter of 1862 and 1863, hence not with Lee in the Maryland campaign of 1862. During that winter, when Gen. Foster, then commanding the Federal forces at New Berne, advanced on Goldsboro, Col. Burgwyn, with a part of his regiment, successfully resisted his advance at Rawle's Mill until ordered to withdraw. In spring of 1863 transferred with his brigade to Heth's Division, A. N. V., advanced with Lee into Pennsylvania and opened the battle of Gettysburg. About 3 P. M., July 1, the order was given Col. Burgwyn to charge and carry the enemy's position in his front; his regiment had eight hundred men present for duty; he called for his colors, advanced a few steps in front, waved his sword and gave the order to charge; turning slightly to see how the men were acting, was struck in the right side, the ball passing through both lungs. The shouts of his victorious troops were the last words that fell on his dying ears. He was buried on the field. After the war his parents had his remains removed and reinterred in the Soldiers' Cemetery at Raleigh and erected a fitting monument over his grave. An obituary notice says of him: "Both in mind and character he was mature. The one was solid, well balanced and eminently practical; the other was manly, elevated, free from the vices common to youth, modest and warm-hearted. * * * His filial piety and his reverence for God were marked traits of his character." *A Phi.*

CARRIGAN, WILLIAM MICHAEL, Alamance county, N. C.; b. Sept. 3, 1832; d. Jan. 3, 1864; matriculated spring of 1849; class 1852; married Ann Eliza Moore; taught a year or more, but was a farmer by profession; a Lieutenant in the service. *A Di.*

CHAMBERS, JOHN SAMUEL, Montgomery county, N. C.; b. August 26, 1832; k. August 10, 1862; matriculated 1851, class 1854; never married; studied law; First Lieutenant in an Arkansas Cavalry Reg't; k. near Springfield, Mo. *A Di.*

CLARK, GEORGE MCINTOSH, Montgomery county, N. C.; b. May 29, 1838; k. July 1, 1863; matriculated Soph. 1860; never married; volunteered and com. 2d Lieut. Co. K, 34 N. C. State Troops, Sept. 9, 1861; com. Captain July 1, 1862; in May, 1863, promoted Major of 34 Reg't; k. Gettysburg; is buried under an oak in front of Gettysburg College. *A Di.*

COWAN, THOMAS, Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C.; b.

April 8, 1839; d. Sept. 17, 1862; matriculated 1857, remained one year; never married; studied law under Chief Justice Pearson and obtained license; enlisted in Wilmington Light Infantry, April 16, 1861; May 16, 1861, com. 2d Lieut. Co. B, 3d N. C. S. T.; promoted 1st Lieut.; mortally wounded at Sharpsburg Sept. 17, 1862, d. 21st at a hospital in Washington City. *A Di.*

DOBBIN, JOHN HOLMES, Fayetteville, Cumberland county, N. C.; b. 1841, son of Hon. James C. (M. C. 1845-'47, Sec'y Navy 1853-'57) and Louisa Holmes; d. July, 1865; matriculated 1858, class 1861; unmarried; private Co. H, Bethel Reg't; enlisted May 17, 1861, in D. H. Hill's Division and afterwards in Starr's Battery; fought at Bethel and Kinston; died of consumption contracted in the service. He was a man of most amiable disposition, and a devoted friend. He was deservedly popular among his classmates. *A Phi.*

DUSENBURY, EDWIN LAFAYETTE, Lexington, Davidson county, N. C.; b. July 11, 1824; d. April 25, 1862; entered college 1843, class 1845; married Catherine Jummey; studied medicine in Philadelphia and graduated at Baltimore College; came home and removed to Tennessee, then to Georgia; enlisted as a private, his health failed, and he died at the Second Georgia Hospital in Richmond, Va., April 25, 1862. *A Di.*

FITTS, JAMES HENRY, Warrenton, Warren county, N. C.; b. May 4, 1836, son of Henry G. and Minerva Jones; d. June 14, 1861; matriculated 1851; remained two years; married Fannie Moylan Bird; a farmer; enlisted in the "Warren Guards," Co. F, 12th Reg't, April 18, 1861, from Mecklenburg county, Va.; died at Petersburg, Va., from camp fever contracted at Norfolk soon after joining the army. *A Phi.*

GRAY, SAMUEL WILEY, Winston, Forsyth county, N. C.; b. July 19, 1842; k. July 2, 1863; entered college 1860; never married; enlisted July 5, 1862, as 1st Sergeant Co. D, 57th N. C. Reg't; promoted and commissioned Dec. 12, 1862; killed at Gettysburg. *A Di.*

HARRIS, ROBERT THEODORE, McKinley, Marengo county, Ala.; b. Dayton, Ala., May 21, 1837; d. Tuscaloosa, Nov. 8, 1872; entered college 1855, class 1858, with second distinction; married Stella M. Searcy; read law with Col. N. H. R. Dawson; joined 8th Alabama Regiment as Captain; wounded three times; shot through the body at Sharpsburg and left for dead on the field; later he served in the 58th Regiment; was honorably retired from service in 1864 on account of troublesome wounds, and was acting as conscript officer at Tuscaloosa

at the surrender ; practised law in Marengo county, Ala., 1865-'70, then removed to and practised in Tuscaloosa until 1872, when he died from the effects of his wounds ; left a wife and four children ; "was noble, brave, generous, a kind friend, a devoted son, husband and father, he died in the full assurance of a Christian's faith." A *Phi.*

HARVEY, ADDISON, Canton, Miss. ; killed 1865 ; matriculated 1856 ; class 1858, with second distinction ; leader (captain) of "Harvey's Scouts ;" cowardly assassinated at Augusta, Ga., while en route home after the war closed. A *Phi.*

HEMKEN, BERNARD B., Monroe, La. ; b. July 27, 1838 ; d. July 23, 1862 ; matriculated 1856 ; partial course ; B. S. 1858 ; unmarried ; a lawyer ; private Co. C (Pelican Grays), 2d Regiment Louisiana Volunteers ; promoted Captain ; mortally wounded at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. A *Phi.*

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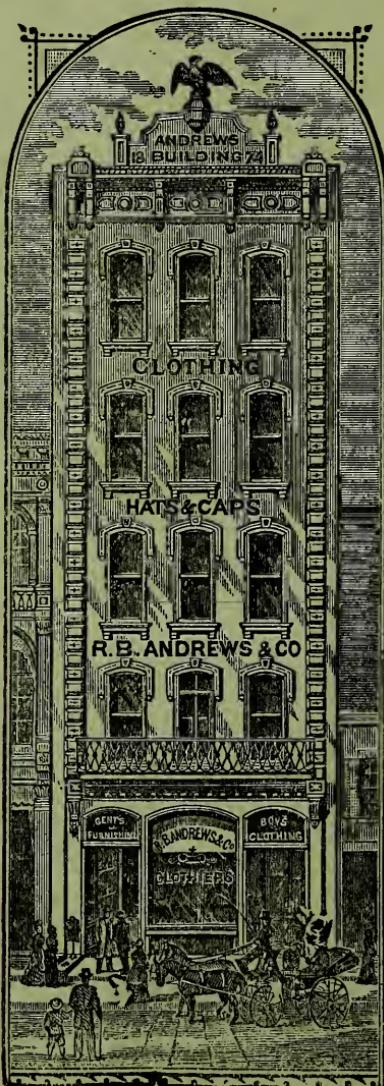
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I have ever taken.—P. R. Rogers, Needmore, Ind.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the most thorough remedy I know of for Rheumatism. I suffered for months with this painful affection, and, after trying many remedies, without finding relief, began taking Ayer's Pills. I felt better in less than twenty-four hours after taking them, and, in less than a month, was completely cured.—R. E. Middleton, Leigh, Pa.

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NO. 3

EDITORS:

PHI.

ST. CLAIR HESTER,
H. W. LEWIS.

DI.

T. W. VALENTINE,
M. W. EGERTON.

UNIVERSITY SONG.

Our Fatherland! Blest be the star
That heralds thee to peace or war;
Wake, while our flag in splendor floats,
Thy poets' dreams, thy minstrels' notes.

Dear land! thy sons salute thee here,
Their watch for thee shall know no fear;
On thousand hills their guard shall firmly stand,
They watch for thee, for thee, their native land.

Where Freedom, Truth and Peace abound,
Such, men may well call hallowed ground,
No dearer boon from heaven we crave
Than here our home, and here our grave.

Dear land! thy sons salute thee here,
Their watch for thee shall know no fear;
On thousand hills their guard shall firmly stand,
They watch for thee, for thee, their native land.

O, Carolina! well we love
The murmur of thy dark pine grove;
Thy yellow sands beside the sea,
The lake beneath thy cypress tree.

Dear land ! thy sons salute thee here,
Their watch for thee shall know no fear ;
On thousand hills their guard shall firmly stand,
They watch for thee, for thee, their native land.

We love thy stately groves of oak,
Thy vines that hang o'er broad Roanoke ;
Thy mountains from whose rugged steep,
Catawba's rushing fountains leap.

Dear land ! thy sons salute thee here,
Their watch for thee shall know no fear ;
On thousand hills their guard shall firmly stand,
They watch for thee, for thee, their native land.

Where on the hill the wild bird sings,
Or jasmine's golden censer swings,
Where maidens loitering through the glen,
Hear love's sweet story told again ;

'Tis our own land ! We greet thee here,
Our watch for thee shall know no fear ;
On thousand hills our guard shall firmly stand,
We watch for thee, our own, our native land.

Where o'er the far blue mountain's height,
The red deer waits for morning light ;
Or where, through tangled laurel brake,
The night bird's cry the echoes wake ;

'Tis all our own ! We greet thee here,
Our loving watch shall know no fear ;
Dear Fatherland ! like brothers firm we stand,
And keep our watch for thee our native land.

Bright, bright, thy beacon fires shall burn,
A sacred charge from sire to son,
Here, where thy noblest altars flame,
Thy sons their dearest rights shall claim.

Thou art our own ! We greet thee here,
From wild Watauga to Cape Fear ;
Dear Fatherland ! like brothers we will stand,
And keep our watch for thee, our native land.

'Tis here the Muse in loved retreat,
Hath chose her home, and fixed her seat,
And here for aye we swear to crown
With laurels fresh, thy old renown.

Dear old North State! We greet thee here,
Our loving watch shall know no fear;
On thousand hills our guard shall firmly stand,
And keep their watch, their watch for thee, dear land.

MRS. C. P. SPENCER.

RUTHERFORD'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE CHEROKEES.

We are pleased to be able to publish the following official report of Captain Wm. Moore, giving the exploits of one of the companies engaged in the celebrated expedition of General Griffith Rutherford into the "Over Hill" Cherokee country in 1776. Rutherford's main body marched into Tennessee and were met by General Williamson with South Carolina troops, who had pursued another route. Such signal chastisement was inflicted on the Indians, in the way especially of burning and otherwise destroying their crops, villages, etc., that they gave little further trouble during the war.

Following the report of Captain Moore is an explanation by Major James W. Wilson, the distinguished civil engineer—a graduate of our University—whose able service as chief engineer of the Western North Carolina Railroad has given him peculiar knowledge of the localities visited.

Our readers will not fail to note that the white troops scalped dead Indians, as a matter of course. This was doubtless done in order to inspire greater fear among the living Indians. The selling the squaws and lad into slavery was partly for the same reason and partly for plunder.

The county of Tryon was divided three years later into two counties, called Rutherford and Lincoln, the former in honor of the commander of this expedition.

In 1783 the General Assembly established a scale of depreciation for the years 1777 to 1782, both inclusive. This table shows that the paper currency of the State was at par in 1776, and in the first two months of 1777. In December, 1777, the depreciation reached 3 to 1; in December, 1778, 5½ to 1; in December, 1779, 30 to 1; in December, 1780, 200 to 1; in December, 1781, 725 to 1; and in the whole of 1782, 800 to 1. The dollar in silver was rated equal to eight shillings of English money. Therefore the £ was $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, and the two squaws and lad brought \$605 in specie.

The report of Captain Moore was found among the papers of Col. Waightstill Avery, the first Attorney General of the State under the Constitution of 1776, who, with Wm. Sharp, Robert Lanier, and Joseph Winston, negotiated the treaty with the Cherokees of Long Island of Holston in 1777. It was presented to the North Carolina Historical Society by Mrs. Chambers, of Morganton, one of Col. Avery's descendants, through Mr. W. S. Pearson.

K. P. B.

Brigadier General Rutherford:

DEAR SIR—After my Compliments to you, This is to Inform you, that Agreeable to your Orders I Enlisted my Company of Light horse men, and Entered them into Service the 19th of Oct. From thence we prepared ourselves and Marched the 29th Same Instant as far as Catheys fort, Where we Joined Capt Harden and Marched Over the Mountain to Swannanoa. The Next day Between Swannanoa & French Broad River we Came upon fresh Signs of five or six Indians, upon which we Marched very Briskly to the ford of hominy Creek, where we expected to join the Tryon Troops. But they not Meeting according to appointment, we were Necessitated to Encamp and Tarry for them. Our men being extremely anxious to pursue the aforesaid Indians, After the Moon arose we sent out a Detachment of 13 men Commanded by Capt Harden & Lieut Woods. They Continued their pursuit about 8 miles and Could Make no Discovery, Untill Day-light appear'd, then they Discovered upon the frost, that One Indian had gone Along the road; they pursued Very Briskly about five miles further and came up with sd Indian Killed and Scalped him. The Remainder of them, we apprehended, Had gone a Hunting off the Road, upon which they returned Back to Camp, where we waited to Join the Tryons. They Coming up Towards the Middle of the day

we Concluded to stay (to Refresh our horses which was fatigued with the Over Nights March) till the Next Morning. But to our Great Disadvantage we lost several of our Horses, which Detained us the Ensuing day. Then we pursued our march as far as Richland Creek, where we Encamped in a Cove for the Safety of our horses; but in Spite of all our Care, the Indians Stole three from us that Night by which we perceived that the Enemy was alarmed of our Coming. We followed their Tracks the next day as far as Scots place, which appeared as if they were Pushing into the Nation Before us Very fast & Numerous. From Scots place we took a Blind path which led us Down to the Tuckyseige river through a Very Mountainous bad way. We Continued our march Very Briskly in Expectation of Getting to the Town of Too Cowee before Night. But it lying at a Greater Distance than we Expected, we were Obliged to tie up our Horses, & Lay by till Next morning, when we found a ford and crossed the river. & then a Very large Mountain, where we came upon a Very plain path, Very much used by Indians Driving in from the Middle Settlement to the Aforesaid Town. We Continued our march along sd path about two Miles when we Came in Sight of the town, which lay Very Scattered; then we Came to a consultation to see which was the best Method to attack it. But our small army Consisting of but 97 men, we found we were not able to surround it, So we Concluded and rushed into the Centre of the town, in Order to surprise it. But the Enemy Being alarmed of our coming, were all fled Save two, who Trying to make their Escape Sprung into the river, and we pursued to the Bank, & as they were Rising the Bank on the Other Side, we fired upon them and Shot one of them Down & the Other Getting out of reach of our shot, & Making to the Mountain, Some of our men Crossed the river on foot, & pursued, & Some went to the ford & Crossed on horse, & headed him, Killed & Scalped him with the other. Then we Returned into the town, and found that they had Moved all their Valuable effects, Save Corn, Pompions, Beans, peas & Other Triffling things of which we found Abundance in every house. The town consisted of 25 houses, Some of them New Erections, and one Curious Town house framed & Ready for Covering. We took what Corn we stood in need of, and what Triffling Plunder was to be got, and then set fire To the Town. Then we concluded to follow the Track of the Indians, which Crossed the river, & led us a Direct North Course. We Continued

our march about a Mile, and then we perceived a Great pillar of Smoke rise out of the mountain, which we found arose from the Woods Being Set on fire with a View as we supposed to Blind their Track, that we Could not pursue them ; Upon which Capt Mcfadden & Myself took a small party of men in Order to make further Discoverys, and left the main Body Behind upon a piece of advantageous Ground until our Return. We marched over a Large Mountain & Came upon a Very Beautifull River which we had no Knowledge of. We crossed the river & Immediately Came to Indian Camps which they had newly left ; we went over a Second mountain into a large Cove upon South fork of sd river where we found a Great deal of sign, Several Camping places & the fires Burning Very Briskly. Night Coming on we were Obliged to Return to our main Body A While Before day. When day appeared we made Ready and marched our men Until the place we had Been the Night Before. Our advance Guard Being forward Perceived two Squaws and a lad, who Came down the Creek as far as we had Been the Night Before, and when they Perceived our Tracks they were Retreating to the Camp from whence they Came, which was within 3 Quarters of a mile. The Signal was Given, then we pursued and took them all three Prisoners. Unfortunately our men shouted in the Chase and fired a Gun which alarm'd them at the Camp & they Made their Escape into the Mountains. The Prisoners led us to the Camp where we found abundance of plunder, of Horses and other Goods, to the amount of Seven Hundred Pounds. We took some horses Belonging to the poor Inhabitants of the frontiers which we Brought in, & Delivered to the owners. Our provisions falling short, we were Obliged to steer homeward. That night we lay upon a prodigious Mountain where we had a Severe Shock of an Earthquake, which surprised our men very much. Then we steered our course about East & So. East two days thro' Prodigious Mountains which were almost Impassable, and struck the road in Richland Creek Mountain. From thence we marched to Pidgeon river, Where we Vandue off all Our Plunder. Then there arose a Dispute Between me & the whole Body, Officers & all, Concerning Selling off the Prisoners for Slaves. I allowed that it was our Duty to Guard Them to prison, or some place of safe Custody till we got the approbation of the Congress Whether they should be sold Slaves or not, and the Greater part Swore Bloodily that if they were not sold for Slaves upon

the spot, they would Kill & Scalp them Immediately. Upon which I was obliged to give way. Then the 3 prisoners was sold for £242. The Whole plunder we got including the Prisoners Amounted Above £1,100. Our men was Very spirited & Eager for Action, and is Very Desirous that your Honnour would order them upon a second Expedition. But our Number was too Small to do as Much Execution as we would Desire. From Pidgeon river we marched home and Every Man arrived in health and safety to their Respective Habitation. Capt Mcfadden is Going to see your Honor at Congress, and if I have Been Guilty of a Mistake in my Information, it's Possible he may Acquaint you Better. Col. McDowell, Capt Davidson and me have sent for one of the Squaws this Day to Come to my house, in order to Examine her by an Interpreter, & we will Give you as Good an account as we Can Gather from her, Concerning the State of the Indians. Dear Sir I have one thing to remark, which is this, that where there is separate Companys United into one Body, without a head Commander of the whole I shall never Embark in such an Expedition Hereafter; for where Every Officer is a Commander there is no Command. No More at present. But Wishing you sir, with all true friends to Liberty all Happiness, I am sir Yours, &c.

WILLIAM MOORE,
On the service of the United Colonies.

November 7th 1776.

LETTER OF MAJOR JAMES W. WILSON, LATE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

MORGANTON, January 23d, 1888.

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE—*My Dear Sir*: Your letter containing a copy of a report made by William Moore, and dated November 7th, 1776, was duly received, but the reply was delayed in order to get accurate information as to the parties mentioned, and also the route over which they passed. Of the writer of the letter I can ascertain nothing, except that a noted Whig of that name lived on Muddy Creek, then Burke but now McDowell county, from whom a large and respectable family have descended. Capt. Hardin and Capt. McFadden belonged to the Tryon troops. Capt. McDowell was either from Quaker Meadows, or it was the brother from Pleasant Gardens, both

distinguished Whigs. Woods, most probably, lived also at Pleasant Gardens, as a widow of a soldier of the Revolution died on that place within the memory of its present owner. Cathey's fort was located in Turkey Cove, then owned by a Greenlee, afterwards by Samuel Fleming, Sr. This seems to have been their place of rendezvous. From there their route was by Pleasant ~~Gardens~~, where they were doubtless joined by McDowell and Woods; then by Old Fort to the Swannanoa river. At Old Fort they were joined by Capt. Davidson, the owner of the property, whose son, Hon. Geo. F. Davidson, for so many years the honorable Senator from Iredell, still resides upon it. Old Fort was then known as Davidson's Fort. It appears from the record of Orange Presbytery, dated 1778, Quaker Meadows, Muddy Creek and Davidson's Fort applied for a pastor, and from these churches this party was made up. From Swannanoa their track was near the present location of the Western North Carolina Railroad, going up Hominy to Pigeon, then up Pigeon to Richland, camping in a large cove, no doubt the site of the present Sulphur Springs; then over the Balsam to Scott's Creek, called after this same Scott, crossing the Tuckasegee by an old trail just below Webster, and over the Cowee Mountain to "Too Cowee," which they destroyed. The town of "Too Cowee," in English, "Hog's Lard," was situated on the lands now belonging to the Hon. W. H. Thomas, for many years the Senator from Jackson, and the Chief of the Cherokee tribe, who yet lives, at an advanced age, an inmate of the Western Insane Asylum. During one of his lucid intervals he gave me much information. He says the peculiar Council House described was on the exact ground now occupied by his residence. When his cellar was being dug, an old Indian informed him that their chiefs were buried there, and sure enough their bones, with arrow-heads, pottery, etc., were dug up. He also told me that an Indian, endeavoring to escape from the burning town, was shot in the ford of the river opposite his house, fully agreeing with the letter, which he has never seen. After leaving "Too Cowee," they re-crossed the Tuckasegee and marched over to the next town, now the home of Chief Smith and known as Qualla. The new river discovered was without doubt the Oconaluftee. Their route homeward was up the Soco and over the high mountains of Soco, Balsam and Richland to the valley of Richland and the settlement.

What a pity that such information, so interesting to many of us, should now depend, in a measure, upon tradition. Living now in the

section where Governor Sevier figured, and having been in the cabin where the party assembled before going to Morganton for his rescue, I have gathered some interesting facts relative to him, which, at some day, I will furnish you. Very truly,

JAS. W. WILSON.

THE ORIGIN OF A GOOD STORY.

It is well known that many of the stories which interest us in childhood and through the rest of our lives are derived from the same root. There may be, and indeed often are, local variations, but the substance remains the same. Where and how they originated is frequently a vexed question. Some of them have come down to us from very remote ages, having first perhaps tickled the fancy of the wandering Aryans and been by them transmitted to the humorous in all ages. Not all, alas ! serve to amuse us, for some are fraught with a meaning the reverse of pleasant. The story of Cain, for instance, with its moral of eternal remorse. This does not amuse us at all, but once heard can never be forgotten. It sinks into the soul with such awful and mysterious force that, strive as we may, it abideth with us. Coming to us from the very dawn of history, it scorns all investigation or explanation. Robertson Smith suggests ("Kinship in Ancient Arabia," p. 215,) that it was merely the *shart* (*sharat*), or tribal mark, so common among Eastern folk, a sort of tattooing by which the members of the same tribe recognized each other on occasion. He suggests that the mark upon Cain, whatever it was, became in time the "shart" of the tribes descended from him. This is a rather prosaic view of one of the most interesting events of those far-away days. Macaulay takes a more poetic view. In "The Marriage of Tirzah and Ahirad" he thus explains that wondrous mark:

"Over that ample forehead white
The thousandth year returneth,
Still, on its commanding height,
With a fierce and blood-red light,
The fiery token burneth.

Whereso'er that mystic star,
Blazeth in the van of war,
Back recoil before its ray
Shield and banner, bow and spear,
Maddened horses break away
From the trembling charioteer.
The fear of that stern King doth lie
On all that live beneath the sky ;
All shrink before the mark of his despair,
The seal of that great curse which he alone can bear.*

Does this mysterious mark greet us again in the "Veiled Prophet of Khorassan"? Does the mark set upon Cain "lest any finding him should kill him," reappear in history as the heel of Achilles, his *only* vulnerable spot? Is the beautiful story of Siegfried a German edition of the same curious event? Is it possible to trace in the Greek and German traditions their conception of what should constitute a brave man? Achilles was vulnerable only in his heel, and Siegfried only in the middle of his back, both parts never to be turned towards an enemy. According to Greek and German notions, both Achilles and Siegfried were really invulnerable, because the only spot in which death could be inflicted was never to be towards the foe.

National peculiarities can often be discerned in the form which a "root-story" has assumed. Unconsciously to themselves, different nations graft upon the stem their own characteristics, and it is this that renders these "world stories" so interesting; they represent not the literary nor the scientific, but the common sentiments of the nation. It is an unconscious art, that speaks to us from the great heart of humanity.

Ralston, in his "Russian Folk-Lore," has many illustrations of this principle, for the Russian peasants are saturated with legends, traditions and fairy tales.

It was my good fortune recently to come upon what may prove to be the origin of a story often "located" in the Western part of North Carolina. I say *may* prove, for I have not yet succeeded in tracing it further back than 1732, quite a modern date for so good a story!

The narrative runs thusly: In Yancey county there lived some years ago a famous hunter, who, although "he feared not God neither regarded man," was inordinately fond of a dangerous sport, to-wit: bear hunt-

ing. On one occasion, while pursuing this fascinating occupation, he came across a she-bear with two cubs. He killed one of the cubs and wounded the mother, who, however, had strength enough to make good her escape for awhile. He followed, tracked her to a narrow *cul de sac*, and fearing lest she might turn upon him suddenly and take him at a disadvantage, he risked a snap shot, but failed to kill her. She turned and came upon him with great fury. As it was in the days of the muzzle-loading rifle, he had not time to re-load. Drawing his hunting-knife and wrapping his coat around his left arm, he sank upon one knee and thus prayed: "O, Lord, I am an old man now, yet I have never asked any favor of you in all my life. It seems to me that there will soon be a considerable difficulty here, and I want you please to do one thing for me, and if you will, I'll never ask anything of you as long as I live. I want you, please, to be on my side in this difficulty; this is what I want you to do. But if you can't be on my side, please sit on the fence, as it were, and don't help the bear, and I will show you one of the best bear fights you ever saw in all your life."

Thus the story, now its origin:

Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau, the "old Dessauer" of Frederick the Great, at the battle of Kesselsdorf, in 1745, prayed as follows: "Dear God, graciously assist me this day. But if you won't, why, then, for goodness' sake, don't help these blackguards, my enemies; but stand quietly by, look on and don't meddle. I will manage them."

In 1732, when his daughter Louise lay at the point of death in the Castle of Bernburg, he knelt down in the garden and prayed: "Lord God! I haven't asked you a single thing for an age. And I won't bother you any more if you will only restore my daughter to health." But she died shortly afterwards. (Baring Gould's "Germany," p. 463.)

Have we not here the entire substance of the North Carolina story?

The two prayers of Leopold are essentially the same as the single prayer of our redoubtable bear hunter, and we cannot but think that the American story has in some way or other been derived from the German.

This is not all, either. The ancestors of the Anhalt-Dessau House claimed to be descended from a bear. The very remote progenitor of this princely name was said to have been a common bear. In some way or other, the story on this side of the Atlantic has a bear as one of the *personae*.

From an ancestor, the bear has degenerated into an enemy, a change not indeed unparalleled among human kind, yet still somewhat uncommon.

The selection of a bear as the animal with which our hunter strove, may be a mere local "accident." In our mountains it is almost the only dangerous wild beast, and one from whose clutches it would be decidedly pleasant to escape. It may be due to local coloring, an appeal addressed to those who could be supposed to appreciate it. But it may be due to a deeper reason than this, and be concerned with the German story more closely than we might think. It is certainly strange that the story, as told in many places in the United States, should be told about a bear, when we consider that the man of whom it was originally told claimed to be descended from this animal. Whether or no any other animal is introduced in other localities, I do not know, nor do I know how long the story in its present shape has been told here.

I consulted Governor Vance, who, in addition to being one of our purest and most capable statesmen, is an authority on jokes. He had heard the story long ago, and told it, too, with great effect, but knew nothing of its origin.

It is given here for what it is worth. Others, whose reading may be along such lines, may come upon an even more remote origin than the grim "old Dessauer" of 1732.

It is, at any rate, a curious story, and one worth some little investigation at the hands of the learned in folk-lore.

W. B. P.

OLD TIMES IN CHAPEL HILL.

BY MRS. C. P. SPENCER.

NO. VII.

This year will make it just twenty years since the death of Governor Swain, the second President of our University. -

Dr. Caldwell died in 1833. Then followed an interregnum of two years, one or another professor acting as chairman of the Faculty or

otherwise fulfilling the duties of the President's office. There were several gentlemen among them who were not unwilling to take this office permanently, and whose friends openly advocated their claims. Among these was prominent a gentleman who had been elected a year or two before as a sort of aid to Dr. Caldwell, whose failing health had given the Trustees of the University much concern. This was Walker Anderson, of Hillsboro (subsequently C. J. of Florida), a fine English scholar and a gentleman perfectly well-bred and well equipped in all points. His wife was a very lovely and elegant woman, sister of Dr. Francis Hawks, of New York, and of Bishop Cicero Hawks, of Missouri. She had the soft but brilliant black eye of that family, and was possessed of a full share of the mental and personal accomplishments that distinguished them all. Professor Anderson's mother was a sister of Judge Duncan Cameron (aunt of our Mr. Paul C. Cameron). He and his brother, William E., had graduated here, and had conducted successfully an excellent school for girls in Hillsboro. Professor Anderson had delivered the Annual Address at Commencement of '32 before the two societies, a very finished production, and he came here with a most enviable and growing reputation. He had an interesting family, and a large circle of influential and admiring friends.

Dr. Hooper stood the equal of any of the aspirants, and his near connection with Dr. Caldwell seemed to point him out as most fit to be his successor.

Dr. Mitchell also stood high in character and scholarship, fully the peer of any man of that day in general attainments, as well as in special culture.

It was not, however, held as good policy in those days, any more than it is now, to elect the presiding officer from among the Faculty. Conflicting claims are best settled by going abroad for the new head. While the Executive Committee was still in doubt, Ex-Governor David L. Swain appeared among the candidates, a man who, from a raw mountain lad, with a very modest share of education, had risen with unexampled rapidity to be Legislator, Solicitor, Judge, Congressman, and, finally, Governor of the State, by the time he was thirty-four years old.

All these political successes notwithstanding, it is probable that Governor Swain's aspiration to the Presidency of a literary institution filled his friends generally with amazement. Judge Nash, to whom he first communicated his wishes, thought him totally unfit for such a

pots, and endeavored in vain to dissuade him. But on going to Judge Cameron, at Governor Swain's suggestion, to consult and obtain his opinion, Judge Cameron at once, with the sagacity for which he was distinguished, seemed to foresee Governor Swain's long career of usefulness and success here, and pronounced him the very man they had been waiting for. Judge Cameron was all powerful with the Board of Trustees, and Governor Swain's election was safe.

What were his gifts, and how was it that at an age when most men hardly feel firm in the saddle for the race in life, he had already held every office of honor that the State could bestow? He was certainly not entitled to be called a scholar in any department; he was not a writer of any reputation; he was not a great lawyer nor an orator, nor even a great politician, though undoubtedly politic. I think his success all through life was due largely to his sagacity in judging of men, his prudence in managing them, and his charity in judging them. He saw clearly, he acted cautiously, he felt kindly.

He came to Chapel Hill to take the reins among a set of gentlemen who were mostly his seniors in age, who were all his superiors in scholarship, and who had been engaged in teaching all their lives. Not one of them knew him personally, or had thought of him as other than a politician, and his election to the chair of the President had been heard of with astonishment, and by some of them, at least, with deep chagrin.

That, coming here under such auspices, he should have conciliated these gentlemen, made friends of them, and so established his authority and reputation that no President has ever had a more sympathetic, loyal, attached band of colleagues, is a striking proof of his skill, tact and prudence.

When he first arrived to take his seat as chief officer and head of an institution which he had left some fifteen years before, after only a few months' idle sojourn, there was no little curiosity felt to see him. One of the witticisms launched at him (and credited to Dr. Hooper) was to the effect that North Carolina, having given everything else to David Swain, had at last sent him to the University to get an education.

In appearance he was the very reverse of Dr. Caldwell. Though pleasant and accessible, there was lacking the old-school air of quiet and dignified courtesy—the old *prestige* of literary association and achievement which people had so long revered and deferred to. He was singularly homely in countenance, awkward in person and careless

in manner and in dress, and his unusual height and size gave additional emphasis to every *gaucherie*.

Governor Swain, however, was one to "hold his own" wherever he went. He very soon made himself felt as possessing great administrative ability. As to his scholarship, those who doubted it were soon silenced, and obliged to confess that, at any rate, he knew how to use what he had. I remember hearing my father relate with great *gusto* how, on occasion of a dinner-party given at Dr. Mitchell's in honor of the new President, in the course of the conversation, Governor Swain picked up a small copy of the *Iliad* lying near and, turning to a certain page, translated fluently and elegantly a passage having a very happy application to the matter under discussion. No man knew better than Governor Swain the effect such an incident would be likely to produce.

He told me once, late in the evening of his life, that on his first coming to Chapel Hill he received many a hit from the boys, many a fling from the blackboards or walls of his recitation room; that he made it a rule never to notice these things, further than to take whatever hint they might afford him; that he always *revised* himself, and reformed, if needful, in whatever direction the caricature pointed. "*Fas est ab hoste doceri*," he added, with a merry twinkle of the eye. To such wise and masterly forbearance as this, Governor Swain owed much of his success in life. He who can control himself may be trusted to guide others.

His first step was to put himself *en rapport* with the Board of Trustees, so as to be quite sure of their support in all cases. He next secured the entire control for himself and his colleagues of the domestic management and discipline of the college. He demanded, among other things, that no man should be appointed to any chair in the Faculty except with his full concurrence and that of his colleagues. The venerable Judge Cameron sustained him in this, saying that the captain of a ship should be allowed to pick his own crew. Such was the confidence he gradually inspired, such the reliance on his purity of intention, his integrity, his ability and his excellent common sense, that by degrees the Board committed everything to his hands. For many years he was virtually supreme here.

In 1838 the Faculty numbered nine. The students were 164. Below this they never fell again, but advanced steadily from year to year till the Faculty numbered sixteen and the students were 450.

He believed in numbers, having an idea that the attrition of a large society was an important element in a young man's education. He was careful to surround himself with an able band of co-workers. The election of a new professor, the creation of a new chair, were matters that called out all his prevision, all his anxieties. Yet, nevertheless, he sometimes failed signally, perhaps because of that over-anxiety and scrupulousness. He was for consulting too many interests and conciliating too many parties. He was known to sanction the election of an inferior man, because the applicant was a member of some church which ought to be represented in the Faculty, in order to attract students from that denomination. This was a narrow, picayune, and short-charted policy—peculiar, I imagine, to the State of North Carolina.

Governor Swain's thirty-three years' administration should be scrutinized. Close criticism is one of the penalties of eminent position. That he erred sometimes, that his judgment was not infallible, nor himself free from weaknesses, his best friends must admit. But even his enemies (if any there be), cannot but say that he endeavored honestly to do his whole duty by his native State, and gave an undivided devotion to her University. Did he or did he not retard the progress of true and ardent scholarship? Having himself no great acquaintance with books, did he not undervalue them as aids, and is it not largely owing to his indifference and indirect influence that our State is this day miserably and most inefficiently equipped as to libraries, public and private? He certainly did lack sympathy with scholars, as such; and, I think, he did undervalue the discipline of hard study and patient thought. He was eminently, in all his beliefs and tastes, a man of the world. What power he had, and he had a great deal, was of his own acquisition among men and not among books. He set very little value on accumulations of books. He called them "dead capital," and would neither amass them himself, nor encourage the University to do so.

I know that he resisted some of the members of his Faculty in certain proposed changes in the plan and amount of study. He had many ways of avoiding what he did not like to do, or to have done. The teaching gradually became more objective, and perhaps had more breadth than in Dr. Caldwell's time; but in every debate held on the value to the educational interests of North Carolina of Governor Swain's administration, there will always be some to declare that he

lowered the standard and diminished the zeal and narrowed the aims of that portion of the great republic of letters which felt his controlling influence.

Another serious charge made against him is, that his notions of discipline were too lax. As to this, it must always be remembered that he was a man of very great natural amiability. He had consideration always, even for his enemies, allowances to make and hopes to hold out; and when others were for stern measures with delinquents, the Governor was thinking of the parents at home, of the anguish and mortification there, and of the young man's opening life branded with the sentence of dismission or expulsion from college. He would say that for the *young* there is always hope, and should always be mercy. That he erred here at times there is no doubt, but such error has a bright side as well as a dark one.

When we consider a man's character, or attempt to judge of his work in life, we must not omit any of the factors that made him what he was. The most important factor in any man's career is the woman whom he makes his wife. Governor Swain's domestic relations were potent in their influence on him. In 1824 he married Eleanor, one of the five daughters of Secretary White, of Raleigh. These ladies were all women of marked character, all lived to advanced age, passing their last years together in their old home in Raleigh, and dying, one by one, within a short time of each other. They were an interesting group of sisters. Mrs. Swain possessed her husband's entire love and confidence to the last hour of his life, and in many respects deserved it. But in some she did not. She had many peculiarities; but her great weakness through life was her children, and her failure in their training was signal. She spoiled them all systematically, being unable to see any faults in them, or to allow the least criticism of them from others. As they grew up, she made it her business to conceal all their shortcomings from their father; to stand between him and them in every attempt on his part to bring them to account. In this fatal course she was ably assisted by a set of worthless, pampered negroes, whom she indulged and petted on the same ground that she spoiled her children—because they were *hers*. The result of all this was that Governor Swain's family servants were a by-word for wickedness, and his children grew up to bring him infinite anxiety and sorrow. His weakness and want of nerve at home, were too often reproduced when he was called on to discipline the wayward children of other people.

Nothing presents a more curious psychological study than the spectacle of a man of large brain, great sagacity and wide experience in dealing with men, befooled and deceived at home twenty times a day by an inferior woman whom he loves; made to see with her eyes and hear with her ears, and believe that the sun does not shine at midday, if she says so.

Governor Swain thought his wife perfection, a model wife and mother. I do not believe he ever opposed a motion of hers in his life. He told me once, that almost immediately after the marriage ceremony—as soon as she could speak to him privately—she told him she had a secret he must keep for her. He promised, of course. She then confessed that she was addicted to “snuff-dipping,” and had hitherto concealed the habit from her mother, and he must not betray her, nor must he prevent her from the indulgence. “Then and there,” said the Governor, smiling as he recalled her first petition, “I yielded my prerogative, and became subject to my wife. I hated snuff-dipping, but I was in for it after that.”

Let no one smile at this anecdote as trivial. It was a beginning; all beginnings are important.

In saying so much, I have said about all I intend as to Governor Swain’s weaknesses or short-comings in the administration of his affairs. Making every deduction on the score of too great indulgence, too mild an exercise of the parental duties, too great a determination to “make allowances,” to temporize and give quarter, still the strictest investigation will result in but one conviction: that he was a great man; that he ruled his three or four hundred wild boys on the whole, wisely, and, on occasion, so tempered his well-known leaning to mercy’s side, that no man could pronounce sentence with more dignity, or just severity. That his boys loved him, revered him, and carried away from college a warm remembrance of that tall, ungainly figure, that sonorous voice, those nervous, trembling hands, that look of infinite benignity and sympathy turned upon all who approached him, we all know. They speak of him yet, whenever they are met, gray-haired men, worn and spent with life-cares and toils, affectionately and most appreciatively. They know, now, how he was weighted; they understand the melancholy that often wrapped him like a garment; they do full justice to the purity, the integrity, the sagacious good sense that marked his long and successful administration.

TENNYSON'S ENID.

This poem, with *Vivien*, *Elaine* and *Guinevere*, was published in 1859, the work of the Poet-laureate of England, Alfred Tennyson. They were received with storms of applause, and completely vindicated the fame of the poet from the shadow which had fallen upon it from 'Maud and other Poems,' which had appeared a short time before. These four were the main body of the 'Idylls of the King,' the master poem of the century, as the 'Morte d'Arthur,' written twenty-seven years before, had been the advance guard; and though afterwards other 'Idylls' were produced, none equaled these in strength and beauty.

The 'Idylls of the King' were founded upon the original Welsh and French legends, in preference to the later work of Sir Thomas Malory, and all cluster around the semi-mythical King Arthur.

The romance of Enid was not a part of the Arthurian legends, but comes from the Welsh tale of the 'Knight of the Falcon.' It is the story of how a noble knight won his fair lady, and afterwards—soon afterwards—began to have suspicions as to her faithfulness, in consequence of her intimacy with the wife of the saintly Arthur, Queen Guinevere, who lost her chastity by her guilty love for Lancelot; and how the knight essayed to prove his wife, and how he became reconciled to her; and how she showed her exceeding great faithfulness and patience and devotion. The knight is Geraint, one of the companions of the 'great order of the table round.' Enid is the heroine, the daughter of Earl Yniol.

The story is beautifully told, in the most exquisite language, and in the most charming manner. Our interest is sustained throughout by the many incidents and their great variety, and our admiration is powerfully attracted by the vividness of its pictures, the beauty of its descriptions and the strength of its thoughts. On every page we meet with the most magnificent word paintings and the most striking similes. Seldom do we see finer descriptions than some we have in Enid, and there are few stronger passages in our language than that in which occur these words:

"O purblind race of miserable men,
How many among us at this very hour
Do forge a life-long trouble for ourselves
By taking false for true and 'true for false.'"

How true and how beautifully expressed! Ah, how many, many of our supposed ills would vanish if only we could see the truth.

As two of the most powerful lines in the Idyll, we must not overlook the passage describing the self-importance of a country town:

"They take the rustic murmur of their burg
For the great wave that echoes round the world."

What could be more expressive?

The poem is full of the most delightful comparisons, in which Tennyson is always happy. As an instance of this we may note especially the following:

[He is speaking of the scattering of the followers of false Limours by Prince Geraint.]

"They vanished, panic-stricken, like a shoal
Of darting fish, that, on a summer morn
Adown the crystal dykes at Camelot,
Come slipping o'er their shadows on the sand.
But if a man, who stands upon the brink,
But lift a shining hand against the sun,
There is not left a twinkle of a fin
Betwixt the cressy islets, white in flower."

Many, too, are the instances of alliteration, and the poet's use of the onomatopoeia is both choice and pleasing. The metre is the heroic pentameter which seems so well suited to the music of the English language, and which Tennyson uses so elegantly in many of his poems.

Our conception of the poem, as a whole, is greatly increased by its perfect unity, and by its easy succession of one event after another, for in few poems does the train of incidents seem more natural.

One great beauty of the work is the way in which the poet suggests the correspondence of nature and the soul. In the early spring, when all is fresh and beautiful, Guinevere is lovely and untainted, but as summer advances, and the dull cold autumn approaches, the Queen's heart is more and more corrupted, until at length her chastity is gone. So, too, with Enid and Geraint. In the blooming early year they are happy and devoted, but as the sad last months draw near Geraint becomes suspicious and jealous, but finally all differences and evil thoughts are totally expunged, and all is well.

The pictures of our knight and his lady are well drawn. Geraint is

an approach to our idea of the old knight of chivalry—brave, magnanimous, generous, devoted. On the other hand he is jealous, suspicious, high-tempered and imperious oftentimes.

In Enid we have our ideal womanhood well nigh perfect. Patient, submissive, obedient, she combines great strength of character with all the virtues of the pure woman. Looking for her faults we see but one: too great a readiness to sacrifice the means to the end, as shown in her interview with Limours. Her meekness and Christ-like submission is wonderful. It strikes us the more because it is true to nature, for there have been women who have undergone even greater trials than Enid. For a model of entire subjection of self, for unequaled patience, for lovely humility, and for beautiful saintliness of disposition, among the women of romance, Enid can only be compared with the patient Griselda, of Chaucer, who endured more than she, but Griselda's endurance is really so great as to be utterly unnatural.

The minor characters in the tale are also very well marked. False Limours and the bandit Doorm are well brought out. The glimpse we catch of the Queen, too, gives us a very good view of her.

The poem is one of the greatest sweetness. It touches the chords of our hearts in their tenderest place, and almost makes us weep as we read of Enid's sufferings; and again fills us with anger at Geraint's cruelty, and delight at their reunion.

But we must not be too severe upon Geraint. We must remember how great was his provocation. Here was the Queen losing her virtue, and with her the darling of his heart was most intimate. This one thing was of itself almost sufficient ground for fear.

Again, with such thoughts in his mind, was it not very natural for him to attribute to the wrong cause Enid's sad face when she grieved at his forgetfulness of his people and his duty, and at her own imagined unworthiness? And would not any man, who heard his wife say :

‘O me, I fear that I am no true wife,’

especially if he knew not the circumstances under which she said it, think that his beloved had done wrong? It is true the Prince was very cruel to his dear Enid, but he loved her passionately all the while, and was so savage through a frenzy of rage and despair, for through excess of love he kept silent. But when Enid proved her absolute devotion he confessed his sin and nobly declared :

‘Henceforward I will rather die than doubt.’

Yet he deserves the highest censure for forgetting how greatly he had tried her ere their marriage and for forgetting how he had said :

"I do rest
A prophet certain of my prophecy
That never shadow of mistrust can cross
Between us."

But so many events had occurred since their marriage, and all things seemed so to indicate the correctness of his fears, that we must not wonder too greatly at his conduct, for withal, it is very natural, and human nature is very weak and sinful.

Of Enid's character we can not be too full of praise. It is by such as she that the holier, more sacred side of our life is brought out and urged into action. Without the sweet, refining influence of such earth-angels man would be savage, fit only for the association of beasts.

The story of the courtship is brought in as an episode—a method which forms an excellent means of at once fixing our attention, and sustaining it, without wearying us by a long, continuous story. It is quite common, and has been used especially in Epics, notably in the *Odyssey* and the *Aeneid*. It has also been employed with much success in the modern novel, for instance, the 'Put yourself in his Place' of Charles Reade.

As to the intrinsic merit of the poem we can say that it is only surpassed in the 'Idylls of the King,' by Guinevere. It is free from the mannerisms which disfigure some of the poems of the Laureate, and its whole tone is clear and strong. As compared with Lord Tennyson's other poems, we without hesitation declare its superiority to the 'Princess' and 'Enoch Arden.' It is inferior doubtless to 'In Memoriam,' but this latter is so different in subject, in matter, and in treatment, that with justice we can scarcely compare them.

W. J. B.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE

CONFEDERATE DEAD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EDITED BY STEPHEN B. WEEKS.

EVANS, PETER G., Chatham county, N. C.; b. in Edgecombe county, May 20, 1822, d. July 24, 1863; graduated at William and Mary College, Va., with L.B., in 1841; matriculated May, 1843, left June, 1844; married Lizzie, daughter of Gov. John Motley Morehead; settled on the LaGrange plantation in Chatham county, as a farmer; removed to Craven county and actively assisted Gov. Morehead in building the Atlantic & N. C. R. R.; in spring of 1861 he raised an independent Cavalry company, of which he became Captain; was stationed below New Berne and engaged in the battles around it; in 1862 was made Colonel 4th N. C. Cavalry, 63d Reg't., Robertson's Brigade, and was on guard duty in eastern N. C. most of the winter of 1862; in April, 1862, his Reg't. was ordered to Virginia, and joined Stuart's Division, A. N. V., and advanced into Pennsylvania; fell at Upperville, June 21, 1863, while gallantly leading his men to charge the enemy's Cavalry. It was the last charge of the day; it was made over an open road with a stone wall on either side; he saw, as every one present knew, that it was a ride to death; he handed his personal effects to a friend and with them a message to his wife, placed himself at the head of the column, and drawing his sabre and pointing to the enemy he cried: "Now men, I want you to understand, I am going through." He penetrated the ranks of the enemy and fell wounded in their midst; died at the Federal Hospital at Staunton, July 24, 1863. It is said that not one of the brave band who followed him to that charge ever returned. *A Phi.*

HUGHES, NICHOLAS COLLIN, New Berne, Craven county, N. C.; b. March 10, 1840, d. July 13, 1863; matriculated 1855, class 1859; unmarried; studied law in Pa., but had not finished his course; com. May 8, 1861, Adjutant 2d Regiment, Col. C. C. Tew commanding, and participated in all the battles around Richmond; promoted Asst. Adjutant-General to Brig.-Gen. Pettigrew; severely wounded in the attack

made on New Berne by Pettigrew; mortally wounded in hip at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; died in Martinsburg, Va., July 13. *A Phi.*

HUNT, JAMES DAVIS, LaCrosse, Izard county, Ark.; b. Oct. 3, 1838; k. Oct. 4, 1862; matriculated 1856, class 1858; unmarried; went to Harvard and graduated in the Law Department; entered the office of the then U. S. Senator, now Attorney General, Garland and took license to practise in the Supreme Court; joined army as a private under Col. Carver, now a Methodist preacher in Texas; when the army was re-organized at Corinth, Miss., he was made Captain under Col. Cravens, since M. C.; is supposed to have been killed at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4, 1862, when Van Dorn and Price attacked the Federal position; he was in front of his company encouraging his men when the order of retreat was given; this threw him in the rear; he was seen to fall and never heard of again. *A Phi.*

JENKINS, FREDERICK HOPKINS, Edgecombe county, N. C.; b. Sept. 18, 1836, d. June 3, 1862; prepared at Louisburg, N. C.; matriculated 1854; married in 1855 Hannah Staton, and left two children; he professed conversion soon after his marriage and lived an exemplary Christian life; a farmer; raised a company in 1861; commissioned July 20, 1861, Captain company B, 33d Regiment and stationed at Middleton, Hyde county; remained there several months; transferred to New Berne, and present at its fall, March 1862; was soon after attacked by malarial fever, which turned to typhoid, and carried him off June 3, 1862, at Rocky Mount, N. C.; was dearly beloved by his men. *A Phi.*

JENKINS, JAMES PERRY, Northampton county, N. C.; b. Sept. 14, 1840, d. Nov. 19, 1862; matriculated 1858, class 1861; unmarried; volunteered June 1861, in company F, 1st Regiment, as 2d Lieut.; promoted 1st Lieut. Sept. 19, 1861; in seven days' fight around Richmond; wounded at Sharpsburg, but recovered from his wounds and rejoined his command; was attacked by pneumonia soon after and died at Strasburg, Va., Nov. 19, 1862. *A Phi.*

JONES, ROBIN APCADWALLADER, Hillsboro, Orange county, N. C.; b. Jan. 18, 1826, son of Cadwallader, d. June 9, 1863; matriculated 1840, class 1844; married Sarah P. Polk, of Columbia, Tenn.; settled near Rock Hill, York District, S. C., and became a farmer; in the fall of 1861 he raised a company of Cavalry and became its Captain, Col. Black's regiment, Wade Hampton's command; fell "while gallantly

leading the charge" in the action at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863.
A *Phi.*

JONES, JOHN THOMAS, Caldwell county, N. C.; b. Jan. 21, 1841, d. May 6, 1864; matriculated 1858, class 1861; unmarried; enlisted as a private in company D, Orange Light Infantry, Bethel Regiment; commissioned July 26, 1861, 2d Lieut., company I, 26th Regiment; promoted Captain company I, and commissioned Major 26th Regiment, Sept. 1862, and then Lieut. Colonel; killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864. A *Di.*

JOHNSON, DANIEL WHITE, Richmond county, N. C.; b. 27 Oct. 1833, k. June 27, 1862; matriculated 1852, class 1856, with high honor; unmarried; taught school a year or so and then read law under Chancellor W. D. Johnson at Bennettsville, S. C.; practised there about a year with a younger brother; then removed to Hayneville, Ala., and became distinguished at once as a lawyer and eloquent advocate; volunteered early as a private in the Hayneville Guards; at its re-organization was elected Captain by the company and sent back to Alabama on a recruiting tour; at this time he made some speeches which gave him fame throughout the State and a bright future was predicted for him; the Hayneville Guard was a gallant company and was found in the thickest of every fight the regiment was in, in the seven days fight around Richmond this company suffered fearfully; and at Cold Harbor on June 27, 1862, Capt. Johnson was killed in battle at the head of his company while leading them in battle. A *Phi.*

MCDONALD, DANIEL, Cumberland county, N. C.; b. Oct. 24, 1835, d. July 17, 1862; matriculated Soph. July 1852, class 1855, delivered the oration in French; unmarried; studied law under Judge Pearson at Rockford, and practised with success at Summerville, Harnett county; Presidential Elector on the Douglas and Johnson ticket 1860; commissioned 1st Lieut. Co. F, 15th Regiment, Dec. 6, '61; commissioned May 2, '62; Captain Co. F, 15th N. C. Troops; wounded at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and had a leg amputated on the field; was removed to Richmond, where he had good surgical attention until his death, July 17; was a member of the Presbyterian church, and during his last sickness received regular visits from the Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., LL. D.; is buried in the church-yard at Summerville, N. C. A *Phi.*

McCALLUM, JAMES BAXTER, Robeson county, N. C.; b. June 20,

1836, d. May 16, 1864; matriculated 1856, class 1860; unmarried; was studying at the Columbia Theological Seminary for the Presbyterian Ministry when the war began; commissioned March 11, 1862, 2d Lieutenant Co. D, 51st N. C. Regiment, Clingman's Brigade; fought at Goldsboro, Battery Wagner and during all the bombardment of Charleston; killed at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864. *A Phi.*

MCKETHAN, WILLIAM R., Fayetteville, Cumberland county, N. C.; b. 1842, d. 1861; matriculated 1860; unmarried; left college in spring of 1861 to join the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, which became Co. H, Bethel Regiment; took part in the fight at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861; while in camp near Yorktown was attacked with typhoid fever and died after a few days of sickness; was buried at his home; the first son of Cumberland county to fall in the struggle; in character he was amiable and true, greatly beloved by his classmates and by his comrades in arms. *A Phi.*

MARTIN, CLARENCE DUDLEY, Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C.; b. June 27, 1844, d. June 27, 1862; matriculated Fresh, June 1860, left spring 1861; unmarried; enlisted April 24, 1861, in Co. C, 13th N. C. Regiment; promoted Sergeant; wounded at Williamsburg May 5, 1862; carried home and died on his 18th birthday. *A Di.*

MARTIN, WILLIAM WHITMELL, Albemarle, Assumption Parish, La.; b. July 5, 1840, d. June 21, 1863; matriculated 1857; unmarried; attorney at law; Major 26th Regiment, La. Infantry; killed during the siege of Vicksburg. *A Phi.*

MAVERICK, LEWIS, San Antonio, Texas; b. March 23, 1839, d. June 18, 1866; matriculated 1859, class 1861; married Ada Bradley; enlisted in Capt. Ashe's Co., 1st N. C. Infantry for six months and was at Bethel C. H.; returned to Texas and raised Co. E, 32d Texas Mounted Volunteers; died from the effects of wounds received at Blair's Landing; he had become Major on Gen. DeBray's staff. *A Phi.*

MOREHEAD, JOHN HENRY, Greensboro, Guilford county, N. C.; b. 1833, d. June 25, 1863; matriculated 1849; graduated at Princeton 1853; married Sue Lindsay; commissioned Captain Co. E, 2d Regiment, Oct. 22, 1861; commissioned Lieut. Col. 45th Regiment April 2, 1862, and promoted Colonel Sept. 2, 1862; died in Martinsburg, Va.; had resided in St. Joseph, Mo. *A Di.*

MORROW, ELIJAH GRAHAM, Chapel Hill, Orange county, N. C.; b. Nov. 8, 1832, d. July 19, 1863; matriculated 1852, class 1856; unmarried; studied in the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, Mass., for three years; was assistant computer of the Nautical Almanac; in 1861 joined Col. Martin's company at Chapel Hill; was Lieutenant, and afterwards Captain of the company; was a brave, unflinching soldier and remarkably kind to his men; a true Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church; mortally wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. *A Di.*

NASH, FREDERICK, Hillsboro, Orange county, N. C.; b. June 9, 1844, d. Aug. 1, 1864; unmarried; enlisted June 6, 1861, in Co. G, 18th Regiment, and served in South Carolina; discharged June 1, 1862, for disability, brought on by failing health; matriculated 1863, left May 18, 1863, with second honors; although in feeble health and with the seeds of consumption developing, he re-enlisted as a private in his old Co., G, 18th Regiment, Lane's Brigade, Pender's Division, A. P. Hill's Corp's, A. N. V., and from Gettysburg to Spottsylvania C. H. shared its dangers and its glories; captured at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1864; was taken to Point Lookout as a prisoner; his health having completely given way, he was put in the prison hospital May 28, 1864; he died there Aug 1, 1864, worn out as much by the cruelties and hardships of prison life as by disease; he was a descendant of the patriotic Gov. Abner Nash, and of Gen. Francis Nash, who fell at Germantown, and was true to his hereditary obligations of valor and nobility, living as became a Christian gentleman and dying like a soldier and a patriot; was a grand-son of Frederick Nash, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of N. C. 1852-'58. *A Phi.*

PRINCE, OLIVER H., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; b. August 8, 1819, in Chat-ham county, N. C.; k. September 21, 1863; matriculated 1836, class 1840; married Sarah N. Lyon, daughter of Hon. F. S. Lyon, ex-M. C.; studied law under Joshua L. Martin, ex-Judge of Ala.; settled in De-mopolis, and formed a law partnership with his father-in-law; had made a fine reputation as a criminal lawyer and was a leader of the Marengo county bar; continued his profession until the second year of the war, when he volunteered; killed at Chickamauga in command of Co. D, 43d Alabama Regiment; was a member of the Episcopal Church, and a vestryman. *A Phi.*

EDITOR'S DESK.

Co-Education.—Not long ago, the question of admitting ladies to the Teachers' Course in the University was slightly agitated. The Dialectic Society, when the measure was mentioned to that body, passed resolutions heartily endorsing the proposed innovation. Since then we have heard no more of it. Three plans of education for young ladies have, at different times, been generally accepted. The first system was in vogue when our great-grandmothers were educated. Women were educated then with the sole view of giving them increased skill in the discharge of their household duties. If they could perform their domestic duties with skill, it was regarded as of little importance whether or not they could boast of more ambitious learning and accomplishment, or could claim any intimacy with the muses or graces. If a young lady could mix a good pudding, or make a nice pie, it mattered not how little she could tell of the compounding of gases or of the other mysteries of chemistry. The day of quadrilles and waltzes had not come. The second system is still adopted in a great many places; it is stamped with the curse of superficiality; it leaves out all idea of domestic life; under it, girls are taught merely the accomplishments that prepare them to shine in society. Everyone knows the result. Not the most exquisite creation of a poet's fancy was ever supposed to be more susceptible of pain than is the *highly educated* young lady who reclines on a couch, in a room but slightly separated from the office in which her father is at work, and but one apartment removed from the sphere of her mother's culinary toils. The third system may be termed the masculine. Under it, girls are allowed to pursue almost the same course of study as boys. To-day women, as well as men, have to meet, face to face, the stern realities of life. It is true that, in the nineteenth century, women possess greater privileges than ever before; but these privileges bring with them heavier responsibilities, and a trained mind and a sharpened intellect are necessary in order to meet them. All over Europe and America ladies are being taught practically the same studies as men. We are in favor of this; but the question, whether or not co-education should be adopted, we regard as still an unsolved problem.

A Plea for Hazing.—Hazing, in professorial phraseology, may be a relic of barbarism and of a ruder age, but it also has a good side. Not meaning to shock anybody, or to bring down on our devoted head the wrath of our elders, we say, after a four years' experience as a Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior, that judicious hazing serves, and, in some cases, is necessary, to inculcate respect for college discipline. It certainly brings about a greater regard for college customs and precedents than is otherwise the case. When a boy comes to college, he is treated as if he were a man; no restraint is thrown around him; he is left to do as he pleases. If he pleases to spend his time in idleness or at play, and not prepare his lessons or go on recitation, an absent mark and a poor report are the result. The miniature republic, which the Societies rule, and in which he is a free voter, makes the only laws to which he is amenable. Many boys are unfit, by reason of their tender age, or imperfect training, or contempt for authority, to enter a body laying down laws for the conduct of its members. Then, too, Freshmen entering college are, in most cases, just from the severe discipline of a military school or the restraint of the parental roof, with the guard-room or rod of chastisement fresh in their memory, and are not prepared, under such circumstances, to enjoy in moderation the freedom they unexpectedly find. A reasonable amount of hazing, then, stands them in good stead, to teach them that their deportment must be in accord with the traditions and public sentiment of the world they have entered.

Again, a Freshman expects some unusual treatment, and when he receives none, but meets with kindness and courtesy, he at once attributes it either to lack of spirit in the older students or to some perfection of his own. The disappointment is proved by worse behavior on his part. He is conscious that he has not gotten his deserts.

The effect of the stipulation between the Societies, abolishing hazing, three years ago, was to make the next Freshman class more conceited and more cheeky than any class that had entered the University before that time. These qualities have grown more conspicuous with every succeeding class, until they have reached their culmination in the class of '91.

A boy entering college is just at the age when he begins to feel his manliness, like the cockerel when he first begins to crow. A new life of liberty, and power over his fellows, opens before his enraptured vision, and all things seem possible to him. And we'll venture the

assertion that every boy in the University is considered smart and promising at his home and in his neighborhood. Coming, then, at such a stage in his life, and tutored to such belief in his abilities, there is no limit to the proclamation of his excellence. What better remedy for such a case than about a half-mile of unwilling trotting, or a five minutes' speech, contrary to his inclination?

Hazing, then, is what a new student expects, and is disappointed if he does not receive; it reduces his admiration of himself to proper bounds; it keeps him in his room at night, and thereby out of the way of mischief, and at his books; it prevents study-hours from being disturbed by noise in the buildings and on the campus; it inculcates respect for the institution and the society's laws; it makes men better students and more respectful to professors; and, in an eminent degree, teaches men that important lesson—to have regard for public sentiment in their action with one another.

Look at the infants in college to-day! How did fathers ever come to allow these little tender-foots in short pants to leave the nursery? Simply because they knew hazing had been abolished, and thought they would not be troubled. Why, these babies would not have been molested if hazing had even been a rule laid down in the Catalogue. What is the result? Being away from a father's instruction and mother's care at the time they need them most—when their plastic characters are in process of formation—they have neither the age nor experience to resist temptation; they form bad habits, and grow up to be rough, hard-hearted men. The very belief that hazing existed would have kept these boys at home till they were more mature and better capacitated to meet the peculiar dangers of college life.

What student does not recall with pleasure those "Fresh Treats" of the olden time, when the air was thick with water-melon rinds, and village, campus, and surrounding hills echoed with the shouts of fleeing Fresh and pursuing Sophomore? What more harmless fun, and more replete with incidents for happy recollection in after years?

We recall our Freshman experience with pleasure. We are rather proud of it for the rich fund of anecdote it left us. Terrific falls from the back of a cow, which had reached her end of a rope tied to a tree; trotting, bare-foot, over graveled walks, with an escort of three; pulled from bed by the heel at midnight, and compelled to recite "Mary had a little lamb"—have no terrors for us now, but carry us back to our

first cup at the Pierian spring, and furnish us with materials for stories more real and wonderful than usually fall to the lot of Alumni of our Alma Mater.

Labor Troubles in Pennsylvania.—We have noticed in an exchange, a very vigorous attack on the strikers on the Reading Railroad and also on the Knights of Labor for countenancing the strike. The writer further declared that the men had no grounds whatever for striking, and that such conduct was outrageous.

The writer of the above differs very materially with the New York dailies, which, the leading ones at least, side with the strikers; and the *Herald* goes so far as to intimate that President Austin Corbin's report is a lie. Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, publicly announced that the demands of the strikers were just, and that the company should grant them. This seems to contradict, to some extent, the above opinion. It is nonsense to say that forty thousand men, on whom seventy-five thousand women and children are dependent, will stop work in the midst of winter, and continue on a strike for weeks, for the fun of the experiment, or merely to be bull-headed and obstinate.

President Corbin's statement of the condition of the Reading road has been ridiculed and denounced, and the generally unsavory record of Mr. Corbin is no very substantial proof that he would hesitate to misrepresent or falsify the condition of the road, when it was to his interest to do so.

The gigantic coal-trust, in which Mr. Corbin is one of the leading spirits, is crushing and grinding down the laborers of Pennsylvania, and squeezing them beyond the point of endurance. Mr. Corbin seems to have forgotten that the Mollie Maguires once flourished in this very region.

The *Herald* correspondent tells of seeing snow driven in through the cracks in their shanties; women and children, white-faced, half-clothed and almost starved; girls wading through the snow without any shoes or stockings; whole families begging their bread and men sinking to despair.

It is a terrible picture, a terrible warning. The cruelty, obstinacy and duplicity of such men as Austin Corbin will bring a terrible retribution at some future day. It takes no deep insight into the future to see the clouds of revolution hanging with black and threatening aspect upon our horizon and lit up only by a horrible glare.

Politics.—There is one thing which we most earnestly entreat the Trustees of the University to give careful and painstaking consideration and by all means reform, if not entirely eradicate. This is, the present mode of electing Commencement officers. "Politics," as it is called, furnishes a school for misrepresentation, abuse, trickery and duplicity, which is not equalled in any other profession or occupation. It creates bitter personal animosities which last a lifetime, and engenders the most intense and malignant hatred between the various cliques and factions into which the students are divided. It causes, in by far the majority of cases, incompetent and unfit men to be elected representatives and marshals. Several times has the writer seen men without any qualifications whatever elected to represent the Societies at Commencement over men of ability and talent. Men have frequently been elected representatives who were naturally weak, without information, and utterly devoid of any quality which fitted them for the position. They desired it because it afforded them a little notoriety; gave them a chance to rant before a large audience and to exhibit themselves. And we shall give these gentlemen their due, when we say that their exhibition exceeded the expectations of their most ardent admirers.

Again, this chicanery and trickery is utterly demoralizing to a new student. The abuse, vituperation and falsehoods that he is forced to listen to, would drive any man to the conclusion that nearly every man in college was a knave, a liar and a being utterly without honor and wanting in every instinct of a gentleman. These things, of course, are said in a moment of passion; but they have their effect, and their impression remains. Just before a Society election the amount of sulphur and fury in the air is simply immense. The lie is recklessly given; charges and counter-charges are made; men are wild with excitement and passion, and books are as much neglected as if such things never existed.

It is time to end this. Men don't come to college to learn rascality and to train themselves to be tricksters and knaves, and the temptation for so doing should not be put in their way.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, it is your duty to stop this yearly bubbling up of bedlam. If necessary, take the elections out of the hands of the Societies, abolish marshals and representatives, and end forever these demoralizing contests over a few worthless offices.

OUR EXCHANGES.

THE *Southern Collegian* of Washington and Lee University is an excellent representative of that worthy institution. The articles are short and spicy and are well worth the time spent in reading them. In the last number the piece entitled "A Review" is especially worthy of commendation. The writer gives an able summary of the advantages and disadvantages attending a college course, expressing with vigor what his mind has conceived with clearness. In the conclusion he strikes the key-note when he says, "the power of concentration marks the difference between the genius and the man of ordinary ability."

Scribner's Magazine for February is before us. There is a marked individuality, vigor and beauty shown in the stories and poems. The leading article is entitled, "Mendelssohn's Letters to Moscheles." The letters, which are intimate and personal in tone, have been welded together with a brief commentary, which throws light on the obvious allusions in the correspondence. We regard, however, the paper on "The Lantern-Bearers" as the most interesting and entertaining article. It is marked by those felicitous turns of expression and picturesque fancies which delight all who love the literature of idealism. It strikes notes that please the great heart of man, for "not only love, and the fields, and the bright face of danger, but sacrifice and death and unmerited suffering, touch in us the vein of the poetic. We love to think of them, we long to try them, we are humbly hopeful that we may prove heroes also."

THE January number of the *Phrenological Journal* is both interesting and instructive. Louis Pasteur, the eminent French Chemist, is admirably treated. Pasteur has for years past devoted himself to researches that relate immediately to the vital welfare of humanity. A full account of his investigations into the nature of hydrophobia is given. In a description of M. Pasteur, it says: "He is well supplied with vital power and animal life, and is equal to the task of vigorous action of both body and mind, and is not afraid of new undertakings. Difficulties and dangers would only be a spur to such a man, when

ordinary opportunities would not attract his attention. The make-up of his face and his general expression indicates self-possession, presence of mind, discipline, and patient perseverance * *. He is particularly well qualified to analyze, compare, discriminate, and see differences and resemblances; is well able to criticise and see discrepancies; is remarkable for his intuitive perceptions and power to see the difference between error and truth. He is able to foresee and determine results beforehand; he takes in the whole situation accurately and at once."

There is an article on "Notable People of the Day," in which there is a sketch of the Irish patriot William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*. This sketch shows Mr. O'Brien in his true light—not a ranting, roaring agitator, but a calm, earnest, and zealous defender of Irish liberty and warm advocate of Home Rule.

There are other sketches worthy of note—that of Henry George especially. Mr. George is known to the world in two characters; one, as a most dangerous fanatic, the enemy to social order and all existing institutions; the other, as a pronounced philanthropist and champion of the poorer classes and the oppressed. The *Journal* regards him as a philanthropist with radical views, not practicable at present, and believes that an attempt to establish them would result in serious disturbance, but that they are adapted to a state of society far advanced, morally, beyond its present state. These are not mere sketches. They are also intended to teach phrenological truths by applying them to living examples.

We have attempted to outline only a few of the many interesting articles in the *Journal* for January. It deserves a place in every educated home in America.

College Days presents a handsome appearance, and its editorials are breezy and to the point. It also contains an admirable article on "The Tempest," by Flora E. Hockenhall. Beyond this, there is nothing of note. It would do well to abridge its locals and personals and give us something more substantial.

THE Pleiad for January has two rather interesting articles, one entitled "Prince Bismarck," who is beyond doubt the most merciless despot of modern times, and the other on "Vorticella." The last is of interest to general readers. The remainder is simply trash, the *Pleiad's* boast

about keeping pace with the progress of its institution to the contrary notwithstanding. We advise it to put something in its four additional pages which it has been so kind as to inform us have been added for 1888.

THE *Wake Forest Student* is again on our desk. Its contributions are original and generally good. Among others are: "Reverence the Past," "Crumbs from the Confederate Capital," "State Rights," and "Stage Notes." "State Rights" is an interesting treatment of an old subject. There is also an interesting editorial on the "Renaissance," in the South. *The Student* is one of our best exchanges and is always welcome.

THE *Muhlenberg Monthly* is a weakly affair indeed. Its contributions are ahead of the age. Look at some of them: "Nostalgia," "Grow!" "Individuality," "Chips." We imagine the latter are useful up there about this time. We burnt the ones it sent us. We advise it to try the experiment also.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

—Oxford has means for printing in one hundred and fifty languages.
—*Ex.*

—The University of California has over one hundred professors and instructors.

—Of the five hundred universities and colleges in this country, only nine can boast of a pre-revolutionary existence.—*Ex.*

—The President of Harvard College gets \$4,000 per annum. So does the head cook at the Parker House, Boston.—*Ex.*

—The Trustees of Columbia College have recently passed resolutions that, henceforth, the professors and students shall wear gowns.

—It is said that the Scientific Building, now in course of erection at the University of Wisconsin, will surpass any college building of the kind in the United States.

—Twenty scholarships are annually given by Johns Hopkins University to the graduates of that and other colleges who intend to devote their lives to special branches of learning. The holder is exempt from tuition and receives \$500 per annum.

—There is a movement in progress at Cornell for the formation of a Students' Guild. The object of the guild is to seek out students who are cramped for means and are actually in need of money to stay in college, and to render certain and timely relief.

—Stephen Girard gave most of his estate, valued at \$7,000,000, to Girard College; Johns Hopkins gave \$3,000,000 to found the great school that bears his name; Leland Stanford gave \$10,000,000 for a like purpose; Ezra Cornell gave \$2,500,000 to Cornell University; Asa Packer gave \$3,000,000 to Lehigh University; I. G. Green gave \$3,500,000 to Princeton College; Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$1,000,000 to Vanderbilt University; E. P. Greenleaf gave Harvard \$500,000; Jonas Clark, of Worcester, Mass., gave \$2,000,000 to found a university in that city; W. C. DePauw gave \$1,250,000 to a school in Greencastle, Indiana.

—President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland have accepted an invitation to attend the Cornell Commencement next June.

—It is supposed that the committee to nominate a President of Princeton College has agreed upon Professor Patton. Among the names considered were those of Dr. John Hall and James Russell Lowell. Dr. McCosh will not retire from the presidency until the end of the present session. [Since this was written, Professor Patton has been formally elected.]

—The Catalogue of Yale University for the current year shows a total of 1,245 students in attendance. The gifts received by Yale during the twelve months ending July 1, 1887, amounted to the neat sum of \$219,494, not including an offer of \$125,000 for additional buildings, to be given whenever the authorities choose to use it.

—The Russian University troubles are increasing. They were caused by discontent at the continual meddling of the police with the every-day life of the students, extending even to their dress, the cut of their hair and the choice of companions. Outbursts of disorder are frequent, and lectures now go on in a University beset by Cossacks and policemen.

—Miss Helen A. Shafer, who now fills the chair of President of Wellesley College, is described as a tall, slender and graceful woman, with a pale, delicate face, brown hair and earnest, blue-gray eyes. Her specialty is mathematics. Miss Freeman, whom she succeeds, and who was the most successful of the Presidents of female colleges, was married last December to Professor Palmer, of Harvard.

—The Legislature of California has made to its State University a permanent appropriation, by which a tax of one mill on every one hundred dollars of the grand list is laid for its benefit. From this source alone the University of California receives this year an income of \$80,000, with the prospect of indefinite increase in years to come. A liberal support, it may be said, and yet most of the other States are doing nearly as well by their Universities. North Carolina's turn may yet come.

PERSONALS AND COLLEGE RECORD.

—It is reported that J. C. Johnson, '87, spent the holidays on the Hill. Although we were here, we cannot vouch for the truth of this report.

—J. W. Benson, an Adonis among the West Chapel Hill damsels last year, was married in December to Miss Hogan. He is now a leading druggist in Johnston county.

—Rev. J. U. Newman, '85, now of Graham College, has been offered the chair of Latin in a Western college, with a lucrative salary, but has decided to remain in his present position.

—Vernon W. Long, '87, editor of the Winston *Sentinel*, was on a visit to relatives on the Hill recently. Bunn's appearance illustrates the truth of the adage that "an editor never starves."

—S. B. Turrentine, '84, who has been taking a theological course at Vanderbilt University, was on the Hill at the beginning of the term in the character of a benedict, having lately married Miss Noma Atwater, of this county.

—It is a source of gratification to the University that one of its younger alumni, Dr. Herbert B. Battle, '81, should have been selected for so important a position as that of State Chemist. His chief competitor in the contest (Dr. Haigh, of St. Louis,) is also a son of the University.

—J. J. Jenkins, '86, the champion knuck-player, paid us a flying visit on his return home for the holidays. Jenks says he has a flourishing school at Tally-Ho, and probably some of his pupils will come to the University next year and lead the Freshman class, as the result of his careful training.

—The *School Teacher*, Winston, N. C., will publish at once President Battle's "The Names of the Counties of North Carolina, with the History Involved in Them." The book is made from the readable and instructive articles which appeared in that journal last year. Dr. Battle has thoroughly revised and re-written them. The price, in paper, is twenty-five cents.

—Miss Lucy Battle, of Raleigh, has been visiting her uncle, President Battle.

—R. S. White, '83, has entered the field of journalism, as editor of the Elizabethtown *Enterprise*. Success to your enterprise, Brother White.

—Sol. C. Weill, Valedictorian of '85, was married, December 12th, to Miss Ella Fishblate, of Wilmington. Everybody here wishes them both good luck.

—M. McG. Shields, '86, has found in the person of Miss Hattie Shaw, of Carthage, a worthy companion with whom to share the toils and pleasures of life.

—Lock Craig, '80, has formed a co-partnership with R. D. Carter for the practice of law at Asheville, and the firm is reported to be getting a goodly share of legal business.

—Hon. F. D. Winton, '79, spent several days with his brother, Professor Winston, during the Christmas holidays. His physical appearance is the very type of robust vigor.

—J. R. Monroe (Squee-Donkey), '85, we are glad to note, has been elected Principal of the Asheville Graded School. Quite an important position for another of our younger alumni.

—Professor Winston discusses, in the *North Carolina Teacher*, the Pronunciation of Latin, stating clearly and forcibly his reasons for preferring the English method.

—Mr. H. Schmidt, pleasantly remembered as an instructor here last year, has a paper in the January number of *Modern Language Notes*, reviewing Gustav Körting's *Neuphilologische Essays*.

—Misses Mary Manning and Susie Phillips, who are favorites with everybody connected with the University, have, greatly to the delight of the community, returned after an absence of some weeks.

—Rev. Mr. Hebbard, of Jersey City, who intends spending the winter months in the South, kindly consented to fill the rectorship of the Episcopal Church for a month. He attracted quite a large attendance among the students.

—A. Mathews, '82, having put everybody in Hamilton and vicinity

in good chewing condition, has sought Durham as a larger field of operation for the practice of dentistry. We speak from experience when we affirm that he is master of his profession.

—G. B. Patterson, '86, writes us, from Elizabeth City, that he is one of the unfortunates who have found no money in teaching, yet he will sacrifice a part of his income to subscribe to the MAGAZINE, as it is indispensable to him. Let some of the more fortunate imitate Pat's example.

—The *News and Observer* gives a brief summary, here even further condensed, of President Battle's presentation of the natural advantages of our State before the Farmer's Convention at Greensboro: North Carolina has, as a farming country, many advantages. 1. Range of productions, as if it extended from the Gulf to New York. 2. Climate, our isothermal being that of South France, Florence, Yeddo. The range in the Northwest is from 105° to 38° . In Pennsylvania and New York farming operations are hindered about five months. 3. North Carolina has no blizzards, and there is timely notice of the slight cold waves that we do have. 4. We have pure air and water, and therefore health. 5. There is comparative freedom from drought; the average rainfall is 47 inches; Dakota has 21 inches, West Texas 18 inches, and unevenly distributed. With good culture and deep plowing we need not suffer from drought. 6. North Carolina is free from grasshoppers, which infest Kansas and other Western States. 7. We have a good, orderly population, composed of the best blood of England, Germany, France, Scotland, etc., who have been in the State long enough to become homogeneous. All religious denominations are represented. None is dominant. 8. Our geographical situation, on the water-front of the great lake of the nations, is excellent. The most civilized nations, with 240,000,000 of people, with ten thousand million dollars of imports and exports per annum, are clustered around the North Atlantic. 9. There is a ready market for our productions. It will not be long before the lands of North Carolina will be adjacent to forty millions of non-producers. Farms within 24 hours of New York should now be worth \$100 per acre. Not only do they have a ready market, but they are in close proximity to the manufactoryes, whence they get their supplies.

What are the disadvantages? 1. After the civil war, the uncertain-

ties of reconstruction and the bitterness of party feeling retarded the influx of Northern men. These disturbing elements will soon have passed away. 2. Some unaccustomed to colored labor do not like to settle where negroes form a large part of the population. But many counties are largely white; and in the eastern counties the negro element is superior to that in the South, because it had long been the custom to sell to that region the more vicious slaves. The proportion of the colored must rapidly diminish, there being no accessions from immigration. 3. Want of schools. This is due to sparseness of population and to poverty. When settlers come, schools will spring up. 4. High freights will disappear when our farmers demand it. Lower rates will be the best policy of the railroads whenever farm products increase in bulk. 5. All these objections are remediable. More serious is the lack of natural fertility. But if our lands are not naturally rich, they are cheap and easily made rich, so that the total cost will be only half or one-third of the cost of land within equal distance of New York in any other direction. In the West, land producing 30 to 40 bushels of corn, costs \$25 to \$50 per acre. If our farmers should put on their land the difference between the cost of land here and there, our farms would produce as much or more. The best farmers of Pennsylvania often put \$100 worth of manure on each acre, then plant in corn; the result is 75 to 100 bushels of corn per acre. Then they seed to wheat and timothy, applying 250 lbs. acid phosphate; this gives 40 bushels of wheat. After seeding clover on the timothy in the spring, they get three tons of grass per acre for three years. Then they repeat the rotation. Their land costs \$100 to \$150 an acre. Ours can be made to produce as much as theirs by adding, in fertilizers, labor, etc., enough to make the cost only \$40 or \$50 an acre. The interest on the difference would be a handsome income. Messrs. Williamson, Upchurch, Alexander, Carr, and others were mentioned as farmers who have put brains on their lands with splendid results.

President Battle closed with an appeal to follow their example, to study our farms and the needs of our soils, and to practise the best methods. North Carolina ought to be one of the garden spots of the world. With such intelligent farming it will become so. The *News and Observer* urges that the Board of Agriculture print and widely circulate the address.

—Freshmen are usually scarce in the spring-time, but we have a fair representation.

—Pitt, seeing C. after his name on the Physics grades during the recent examinations, took it as meaning *centum*, hence put no extra work upon it during the vacation.

—Arch, having led the class on Domestic Animals, says he expects to put his theory into practice.

—Our business manager is making a list of marriageable girls in North Carolina, whose dowries exceed ten thousand dollars. Any one in possession of a name worth inserting will please report it.

—On Christmas eve Jo-Jo shaved his "siders," and his appearance was so greatly changed that he was taken for a Freshman by the students on their return after the holidays.

—As Northern colleges boast of their athletes, we have just cause to boast of our famous bicyclist, who has turned pugilist and is preparing to wrest the champion's belt from Jno. L Sullivan.

—Professor Gore and his estimable lady added much to the enjoyment of those students who remained on the Hill during the holidays, by giving a reception and supper in every degree in accordance with their established hospitality.

—Bat's parents, acting upon our suggestion in the last issue, sent him back under the supervision of a nurse, with a milk-bottle and soothing syrup. Perhaps now the men of the New East may cease to be bored by the wailings of this infant. Baby and Freddie's parents are yet to be heard from on this subject.

—Here is a mournful stanza to many of us:

" My will is good,
My prices are just ;
I'll treat you well,
But cannot trust." —*Knatty*.

—Professor Mehagan, North Carolina's most famous dancing-master, is here instructing quite a large class in the Terpsichorean art. Even Dobbin is one of his most earnest pupils. He says he wishes to put his art in practice at the Commencement ball, to ascertain whether American girls dance as nicely as the English.

—A member of the Faculty owns a book printed in 1481. Is there an older in the State?

—Mr. St. Clair Hester, our Washington Birthday Orator-elect, has appointed as introductory orator Mr. W. M. Little; as marshals, Messrs. T. M. Lee and Shepherd Bryan. Let all come. We can confidently expect an excellent address and polite attention.

—Quite an improvement, as well as convenience, is the introduction of lock-boxes in our post-office. The average Freshman rents one alone, and it is quite amusing to see him rush up with an air of self-importance when the crowd is thickest, unlock his box only to find it empty, and abuse the mail authorities because of getting no mail.

—The editors have about decided to award a gold medal to that member of college (including the Faculty), who shall furnish us with the best original poem, not exceeding sixty verses, in rhyme. Mr. Valentine, of the Literary Department, will gladly accept such pieces from those intending to enter the contest. (N. B.—Everyone must sign a pledge that his poem was not written by Pitt or Josh Herring.)

—The question of admitting females to our Normal Department, which will be considered by the Trustees at their next meeting, is causing some comment among the student body. The more gallant, who think it may serve to polish the boorish ways of some, advocate its adoption; while others, fearful of falling in love, deprecate it.

—The election of Commencement officers is over. The two political parties in each of the two Societies have respectively had their day; at one time cheerful in seeming victory, at another gloomy through impending defeat. The ticket elected does credit to the Societies, perhaps with the exception of a few marshals, who, however, have promised to wear masks at Commencement to remedy defects of personal appearance.

The following gentlemen bore off the palm of victory as Representatives:

Philanthropic Society.—G. S. Wills, Greensboro; T. A. Cox, Hertford; S. M. Blount, Washington.

Chief Marshal (*Phi. Society*)—P. E. Ransom, Weldon.

Dialectic Society.—D. J. Currie, Laurinburg; M. W. Egerton, Higgirt; J. S. Hill, Faison; W. T. Whitsitt, Gibsonville.

Sub-marshals, (*Di.*)—J. R. Williams, Varina; Paul Chatham, Elkin Valley; W. M. Hammond, Archdale; T. M. Lee, Clinton; G. V. Tilley, Chapel Hill.

Sub-marshals (Phi.)—C. D. Bradham, Duplin county; B. Green, Franklinton; J. C. Braswell, Battleboro; F. H. Batchelor, Raleigh.

Afterwards the students assembled *en masse* to participate in an exciting election for the Commencement ball managers, which resulted as follows:

From the Di.: Chief—W. F. Shaffner, of Salem.

Sub-managers (Di.)—J. H. London, Pittsboro; George Graham, Hillsboro; J. D. Bellamy, Wilmington. Phi.—B. F. Tyson, Greenville; S. C. Bragaw, Washington; H. A. Gilliam, Jr., Tarboro.

Under the management of the above named gentlemen, we think that we have every right to predict a brilliant Commencement for 1888.

—Tuesday evening, January 24th, Professor Holmes read before the Mitchell Scientific Society an interesting sketch of the life and work of the late Professor W. C. Kerr, State Geologist. Professor Kerr's life is a typical example of a self-made man's gradual evolution from the impoverished youth, without influence, to the position of a scientist who attained the highest eminence in his profession. Professor Kerr was a graduate of this institution, and a beneficiary of the Dialectic Society. The address will be published in the forthcoming Journal of the Mitchell Society.

—Thursday, January 26th, was set apart by the Y. M. C. A. for special prayer for college students in the United States. In acceptance of an invitation extended by our branch, Rev. Edward Smith, of Greensboro, preached a sermon to the students in Gerrard Hall. For sound logic, embellished with rhetoric, we have seldom heard Mr. Smith's sermon equaled. We are sure that even the most thoughtless were forcibly impressed.

—At a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of the University of North Carolina, held January 10th, the undersigned were appointed a committee to thus publicly express to the ladies of the village, and especially to Mrs. J. W. Gore, their sincere thanks for the elegant and comfortable way in which they have fitted up our hall.

HAYNE DAVIS,

WALTER M. CURTIS,

STEPHEN B. WEEKS,

Committee.

—Our ante-bellum students will regret to learn of the death of Rev. J. T. Wheat, formerly Professor of Rhetoric here and Rector of the Chapel of the Cross. Dr. Wheat is reported to have been the oldest Episcopal clergyman in the South, dying at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society.—Council Meeting Dec. 10th, 1887. It was resolved that the thanks of the Society be tendered Prof. Poteat for his address on Dec. 6th.

Furthermore: That it be considered the duty of those accepting the offices of President and Vice-President of the Society in future to meet with and address the Society at some time during their term of office.

The following resolutions were passed, to make the library more useful to non-resident members:

1st. That a list of all publications received be published in each issue of the *Journal*.

2d. That by payment of postage, any member can have any book or pamphlet in the library mailed to his address. Postage must be prepaid.

3d. The book or pamphlet must be returned at the close of two weeks, the member borrowing it paying for the return.

Information as to articles on special subjects appearing in the Journals can generally be gotten by applying to the Secretary, enclosing stamps for reply.

January 24th.—Lecture by Professor J. A. Holmes on the life and work of the late Professor W. C. Kerr. The lecture is noticed elsewhere in this issue.

Part I. of the Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, January—June 1887, has been issued. Its contents include, besides the reports of the resident Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, a sketch of Prof. N. M. Hentz, by Prof. Atkinson; Studies of Trap-door Spiders (with plates), by the same; some new Salts of Camphoric Acid and Decomposition of Potassium Cyanide, by I. H. Manning; Lead Chlor-sulpho-cyanide and Solubility of Alumina in Sulphuric Acid, by R. G. Grissom; Analysis of water from the artesian well at Durham, by Dr. Venable; the Fertilizer Trade in North Carolina in 1886, by Dr. W. B. Phillips. Part II. is now in press. The work of this society, as seen in its regular meetings and published Journals, is of great excellence, and highly creditable to the University.

The Shakspere Club.—At the first meeting of the Spring term, January 18th, the discussion of "Romeo and Juliet" was continued from last meeting.

G. Wills: "Verona in the Fourteenth Century."

This paper gave the historical setting of the play. Verona, with its high walls and towers; its beautiful gardens and stone bridges; its aqueducts and splendid Amphitheatre, and, above all, its soft moonlight nights, was especially fitted for the occurrence of a tragedy so romantic and sad. Street broils were frequent. The women married early, frequently at thirteen.

W. J. Battle read extracts from "Nicholas Nickleby," that exhibited the deepest profundity in the dramatic unities, to the great jocundity of the Club.

Professor Toy: "Criticism of Heine on Juliet." A translation from the writings of the German poet, Heine. Heine called it an appreciation of Juliet; but it is really a poet's criticism of a poet's conception of *la grande passion*. Consuming first love, leagued with death, is unconquerable; second love, with its foreboding of coming calmness and soberness, is the sadder thought to the human heart.

Dr. Hume: "The Superstitions in the Play."

The play full of allusion to the phenomena of nature. Interesting points of mistaken natural history, of curious medical notions, of peculiar customs, of strange endearments, greetings and salutations, were noted and explained.

Wednesday evening, February 1st, the Club considered "Richard the Second," with the special idea of comparing it with Marlowe's "Edward II."

Harper: "Manner of Richard the Second's Death."

Five conflicting opinions about the way in which Richard died: (1) from voluntary starvation; (2) starved by order of Henry IV.; (3) assassinated by Sir Pierce, of Exton—the theory accepted by Shakspere in his tragedy, on the authority of Holinshed; (4) died a natural death; (5) escaped from Pontefract Castle and lived nineteen years in Scotland. From all evidence, the 2d or 4th the most reasonable view to accept.

W. Little: "Points on the Succession."

Discussed critically one of the most intricate questions of succession to the throne in English history. Bolingbroke's right was purely

parliamentary; by right of succession, Edward Mortimer should have succeeded Richard.

Weeks: "The Death Scene in Edward II."

A biographical sketch of Marlowe, with special reference to his literary career of six years, was followed by an analysis of the dramatic force of this celebrated scene. Authorities, and especially Charles Lamb's tribute, make this part of Marlowe's most finished play to rank with the most powerful in Shakspere.

"The Taming of the Shrew" is the subject for next meeting.

The presentation of a play under the auspices of the Club having been agitated for some time, is now in a fair way to be realized. A committee, consisting of Messrs. H. Davis, Hester, W. Little, Valentine, and H. Harris, has been appointed to look into the feasibility of the subject, with power to make all arrangements for the presentation. The "Merchant of Venice" has been selected, and the assignment of parts has been made. It should be hailed in North Carolina as the beginning of a new era in literary culture, when a company of students and professors at her University are able to present successfully, as may be expected in this case, a great production of the world's master mind.

North Carolina Historical Society.—The fourth monthly meeting was held in the Natural History Room February 7th, 1888.

The first paper was presented by Dr. Battle—an account of the interruption of Hillsboro Court in September, 1770, by the Regulators, under Harmon Husbands and others, copied from the court records. This interruption continued, and the Court was finally adjourned until March term, 1771. They seized the records and made entries of their own; among them we find: John McMund *vs.* Wm. Courtney; they enter, "Rogues." John Childs *vs.* Wm. Simpson: "You keep that to yourselves to rogue everybody." In another case, "It is a shame;" and again, "All the Harrises are rogues." These men had many grievances to bear, and have been much misrepresented. They collected two thousand men and fought for four hours at Alamance; but cannon and discipline conquered them May 16, 1771.

Mr. Claudius Dockery presented a paper on Gov. Gabriel Johnston's administration (1734-'52). Historians have always said that this was a successful administration. Mr. Dockery examined and discussed the

documents bearing on the subject, and proved that Johnston did not advance, but rather retarded, the Colony. The growth in population and in wealth is due to other causes.

President Battle read letters from Hon. Wm. A. Smith, of Johnston county, giving, among other interesting incidents, a most graphic and humorous account of an election for the office of Major of the Thirty-seventh Battalion of Home Guards, and of the speeches of the candidates. Major Smith was chosen by every vote but one. President Battle gave several historical anecdotes in relation to Major Smith, Senator Vance and Governor Graham. He also presented to the Executive Committee a copy of the report of Captain Moore's account of his expedition against the Cherokee Indians in 1766, with notes by Major J. W. Wilson and himself, all of which were ordered to be published in the NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

The Executive Committee have resolved to begin at once to collect all possible material for showing the part taken by North Carolina in the great civil war, including not only the part taken by our soldiers, but the sufferings and privations of our people. They will appeal to the public for statements, documents, etc., illustrating this great subject.

The prospects of the Society are bright, and it bids fair to accomplish much good. The officers are: Kemp P. Battle, President; A. W. Mangum, Vice-President; J. F. Heitman, Secretary and Treasurer; Stephen B. Weeks, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE,

*Published under the auspices of The Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies of
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Prospectus for 1887-'88.

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THE PERSONAL DEPARTMENT will tell what "Chapel Hillians" are doing here and elsewhere and give expression to whatever of wit the funny editor may possess.

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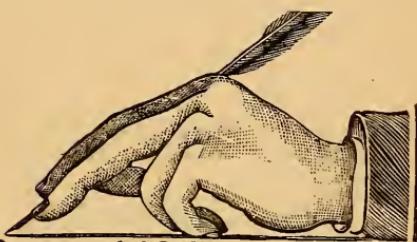
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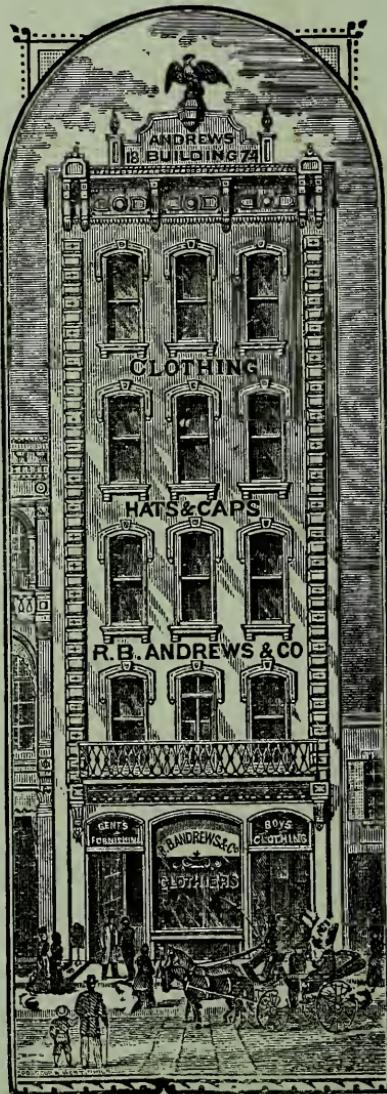
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COMMENCEMENT EVE.

Softly as falls the night upon a summer's day,
So softly does each bustling, feverish care,
Each hurried task, and wearing duty, fold
Its tired wings and settle gently down
To quiet and repose.

The day has been
A gala day. The college campus green
Was filled with folk and costly equipage.
The seniors one by one with solemn mien,
And proud and steady tread addressed the audience ;
Then, list'ning gravely to the timely words
The wise old patriot said, stepped forth and took,
Each one, the proffered roll, whose page could tell
To all the world that he has overcome.
But now the place is silent, save the sound
Of lazy crickets chirping in the grass,
Or other insect. Not a cornet note
Comes from the music loft, from which erstwhile
Grand melody leapt forth, with ebb and swell,
Now soothing tired mind to rest, and now
With martial movement waking it to action ;
Music, that filled the dome of that great hall
To overflowing, passing through its score
Of tall, wide open windows, drifted through

Oak boughs and sylvan shades, until its last
But sweetest note, within the forest near
Was lost forever. Now the massive arch,
And carved walls span empty space ; I start
At mine own footstep, and the echo seems
To answer—gone !

And I am left alone.

The hum of one belated dry-fly sounds
In long drawn, jarring tones from out his deep
And mystic hiding place in one great oak ;
Beneath, the ancient, covered, college well,
Whose busy plying buckets oft have brought
Cool, living draughts when I was hot from strife
At football, tennis, jumping match or quoits,
Now hang in stillness o'er the blackened curb.
Upon the green—no sight or sound of mirth ;
Within the entry-ways—no sign of life ;
The dusky windows, dark and cheerless seem,
Though mute, to say—all gone, all gone !
And I am left alone.

Must I, too, go

And strive as man to man for gain,
Spend toilsome days and weary nights for that
Which for th' immortal soul does least,
Save in the way of Godless worldliness ?
Must I forever leave these hallowed groves,
This realm of Thought, and Fancy's garden wild,
Where soul, with mind, and body closer knit,
Raise all in brightness to the perfect day ?
Ah ! can it be that I shall see no more
Thy dear retreats, thy furzy dells, wherein,
Amid great rocks and glancing rivulets,
Hepaticas, and ferns, and violets dwell ?
Must I forsake all these delights ? *Must I ?*
And, as I spake these words almost aloud,
A rush of feeling almost swept me down ;
Just then a gentle twilight swell arose
Among the trees, and as they swayed and sighed,

They murmured to me kindly, gently,—go,
Go, go, and do, and give, and love !
A peaceful calm within my spirit passed
And filled my soul with gratitude and joy.
With these grand words will I go forth,
And do, and give, and love, as thou hast bid,
Dear helper, friend, and College Mother, thou !
And now the great round moon arose
From out her daytime bed, and gleamed, and thus
Night broke in stillness on the College Hill.

HUNTER L. HARRIS.

REV. JOHN WITHERSPOON, D. D., LL.D.

The author of the following sketch was Hon. Frederick Nash, who for years held the eminent position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. He was the son of Governor Abner Nash, nephew of General Francis Nash, who was killed at Germantown, in 1777. He was a Judge of the Supreme Court from 1844 until his death, in 1858, and from 1852 was Chief Justice. Rev. Dr. Witherspoon was one of the most prominent and useful divines of our State, and our readers should be glad to possess a memoir of him from the pen of one who knew him well, and so ably portrays his life and character:

“ The late Rev. John Witherspoon, D. D., LL.D., was born near Newbern, in this State, in the year 1791. His father was the youngest son of the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, who was for many years the President of Princeton College, in New Jersey. Born in Scotland and educated a Presbyterian, he early in life imbibed the spirit of freedom, and was among the foremost to raise the standard of resistance to the tyranny of the government of Great Britain, and during the whole of the war of the Revolution was an ardent and consistent patriot. His oldest son, Major John Witherspoon, entered the army, and fell at the battle of Germantown, by the same ball that killed General Francis Nash, of this State. David, the youngest son, and the father of the

subject of this brief notice, removed to this State after the close of the war, and married. In the year 1801 or 1802, having lost his wife, he removed, for the benefit of his health, to Princeton, and took with him his son John, then of tender years. There he died in the succeeding year. By his will he appointed Dr. Samuel Smith, his brother-in-law, and then President of the College, and Dr. John C. Osborne, a physician, of Newbern, the guardians of his child. John was, in time, sent to an academy kept at Baskenridge, in New Jersey, of which the Rev. Dr. Findlay was principal, a man justly celebrated as a teacher and a divine, and here he acquired the first rudiments of his academical education.

“Being very young when he lost his mother, and the only surviving child of a father broken in health, he never was subject in his earliest days to that restraint so necessary in forming the character of the future man. His mother’s death occurred too early in his infancy for him to have derived any benefit from her judicious care and management. At the time, then, when he was placed under the care of Dr. Findlay, he was a wild and reckless boy, spurning at an authority which was new to him. How long he continued at the academy of Baskenridge the writer does not recollect, but he was taken from that school by Dr. Smith and sent to his other guardian, Dr. Osborne, who resigned his charge, and John’s maternal brother was appointed in his place. It is not a little remarkable that at this time, when his paternal family friends had, in a measure, abandoned him and lost all hope of his reformation, a venerable friend of the family, the father of Dr. Findlay, refused to join in the opinion, and remarked he had ‘no doubt John would yet reform and become a preacher of the gospel; that there never had been a time since the death of John Knox, in which there was not a minister of the gospel in a direct line from him’—a prediction remarkably verified as to John; the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon was in that line, being a direct descendant of John Knox.

“Upon John Witherspoon’s return to his native place, he entered the academy there, which was under the charge of Dr. Irving, a man of science and full of learning, and an excellent instructor, who trusted more to the rod than to moral suasion; of the latter he knew little. Mr. Irving was a man of unquestioned genius; and among several individuals who derived the rudiments of their education from him, and who in after-life rose to eminence, was the late Judge Gaston.

He afterwards turned his attention to the ministry, and was duly admitted into orders in the Episcopal Church and installed as a priest in the church at Newbern.

“ The subject of this memoir was, at a subsequent period, placed at the preparatory school of the University of North Carolina, then under the care of Rev. Abner Clopton. Here he remained until he was prepared to enter the University, which he did in the year 1808. and where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the year 1810. He had for his fellow-student, among others, the late James F. Taylor. They were, on their Senior examination, declared equal ; the Latin Salutatory was assigned to Mr. Witherspoon, and the Valedictory to Mr. Taylor, he being the best speaker. After graduating, they both entered the law office of the writer, and were duly admitted to the bar. North Carolina has produced few men, if any, who were superior to Mr. Taylor in the qualities of mind and heart—the former was strong and discriminating ; the latter warm, true and faithful. In private life he was gentle and playful ; in public life bold and very independent, frank and sincere ; never demanding anything that was not justly his due, and never permitting that to be refused which was. He soon placed himself in the front rank of his professional brethren, and while still a young man was chosen by the Legislature to fill the high and responsible office of Attorney General of the State. The arduous duties were performed by him with a vigor and success that entitled him to the confidence of every class of society. He was a general favorite, and his death, while still in the prime of life, was mourned as a national loss.

“ The subject of this memoir, at a very early period after obtaining his license, abandoned the profession of the law. While on a visit to the North, he was, in the providence of God, led to hear a sermon from the Rev. Dr. Thomas Skinner, a native of this State, located at that time in Philadelphia. From that sermon he always dated his first serious impression upon the subject of religion—an impression which, though slight at first, was, by the blessing of God, ripened into conviction under the preaching of that eminent man of God, Dr. Robert Chapman, then President of the University of this State. He was received to membership in the Presbyterian church of Chapel Hill, and for the first time took his seat at the communion table. From this time he felt himself called to a higher and nobler walk in life, and determined

at once to throw aside his law books, and to devote himself to the ministry. To do this more satisfactorily, he removed with his family to Elizabethtown in New Jersey, where he went through his course of Theological studies under the Rev. Dr. John McDowell, then pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place, a man whose life has been devoted to his fellow men, and whose ministry has been singularly blessed by the Great Head of the Church. Having completed his studies, he was regularly ordained a minister of the gospel by the Presbytery of New Jersey, and returned to his native State, and located himself at Hillsboro. At that time Hillsboro was destitute of the forms of religion ; no house dedicated to the service of Almighty God existed within its precincts ; nor was there any organized church of any faith ; nor was there any regular worship. Its Sabbaths were silent Sabbaths, undisturbed by the 'church-going bell,' and for many a year previous thereto, a moral as a religious darkness had spread over the community. But a great reformation had recently begun under the preaching of Dr. Chapman. In 1816 the first Presbyterian church that ever had been formed in Hillsboro, was organized by Mr. Witherspoon, who was ordained its pastor ; and there he continued to labor as such until 1832, when he removed to Camden in South Carolina upon a call from the Presbyterian church in that place. He continued to labor there until he received and accepted a call from the church in Columbia, in the same State. While pastor of the church in Hillsboro, seeing the destitution of the place in a literary point of view, there being no academy there, he instituted one, and associated with himself a gentleman of the name of Rogers, who was, as to scholarship, thoroughly qualified for the station. Under their joint labors it rapidly rose into public favor. Many of the young men of our State, now in public life, received under these gentlemen the rudiments of their education. Mr. Witherspoon possessed a high order of talent, so much so, that one who knew him well, who was then young, and who now occupies a high and distinguished place among us, when he heard that he had abandoned the practice of the law, and had turned his attention to the study of Divinity, exclaimed, 'Is it possible John Witherspoon is about to bury himself in the pulpit?' What nobler ground could an intelligent being occupy? What wider and more expanded field for the outpourings of the head and the heart? To be an instrument in the hand of the living God, to proclaim to fallen men

the precious promises of God,—what higher honor? For the pulpit Mr. Witherspoon was peculiarly fitted. With manners mild and gentle, a voice sweetly and musically toned, with a sound, discriminating mind, well stored with learning imbibed from the source of all valuable learning, and with a heart overflowing with love to his fellow men, he was indeed fully equipped for the battle. In private life, he was, especially among those with whom he was familiar, extremely cheerful in his conversation, seeking to please as well as to instruct; in the pulpit he was ever solemn, giving apparently his whole soul to the subject before him; no levity of conduct or of speech ever escaped him—he was there solely to instruct and persuade. By many he was considered a fine pulpit orator; he was so, as far as a minister of the gospel in the pulpit can be so, who uses little or no action. Mr. Witherspoon used none, or very little. His presence in the pulpit was commanding and solemn, his enunciation clear, his language chaste and pure, and his sweet voice penetrated to the remotest corner of the room in which he preached. The leading feature, perhaps, of his mind was his knowledge of human character; it approached in him nearer to intuition than in any person I ever saw. This power, or faculty, enabled him to adapt his discourses to his audience in a most effective manner. Especially was he successful in addressing the young and his colored hearers. His language and his illustrations then were suited to their comprehension, and with both classes he was a favorite. As to his usefulness as a spiritual instructor others can speak with more propriety than the writer. In an obituary notice, published shortly after his death, and written by one who knew him well, and loved him well, it is said, 'To his labors was Hillsboro first indebted for its intellectual, moral, and religious character; through his instrumentality schools were established, education encouraged, moral influence exerted, religious principles, under the influence of God's spirit, implanted, and men awakened to feel and to act as accountable beings.' Again the same writer states 'As a pastor one heart can bear testimony to his faithfulness. In sorrow he was ever a kind, affectionate, sympathizing friend, weeping with those that wept, and pouring the oil of divine consolation into the broken and afflicted heart. To the young he was peculiarly tender and affectionate.' This is the language of personal friendship, the outpourings of a warm and generous heart, of one first awakened to truth and life under his minis-

tration. Not less dear to his surviving friends is the testimony borne to his worth and usefulness, in the declaration and action of his brethren of Orange Presbytery. On the records of the Presbytery, held at Milton in September, 1853, is the following minute:

‘The committee appointed to bring in a minute with reference to the death of Dr. Witherspoon, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

‘*Resolved*, 1st. In view of the death of our beloved brother, John Witherspoon, D. D., we acknowledge the hand of God, who has appointed the boundaries of the habitations of all men, and set to them a limit which they may not pass.

‘2d. Though sorrowing that we shall see his face no more on earth, yet we rejoice in the hope that to him earth has been the end of all sorrow and the beginning of all joy. His latter days were marked by many and peculiar sufferings, and these were rendered the more severe by the fact that in his earlier life his career had been one of peculiar prosperity.

‘The son of a noble race, and lineal descendant of John Knox, and the grandson of John Witherspoon, of Revolutionary memory, having enjoyed opportunities of instruction better than most men of his day, and gifted with talents of the highest order, he entered at an early age upon the duties of the sacred office.

‘As a popular speaker, he was excelled by none ; the silvery tones of his voice, the grace and elegance of his manner ; his ready flow of language, combined with a remarkable memory ; a fervid imagination, and vigorous powers of thought—made him a most attractive preacher. For his success, however, he was, perhaps, not less indebted to his qualities as a man than as a preacher—gentle, courteous, affable and kind, he was a pastor greatly beloved.

‘Chosen Moderator of the General Assembly in times that tried men’s souls, he was found equal to the task, and made the finest impression on the whole Church as to his ability and impartiality. But the Master, ever mysterious in his dispensations, saw fit soon to lay his servant by, and for many years he was called to suffer much and to do but little.

‘It is a singular fact that in the same community where he first held the pastoral office, and where, in the vigor of his early manhood, he preached with so much success, there he spent his last days ; there,

too, as a supply, he preached the gospel of peace; and though with less of mental vigor and bodily strength, possessing no longer the sweet voice which had attracted the fathers, yet with the same affectionate manner and a chastened piety, he taught lessons of wisdom to their children.

‘Then, by the friends that survived, and by the children of others that had gone before him, he was ministered to and wept over and committed to the dust.’

“After laboring several years in the church of Columbia, Mr. Witherspoon’s health having given way, he returned to his native State *to die*, as he stated to the writer. His life was mercifully spared for several years after his return, and, though a life of suffering and of sorrow, he bore all his trials with meekness, submission and resignation. Nor did he relax his ministerial labors; visiting the poor, the sick and the afflicted, and ministering to their spiritual wants with tenderness and unbroken zeal. On the 23d of September, 1853, and on the thirty-seventh anniversary of his installation as pastor of the church in Hillsboro, after an illness of great severity, he departed from this world, clad in the robes of his Divine Master.

“Beloved brother! loved while living by all who knew thee, and mourned when dead by the community of thy affection, none loved thee more ardently, or mourned thee more truly, than he who writes these cold lines.”

(Signed)

F. NASH.

THE ROSICRUCIANS.

[READ BEFORE THE ELISHA MITCHELL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, FEB., 1887.]

The intellectual history of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in Europe is the history of a prolonged and triumphant struggle against the thraldom of mysticism and superstition. The reign of error and of darkness had been almost complete. Nor is this strange, when we consider how corrupt the religions of the civilized world had become. The Arabians, who were the teachers of Europe, were in bondage to a faith in which the true Allah was inextricably confused with false prophets, genii, ghouls and all manner of spirits. Under the lead of the Patriarchs of the West, and subsequent rabbinical schools,

the Jews had incorporated into their pure monotheism a vast mass of tradition and superstition, which peopled the air and earth with powers of light and darkness, till their Temple became a very Pantheon. Nor were the Christian Trinitarians much better. To the Triune God they worshiped had been added a long list of saints and martyrs, and idle, morbid, crazed ascetics had compiled whole tomes of legends and visions, whilst lying ecclesiastics daily befooled the wonder-loving, stupid people with relics and vaunted miracles. It was indeed a Dark Age, and the tyrannical rule of priests and scholiasts kept it so. The coming of the Reformation was like the dawning of a new day, though it took a long and dreary time for the growing light to drive away the clouds and mists.

Of all nations, the Germans seem to have been the most inclined to this mysticism. Whatever was supernatural, or outside the range of reason and experience, presented, to their minds, much that was attractive. They peopled the forest and the river, the depths of earth and of ocean, with creatures of their imagination. They delved among the records of the past in search of the wonderful, and laboriously strove to wrest magical secrets from Nature. They were a people peculiarly ready to seize upon anything dark, mysterious and secret. Germany furnished a fertile soil for the growth of Cabballists, Paracelsists and similar societies. It was here that the Rosicrucian Fraternity had its rise.

Though mysticism had an important part to play in the growth of this order, we must not lose sight of two other important factors—the state of wretchedness and want of the masses in Europe, and the *auri sacra fames*, which is a noticeable feature of modern society as well. The former led to the inception of the ideal order, though it was lost sight of, apparently, when the ideal became the real. It is difficult for us to picture the true condition of the lower classes during the Middle Ages. What we regard as the inalienable rights of man, were the possession then of those only who had might or wealth on their side. Rulers were corrupt, priests corrupt, and truth and honesty were rare virtues. Rapacious princes and robbers ground the people, as between the upper and the nether millstone. But, worse than such oppression, sanitation was almost unknown ; physicians were ignorant and disease rampant. Our great charitable institutions, hospitals, homes, asylums, did not exist. The hearts of thoughtful men were touched by these evils, and

plans of reformations were not wanting. The originator of the *Fratres Roseæ Crucis*, whoever he was, undoubtedly had in his mind the foundation of an order that should reform the world, but clothed his idea in mysticism to render it attractive and insure its success. Natural science was beginning to make some headway, and, with a truer knowledge of Nature, superstition, born of ignorance, began slowly to disappear. Vigorous deriders and opponents of the follies of the age were arising here and there, and dealing hard blows in this warfare against ignorance. Yet ignorance is hydra-headed, and from wounds inflicted and heads cut off new follies sometimes spring. And it was from this blow at ignorance, and attempt at reformation, that one of the most far-reaching illusions and follies arose and flourished for two centuries, in spite of all satire and derision.

In the year 1610, there appeared in MSS. (in 1614 in print), two books, which told a very remarkable story: one was the "*Fama Fraternitatis*," or "Revelation of the Most Praiseworthy Order of the R. C.," and the other was the "*Confessio Fraternitatis*." To these, in 1616, was added "Christian Rosenkreuz's Chemical Wedding." In the first two books information was given as to the existence of a union or society, which had as its aims the reformation of the world and the improvement of mankind, by pointing out the proper ends to labor for.

The founder of this union was one Christian Rosenkreuz, a German noble, who was born in 1388, had moved to the Holy Land in his youth, and in Damascus, Egypt and Fez became acquainted with all mystical learning. Returned to Germany he had associated with himself first a few, then others, in all seven, striving with like aims as himself. This was the Brotherhood of Rosenkreuz which aimed at nothing less than the reformation of the world—a mighty task for eight men, we may think, but sometimes one man accomplishes it if only he goes about it in the right way. Busily did these men work at their chosen task. From point to point they journeyed, each alone, however, and meeting his brethren only once in the year, when they all assembled at a house (*Domus Sancti Spiritus*), erected for the purpose by Rosenkreuz, and gave an account of the year's doings. One of the rules of the order was (and many are given in these books) that each member should choose the one who was to succeed him in the Brotherhood after his death. Another, that the existence of the Union was for centuries to be kept a profound secret. The founder died at

the age of 106 years. None of the brothers knew where he was buried. After his death the Brotherhood lived on for 120 years, still counting only eight members, and still meeting in the house erected by Rosenkreuz. At the expiration of this time the grave of Rosenkreuz was found in this building, and in this grave, beside much of a mystical character, a full revelation of the secrets of the Order. It seemed philosophical in its character, and, as has been stated, the aims were high—to lessen the wretchedness of man, by leading to a true philosophy, and the guidance of those belonging to the union to the possession of the highest wisdom, and to show them how, by a pure life, they could remain free from sickness and pain. The "*Fama*" and the "*Confessio*" threw the Order open to all of like aims and desires, and invited them to unite with it.

These works just mentioned attracted a great deal of attention. They went through many editions and were widely distributed. Many writings were published concerning them, generally favoring the plan of such an union and pointing out the benefit to be expected from it, especially if one became a member. Many offered themselves as members through public prints, yet seemed not to be accepted nor even noticed. Of course there were questions as to the author, and his right to divulge the secrets of the society and to invite others to join. The secret of the authorship was well kept, however, and there is still difference of opinion as to his identity. A plausible theory seems to be that he was surprised and confused at the excitement aroused by his publications, and feeling his incapacity to lead any such movement, as well as the impossibility of satisfying the expectations aroused, discreetly held silence, or rather, by attacking the scheme, endeavored to undo the work of his hands.

A great variety of evidence points to Johann Valentin Andreae as the author, and, indeed, he acknowledged the "*Chemical Wedding*" as a production of his youth, claiming to have written it before his twentieth year. He was a theologian of Wurtemberg, a talented writer, deeply impressed with the need of reformation in the world around him, a mystic and a dreamer after the order of Paracelsus. That he lacked the strength of his great master is shown by the ease with which he was discouraged by difficulties and overcome by opposition.

The "*Fama*" and the "*Confessio*," however, were received as substantially true. Their readers accepted the idea of the Brotherhood

and many were inflamed with a desire to become members. But how, and when, and where? The books gave an invitation, but no directions how to accept it. Who were brethren of the society and where could they find them? As soon as it was seen that members of this mystical band would be held in high honor, and the silence of the true brethren, if such existed, gave assurance that the fraud would not be exposed, impostors here and there began to claim membership in the society and even went to the length of regularly admitting others with various rites and ceremonies, not omitting, one is at liberty to believe, a goodly initiation fee. Some were drawn in by the hope that, from the superior knowledge of the followers of Rosenkreuz, they would gain an initiation into the art of gold-making, for both the "*Fama*" and the "*Confessio*" maintained that the transmutation of metals was an easy task for a Rosicrucian, and made light of by him as not requiring much knowledge and not forming a part of true philosophy. The love of gold was far more powerful than the aims of a true philosophy, and so the newly initiated members of the band were mainly alchemists. Whether the society was actively kept up by these impostors and their victims, I cannot say, but in the popular mind the name Rosicrucian became associated with one who knew the deep mysteries of nature, and especially had her pocket-book at command, changing base metals into lustrous gold whenever his necessities pressed upon him. Tradition has it that the Union was kept up. We hear now and then of these boasting possessors of all secrets trying to get alchemists of high standing, who had the reputation of owning the Philosopher's Stone, to unite with the Brotherhood, and so to inveigle their secrets from them. Certainly a great number of alchemical tracts appeared during this period, many claiming to come from Rosicrucians.

The pronounced antagonism to Popery in the "*Fama*" and "*Confessio*" prevented any spread of the order in Papal countries. Nor does it seem to have made much headway in England. A few apologists such as Fludd and Heydon appeared, but they deny their connection with the Order. Of course some few may have been deceived by swindlers. It was in Germany that the Brotherhood flourished, yet even there definite knowledge concerning them is lacking until we come to the period of their decline.

During the latter half of the seventeenth century, alchemists, as

such, were getting into very bad repute. By many the possibility of a solution of the great problem, the making of gold, was scouted, and those pretending to have solved it were derided and prosecuted as impostors and cheats. Even those believing in the Philosopher's Stone were becoming suspicious and watchful from the number of times they had been deceived. Many of the little German princes had their laboratories and kept one or more alchemists busily at work, but woe to the one whose deceptions were found out; imprisonment was among the least of the punishments for such. Hanging, quartering, and even burning in an iron chair, when the case was aggravated, were among the favors bestowed upon these cast-off favorites. Furthermore, if they heard of an alchemist within their dominions who was reported as skilled in his art, come he must and labor for them. Certainly they would take care that so great a prize should not fall into the hands of any neighboring potentate. The history of Böttger is a typical instance of such persecution. A wandering alchemist was said to have given Böttger a piece of the Philosopher's Stone. A fragment of the gold, which he was said to have made with it, was handed Frederick I, of Prussia, for Böttger then lived in Berlin. Frederick seeking to look too closely into his methods, Böttger fled to Wittenberg, where he entered as a student. Frederick sent an officer and some soldiers after him. But Wittenberg belonged to Saxony, and hence B.'s arrest and removal was resisted. The ruler of this country, then also King of Poland, had Böttger conveyed secretly to Dresden, where he was kept closely watched. He hoped to replenish his treasury by aid of the latter's art. Many and costly experiments were made, and, in 1704, Böttger had cost the king forty thousand thalers. Still the king had faith in him, and when the Swedes threatened to invade Saxony, Böttger, along with the other treasures, was removed to a place of safety. Credulity was overtaxed at last, however, and Böttger would have suffered the harshest treatment but for his exceedingly valuable discovery of the lost art of porcelain-making. He founded the celebrated porcelain factory of Dresden, and was, after all, the goose who laid many golden eggs for Saxony.

Now, observe how unreasonably these alchemists were treated. It was merely rumored that Böttger had a piece of the wonderful stone. He did not offer his services to the king. He was really forced to impose on him, and from his sixteenth year (for it was at that age that

he fled from Berlin) he lived in virtual imprisonment. Many an innocent old philosopher fell a victim to the greed of the credulous, because rumor had it that he possessed the Elixir of Life or the Philosopher's Stone.

It was not strange, then, that these alchemists sought to work in secrecy, and that the idea of the Rosicrucian Brotherhood should prove attractive to them, especially with its alluring promise of perfect knowledge to those fitted to receive it. The Brotherhood then soon became a society of alchemists, with a certain admixture of philosophy and of superstition, which seems to be lacking in the older alchemists; the Rosicrucians, in fact, have been called spiritual alchemists.

We must bear in mind that, at this time, the term alchemy no longer included chemistry. The greater chemists of this period scorned the imputation of alchemy, and gave their labor to more useful ends than the attempt to make gold. Yet we must not think of this as being the sole aim of alchemy. It was the chief and highest object of their art, but they also strove after many chemical impossibilities. Wiegbleb summarizes their pursuits as "the production of precious stones; the fixation of mercury and its extraction from the natural metals; the transformation of water into vinegar; making flexible and malleable glass; the elixir of life; transformation of salt into saltpetre; preparing a universal solvent; making perpetual lamps; reproduction of plants and animals from their ashes, and resurrection of the dead." All of these queer objects formed a part of the true philosophy of the Rosicrucians, and they wrote many books on these subjects, which were not printed, but in MSS. were passed from member to member, and are now preserved in certain German libraries, particularly that of the University of Giessen.

The often quoted legend in the *Spectator* (No. 379) about Rosenkreuz himself serves to show the claim made that the adept Rosicrucians possessed the solution to all these problems. The legend is that "a certain person, having occasion to dig somewhat deep in the ground where the philosopher Rosenkreuz lay interred, met with a small door, having a wall on each side of it. His curiosity, and the hope of finding some hidden treasure, soon prompted him to force open the door. He was immediately surprised by a sudden blaze of light, and discovered a very fair vault. At the upper end was a statue of a man in armor, sitting by a table and leaning on his left arm. He held a

truncheon in his right hand, and had a lamp burning before him. The man had no sooner set one foot within the vault than the statue, erecting itself from its leaning posture, stood bolt upright, and, upon the fellow advancing another step, lifted up the truncheon in his right hand. The man still ventured a third step, when the statue, with a furious blow, broke the lamp into a thousand pieces and left his guest in sudden darkness. Upon the report of this adventure the country people came with lights to the sepulchre, and discovered that the statue, which was made of brass, was nothing more than a piece of clockwork; that the floor of the vault was all loose and underlaid with several springs, which, upon any man's treading naturally produced that which had happened. Rosicrucius, said his disciples, made use of this method to show to the world that he had re-invented the ever-burning lamps of the ancients, though he was resolved no one should reap any advantage from the discovery"—a course of action, we may add, singularly out of keeping with the gentleman's alleged general benevolence. But when Budgell wrote this number of the *Spectator*, which was May 1712, the Rosicrucians no longer made pretence to be striving after the advancement of the race. As Budgell expressed it, "His disciples still pretend to new discoveries, which they are never to communicate to the rest of mankind." It is strange that such an authority as the *Encyclopædia Britannica* should neglect contemporary evidence of this kind and other much stronger evidence, and style the Rosicrucians "an entirely fabulous society." From the seventeenth to the middle of the eighteenth century we have proof that many even of noble families in Germany and the Lowlands belonged to it. Many other world-famous impostors laid claim to membership in the Brotherhood, and the rise of the Rosicrucians caused a large increase in the number of alchemists and a noteworthy addition to alchemical literature. Among the famous impostors claiming to be Rosicrucians I may but mention the Count Saint-Germain and Cagliostro, the details of whose lives throw much light on human effrontery and human credulity.

[CONCLUDED IN NEXT NUMBER.]

OLD TIMES IN CHAPEL HILL.

No. VIII.

GOVERNOR SWAIN.

It is something of a coincidence that since the publication of No. VII of these reminiscences, in which I remarked upon the influence a wife must necessarily exert upon her husband's character and career through life (in reference especially to Mrs. Swain's influence), my attention has been directed to an expression of Governor Swain's own opinion (with illustrations) of that same oft-discussed topic, *the wife's influence*. In 1856-'7 he delivered an address in Raleigh before the "Oak City Guards," and suggested, in the course of it, a criticism on the influence exerted by the wives of the two first Governors of North Carolina, which is, at least, amusing now to recall, since thirty or more years thereafter I venture on the same theme, taking Mrs. Swain as my text.

I must make an excursus here, and fortify my position by giving the Governor's story:

William Drummond was the first Governor of North Carolina, appointed in 1663 by Governor Berkeley, of Virginia, who was one of the "Lords Proprietors" of the newly granted province of Carolina.

In his first preface to the "Colonial Records of North Carolina," Colonel Saunders expresses the opinion that Drummond owed his appointment to the "Lords" in England, and not to Berkeley especially; admitting, however, that Berkeley no doubt gave him his good word, as Drummond, a Scotchman by birth, was a gentleman of good repute, then settled and married in Virginia, and, apparently, at that time a friend of Berkeley's.

He was Governor of our State three years, the full term proposed by the Lords. Hawks, and other early historians, represent it that he was "removed" by Berkeley. Governor Swain follows on this conjecture, and finds his theory of woman's influence thereon. Colonel Saunders says that Drummond was in office three years, according to law, and was neither "removed" nor "superseded."

However, we are now following the early explorers, who had not the

lights which our excellent and indefatigable Secretary of State has lately turned on those dark corners of our history.

Dr. Hawks says (his imagination, undoubtedly, quickened by the Governor's suggestions,) that Drummond was "superseded," in 1667, by Samuel Stephens, and returned to Virginia, where, ten years after he is found a prominent leader in "Bacon's Rebellion" against Berkeley.

Stephens died early in 1674, and Berkeley married his widow, Mrs. Frances Stephens, and later annalists tell us that the old gentleman was very much in love with and entirely devoted to this lady. He did not live long with her, for, in 1677, having suppressed the rebellion with an iron and bloody hand, Berkeley went over to England to give an account to the King and Lords of his vindictive proceedings, and died there in a few months in disgrace. In his will, leaving Lady Frances all his property, real and personal, he adds: "If God had blessed me with a far greater estate, I would have given it all to my most dearly beloved wife."

Lady Frances Berkeley had been Mrs. Stephens, wife of the man who "superseded" Drummond in his office. We are to suppose that Mrs. Drummond did not love Mrs. Stephens—neither as Mrs. Stephens nor as Lady Berkeley; and when the Bacon Rebellion broke out, in 1676, Drummond joined it, strongly stimulated thereto, as is well known, by his wife, who is represented as a woman of a high order of intellect, and not inferior in courage to her husband. Drummond was, by this time, an object of Berkeley's bitter animosity. History tells us of Berkeley's savage reception of his former friend when brought before him a helpless prisoner. Not satisfied with his instant execution, Berkeley pursued his widow and her children, claiming all his personal property as forfeited by his treason, and confiscating his estate, thereby reducing them to beggary.

Governor Swain conjectures the hand of Lady Berkeley in all this vengeance.

Next, we see Mrs. Drummond in North Carolina, where Lady Berkeley is again the wife of a Governor, and, as Mrs. Governor Ludwell, is carried to court by Mrs. Drummond, to be made to restore the Drummond property, which she, as Governor Berkeley's heir, was enjoying.

(I am glad to state that she was made to refund it. Sarah Drummond's cry for justice reached across the Atlantic to the King's ear.)

Governor Swain's point is, that these two spirited ladies (*he* says "two angry women,") doubtless stimulated their respective husbands to increased resentment and violence, and it was their influence which fanned their incipient alienation, till the strife between them ended in blood. *Dux femina facti.* Perhaps so. At any rate, I was pleased, in turning over these old pages of North Carolina history, to find my favorite theory, that a man and his family and his fortunes are very much what the wife and mother permits them to be, thus reinforced.

In 1877, at the request of the Trustees and Faculty of the University, Governor Vance delivered, in Gerrard Hall, a memorial oration on the life and character of Governor Swain, which has always appeared to me to fill all the requisites of such an occasion. I have read it many times, and take this occasion to recommend it to all who wish an eloquent, comprehensive, accurate, affectionately appreciative and beautifully executed estimate of Governor Swain's services to the State.

No man was better qualified, by long and intimate association with the subject of his eulogy, to write such an address than Governor Vance. Governor Swain felt for him the fondness of a father, and exulted in the successes and the honors that flowed in upon him from his first entrance in public life. They were always in accord, and Governor Vance says himself that, during the troubled years of the war especially, there was no man in the State to whom he went more frequently for consultation than Governor Swain, except, perhaps, Governor Graham.

I think this was one of Governor Swain's most marked characteristics, the ability to excite enthusiasm and confidence in those around him. Some student of psychology will, doubtless, in the future, successfully analyze, separate and define those mysterious influences proceeding from one to another of us all—sometimes attractive, sometimes repellent—which we all are conscious of, and all, more or less, yield to, yet have no name for.

Why one man should lead, direct, be loved and be obeyed, where another, perhaps of a higher grade of intellect and education, fails to accomplish anything, is yet to be explained.

Governor Swain had enthusiasm himself; he had sympathy. Under a mild manner, a gentle temper, a cautious nature, he carried a fire that was always ready to flame and communicate its generous heat in behalf of patriotism, generosity, benevolence, religion.

Here is Governor Vance's glowing reminiscence of one of his recitations on Constitutional Law—one of the many times when, seizing an opportunity, he would leave the text of the lesson and give his whole soul to the stirring up and warming into life generous and emulous sentiments in the hearts of his pupils:

"A single general question was asked and answered as to the subject in hand, and then he began to discourse of Chancellor Kent, whose treatise we were studying. From Kent he went to Story, from Story to Marshall, repeating anecdotes of the great Americans who had framed and interpreted our organic law, and touching upon the debate between Hayne and Webster. From these he went back and back to the men and the times when the great seminal principles of Anglo-Saxon liberty were eliminated from feudal chaos, and placed one by one, as stones polished by the genius of the wise and cemented by the blood of the brave, in the walls of the temple of human freedom. He told us of the eloquence of Burke, of the genius of Chatham; he took us into the prison of Elliot, and to the death-bed of Hampden; into the closet with Coke and Maynard; to the forum where Somers spoke; to the deck of the Brill, where William the Deliverer stood as he gazed upon the shores of England; to the scaffolds of Sydney, and of our own glorious Raleigh. Warming as he went with the glowing theme; walking up and down the recitation-room, which was then the University Library of the 'old South,' with long and awkward strides; heaving those heavy, passionate sighs, which were always, with him, the witnesses of deep emotion—he would now and then stop, reach down from some shelf a volume of some old poet, and read, with trembling voice, some grand inspiring words, addressed to man's truest ambition, that thrilled our souls like a song of the chief musician. A profound silence was evidence of the deep attention of the class, and the hour passed almost before we knew it had begun."

Such an hour as this was an hour of seed-sowing. The harvest, who can tell?

In one respect especially, Gov. Swain was a typical North Carolinian; he was the first to begin a number of new things.

In how many has North Carolina been first, or foremost? With some of us, it has been a point of honor to be able to recount them. For instance, we would say, exulting:

The first white child born on this continent, of English parents, was North Carolina's;

The first christening of a baby ;
The first attempt at a colony ;
The first Declaration of Independence ;
The first Geological survey ;
The first State Normal School in the South ;
The first in the South to have an Experiment Station ;
The first to have a Colored Deaf and Dumb Asylum, &c., &c., &c.

The list is a pretty long one. Gov. Swain liked to be starting things too. He first introduced the practice of opening the Faculty meetings with prayer. He inaugurated many improvements in the village of Chapel Hill, and in the Campus. He first introduced the study of the Bible in the University as part of the curriculum. He started the State Historical Society. He broke up the time-honored custom of having refreshments prepared for the Faculty at their weekly meeting. These meetings were held in turn at the house of each Professor, on Friday nights, and it made the children of each family take a vivid interest in the business, since cake and wine and fruit and nuts were liberally provided and duly set forth on a side-table, where the gentlemen helped themselves informally when the business of the evening was concluded. The fragments of these hebdomadal feasts fell to the children next day, so that we might always be relied upon to know when "faculty meeting" was due at "our house." When the temperance movement was begun in this country, Gov. Swain suggested to his colleagues that their example in giving up the use of wine at their tables and in these meetings would be of value. And so it was done.

He first introduced the law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of the Campus. Finally, he was the first who gave a complimentary dinner *al fresco* to the graduating class. This was given on Commencement Day 1853, when a long table was set beside the walk leading from the Hall of the P. D. T. Fraternity to the gate on the west side of the yard, and sixty seniors sat down to an elegant dinner provided and personally superintended in its preparation by Mrs. Swain herself, with no other aid than her own servants afforded. She was a good housekeeper when she chose to exert the gift. She could engineer such an entertainment well, and took no little pride in it.

As to the conventionalities of such an occasion, the *style*, the form

and ceremony or *buckram* of any description, neither she nor the Governor affected the least approach to these. All was good, abundant, and neatly served, and you were heartily welcome. No more was needed. The Governor, plain as he was, had, however, a native dignity of demeanor that sat well upon him and added to the affectionate loyalty of his "boys." "Old Bunk," as they called him, could joke with the sauciest one among them, could "give and take" with the best humor in the world, yet he never lost sight of the proper distance that should hedge "a man set in authority," and the boys never overstepped it.

That dinner was a most successful one. I recall the group of ladies who with Mrs. Swain stood overlooking it all in the upper story of the wide back piazza of the stately old mansion, that then stood in the centre of that large and beautiful yard. They looked down upon a bright and wholesome scene. The June sunshine was tempered by the shade of the fine oaks; the commencement brass band, in scarlet jackets, discoursed excellent music while the feast went on, and accented the speeches that followed.

Several scenes as striking fill my mind's eye as I recall old days in Chapel Hill, all marked by much simplicity, great absence of ceremonial, and a certain subtle flavor withal, like the fragrance of a wild flower, which Chapel Hill will never see reproduced.

We may build more splendid habitations,

—But we cannot

Buy with gold the old associations.

There was something large-natured and manly about Gov. Swain and about the men of his day, which are very pleasant to remember.

He was plain and temperate in his tastes and habits. A dinner of bacon and greens would suffice him; a glass of good milk was as good as a glass of good wine. He kept, however, a handsome carriage and a good pair of horses, and furnished his house well. He knew how to spend, and also how to give when the time came. He was careful of money, and so was Mrs. Swain. Neither of them liked to give it, but the Governor was in the habit of assisting his neighbors with small loans from \$50 to \$500, a practice which Dr. Johnson recommends as a good means to secure influence and popularity. He did a great deal of good in this way.

Some five or six years after his removal to Chapel Hill, his oldest

son, a promising child perhaps ten years old, died. This was a severe blow, long felt by the Governor, and had the effect to turn his mind to the consolations afforded by religion.

I remember his telling me years after of the brief notice of this little boy's death sent by his friend the Rev. Mr. Green, then Professor of Rhetoric, and afterwards for more than thirty years Bishop of Mississippi, adding that he had always thought that notice *a model*. The death was announced, dates given—and then these words: "*His days were few, and full of promise.*"

Gov. Swain was a Presbyterian, warmly and intelligently attached to that communion, with a most liberal and Catholic spirit towards all others. He was very fond of good Methodist preaching. Mrs. Swain was, if anything, a Methodist, as all her family were, but she never was a member of any church, and very seldom ever attended public worship. She was a very good critic of a sermon whenever she did go. She was a very reserved woman upon all such topics, and died as far as I am aware without any explicit profession of any faith.

Their children gave them trouble. The eldest, Anne Swain, is still remembered round Chapel Hill, and especially by the poor, with affection and pity. From her birth she had shown marks of a tendency towards aberration of mind, (Governor Swain's father had been insane for years before his death), and long before she was twenty her physical health was a wreck, so that she was early weighted. Some faculties of her mind seemed abnormally developed. Her imagination and her memory were both greatly in excess of her judgment, and she possessed an extraordinary fluency in speaking and writing, which, had it been properly trained, must have greatly distinguished her. I possess many notes from her written elegantly and expressed with great felicity of language. Careful and judicious home teaching and guidance and watchful care were what she needed, but did not receive.

She was extremely charitable. She loved her humblest neighbors, and loved to sit in their cabins and hear their simple annals. She read an immense amount of light literature, and had a prodigious memory for every book she had read, and every sermon she had heard. Her days were passed how sadly, how painfully, how hopelessly, none can now say. Sometimes partially, sometimes wholly deranged, and sometimes brighter than the best of us, yet suffering the agony of knowing that she was smitten; always affectionate, generous, charita-

ble, humble. I cannot now think of Anne Swain, the playmate of my childhood, without a pang of regret and of sorrow for her fate. It is twenty-one years this April since she peacefully resigned an aimless, beclouded life. She was a member of the Episcopal church. Dying, she asked that the colored people should sing a certain hymn at her grave, and this they did, many of them in tears as their simple melody rose in the air. She was buried temporarily in the garden under the cedar trees in front of the before-mentioned Fraternity Hall, and there her father was placed beside her sixteen months after. He had made it his daily practice in all those months to go at or just before day dawn and pray at her grave.

The only son who grew to manhood, Richard Caswell Swain, (named for Mrs. Swain's grandfather Gov. Caswell, the first Governor of freed and independent North Carolina), was in no respect a source of comfort to his father. His mother and sisters loved him and believed in him. He was killed in a railroad collision in Illinois about fifteen years since.

The youngest daughter, Ella Hope, was a pretty, bright, and winning girl, who married in August, 1865, General Atkins of Illinois, commanding the Federal Brigade of Cavalry who took possession of Chapel Hill the April previous.

During the war, Gov. Swain, whose private fortune was much more considerable than that of any other person in the place, set his neighbors an excellent example of prudence, thrift and economy. No poor man in Orange county lived at a plainer table than he. Much as he had hated and deplored secession, foreseeing, as I believe every member of his Faculty also did, the disaster and ruin it was to end in, he stood by North Carolina heart and soul. While it wrung the inmost fibres of his heart to see his "boys" rushing away as each Southern State shook out her battle flag and summoned her own, still he could not but exult in their generous ardor.

To the last day of his life he delighted to identify the University and her sons with that four years' gallant, hopeless struggle in whose principles, or leaders, or final success, his judgment saw no ground for confidence.

He followed with deep anxiety the fortunes of each one as they rose or fell during the war. How his heart would have swelled with

grateful emotion could he have foreseen our "Memorial Hall" and their beloved names preserved for the applause of future generations.

In his government of the students he relied very much on the young men themselves. He would single out a few in each class, and make them his object. The senior class especially received his watchful attention. He would say "*get hold of* half a dozen first rate seniors and you have the rest of the class; and if you have got the *seniors* to feel and act like gentlemen, you have all the other classes." Then smiling, he would add—"give me the senior class, and I'll engage for the rest."

MRS. C. P. SPENCER.

A LAZY SOPHOMORE'S DREAM.

Of late I've lived a life of idleness.
But that is past, and so I now confess
That Chemistry I scorned and Latin too;
Nor did my mother tongue receive her due;
The charm of Sophocles I could not see,
And his Antigone was Greek to me;
Equations of the circle I forgot,
Foci and latus-rectums, all the lot
Of horrid monsters lurking in the Cones
That chill a Soph'more's marrow in his bones.

But now I've vowed to make a reformation,
Warned by a dread nocturnal visitation.
For wrapped last night in slumber's sweet embrace,
An awful throng appeared before my face.
The togaed shade of Terence led the band
With Harkness' Latin Grammar in his hand;
And after him appeared old Sophocles
Who had a volume of his tragedies;
Then partly entered the Parabola
With crooked legs extending out afar,

And having laid his axis on the bed,
He shot a focal radius at my head,
And raised his eccentricity. But fast,
Each one determined not to be the last,
Through door, fire place and broken window-pane
The text-book terrors rushed with might and main.
Joined with the Conics came the theorems all,
And Chemistry's whole household, great and small,
The elements of weight and gases light.

I thought I could detect—but not by *sight*—
The heavy fumes of Nitrous Anhydride,
Chlorine and nascent Hydrogen Sulphide.
The symbols strange of Chemistry's large clan,
The O's and N's and H's, soon began
To sport with mathematic unicorns,
Fierce raging letters having primes for horns.
Metals detected by the spectrum rays
Commenced to play with *x*'s, *y*'s and *a*'s.

Close by I noticed quite a frightful knot,
That Mathematics' children seemed, but what
The monsters were at first I could not tell.
Though evidently not acquainted well,
I thought that I had seen them once before;
And when I saw the weapons that they bore,
Sharp anharmonic pencils of great size,
Experience drear helped me to recognize
Cross Ratios—crosser than the crossest eyes,
And crosser than the crossest sitting hen.
I saw them form to charge upon me, then
Alarmed I tried to rise, but straightway found
Equations held my limbs securely bound.
They came not tho', but stood with threatening looks.

That Conic Sections least of all my books
I opened now, all easily confessed.
So to this strange assemblage seemed it best

That Math. of right should be the first to speak
Upon the punishment that all did seek,
What form of vengeance 'twould be best to wreak.
Therefore Ellipse, with stern aspect and grim,
(With great indifference I treated him
That morning, as I'd done for days before),
For silence called, and rapped upon the floor.
An eloquent address he did not make,
But uttered words that made my bosom quake.
He said 'twould give me greatest consternation
To fall in May on Math. examination,
And swore that he would never let me pass
Unless I showed him more respect on class.

At this the crowd sent up a joyful shout,
And all began to compass me about,
Gloating with fiendish glee o'er my distress.
Intoxicated though with joyfulness,
A crazy Phosphorous stick in mad career
To waspish Nitro-Glycerine came too near ;
A loud explosion filled the room with smoke,
The Phosphorous blazed up, and I awoke.—
But not to find tormentors filled with ire :
Wilkes, with his torch, had come to build our fire.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

What accounts for the preëminence of German Universities? It is the excellent system of preparatory schools. This system is Germany's strength and the great, though natural, drawback of American education. I shall not swell these pages by giving a detailed account of elementary instruction; some words of explanation will be sufficient.

We omit the public schools that give the boy or girl a sound common education, from the sixth to the fourteenth year. Whoever

intends to go to the University must be prepared in the Gymnasium. Of co-education there is none; girls of the upper classes get their instruction at female high schools, which cannot be compared to the Gymnasia, as will be clear to those who are already familiar with the German system, or who follow these lines. From the sixth to the ninth year the pupil receives his instruction in a preparatory school, and then goes to the Gymnasium for training, which lasts through nine years more. The higher class is not promoted as a whole, but only those who give promise of being able to keep up in the advanced class. Thus all elements that would only hamper the intellectual development of their more gifted school-mates are rigorously excluded. Two opportunities for advancement are offered; an applicant failing on his second trial is dismissed.

The Faculty of teachers is composed of men who have spent four to five years at the University, and have passed the *Staats-Examen* (State examination) in those subjects which they desire to teach. After passing this examination they have to spend a probationary year, without salary, at one of the higher schools, where they give instruction for six to eight hours per week, and are obliged to attend the lectures of their more experienced colleagues; they are under the constant supervision of one of these, who assists them with his advice and points out their pedagogical mistakes. If this probationary year is satisfactory, the teacher is put on the list of candidates from which the boards of education of the different provinces choose their teachers. It need hardly be mentioned that such a body of teachers, composed of congenial men, all up to the times in science, and many of them scholars of world-wide fame, presents quite a different aspect from the conglomerate furnished by teachers' agencies.

Appointments to higher positions are made according to experience and ability, and are for life, thus giving the teacher that feeling of security which characterizes all other governmental positions, and which alone can be the stimulus to entire devotion to his profession.

If a principal or teacher should be desired at another Gymnasium, he can be instantly transferred, chiefly on his own request, or with his consent. The abundance of material renders it an easy matter to secure a strict principal for a rougher element of boys, and in this way the perfect equality of all Gymnasia is attained.

The amount of lessons, subjects and material is carefully and equally

prescribed for all these schools ; discipline is strictly maintained, and no one can enter a school without a certificate from the one he left.

From the constant weeding out of the various classes, the number of pupils in the higher classes is small ; comparatively few are left who can stand the very rigorous examination, the passing of which entitles them to matriculate at a University. There are no entrance examinations at the University.

Of the thirty-two weekly lessons given in all Gymnasia, of which Berlin alone has fifteen, ten are devoted to Latin, six to Greek ; mathematics, including Analytical Geometry, Stereometry, Trigonometry, etc., Physics, Religion, etc., make up the balance. The requirements for examination have often been compared with those for the different degrees conferred on undergraduates in America. I shall say nothing on this subject ; it is impossible to find the right measure, and the intelligent will readily see that a constant instruction during twelve to fifteen years by able teachers must produce results which cannot be got by any other means.

One thing I will emphasize: it is history. There is nothing so influential in the development of the young mind ; nothing so essential for the appreciation of the culture of former ages and the understanding of our own times as the study of history. No teacher has in the same measure the power of shaping the mind of his pupils, of educating them, as the historian. Knowledge of the history of ancient times, of the world, is the Shibboleth of the educated people in Germany. How can we have the faintest idea of the civilized nations in Europe without having studied the migration of people ? How can we venture on any statement on the Catholic church and the Pope without being settled in the history of the middle ages ? What teaches us the fall of the Roman Empire and how can we conceive it without a knowledge of its history from the beginnings ? America has as yet, with very few exceptions, been free from those incidents resulting from rivalry of nations. The constant conflicts that threaten European nations are unknown to the American statesman, and politics is mostly confined to the tariff, to prohibition and other questions of domestic policy.

The reader will pardon me, for the sake of mildly expressing truth, when I state that I found that the acquaintance with the fate of mankind consists, with most undergraduates, in half a dozen anecdotes

from the lives of George Washington, etc ; at the highest in scanty, unsifted material, disconnected and abstruse, best forgotten as soon as possible to get the mind clear for sound thoughts. Unless more is done in this line, people who have had a chance to have the facts of history impressed on their minds, while in school, will be condemned to hear orators dabbling with dates and illustrations from history as a schoolboy with geology, before audiences that, unable to control such instructors, enjoy big words and gesticulations. Before that is done, it is vain to think of teaching the history of literature and art.

When the examination at the Gymnasium has been successfully passed, the young man, now about 20, has only laid the foundation of his education ; he has no degree. If he chooses to enter civil service, etc.—for some positions candidates are taken one year before leaving the Gymnasium—he may do so. Then his special preparation begins in this line ; for postal service, only graduates are taken, and he can, after four to five years and a special examination, be promoted to the position of clerk ; after several years of study and experience, he may present himself for a second examination and become a candidate for the position of postmaster. I shall not make a comparison with postal service here ; it is useless to speak of civil service reform, says Mr. Hart, to whose book, reliable in every case, I refer for a more detailed and comparative study of all I have to say in this article. I shall not describe a large teachers' meeting, where members absconded when somebody began a comment on the meaningless phrase "Turn the rascals out !" I shall not speak about characters that in regular competition are doomed only to public contempt. It would be bad for the world if this law should be broken too long ! But for those that are unable to look through the institutions of all nations of the highest civilization, I draw attention to the fact that the spirit of subordination which the educated have for the more educated, the inexperienced for the men of long practice in their professions, the feeling that conscientiousness, experience and mental capacity decide in case of promotion, has been the agent of bringing German civil service, army, schools, the whole public life to the perfection that any foreigner cannot but admire. A person is postmaster because he has more experience, and showed his greater knowledge by more examinations.

But let us pass over to our real subject. The student goes to one of the twenty-three Universities. What is a University ? It is an in-

stitution where the highest kind of mental training is given that a State can afford. This is the meaning University has in Europe ; it will be well not to confound the ideas ; it has nothing to do whatever with "universal." "Universal" instruction is given at the district school. The intellectual height of a country is indicated by the kind of instruction given. What is its character in Germany ? Its object is, as Hart says, the ardent, independent, methodical search after truth in any and all of its forms, but wholly irrespective of utilitarian application. Indeed, with the exception of some branches of applied medicine and chemistry, hardly any course might be found that would give the student the opinion of being turned into dollars and cents.

The student of law, for instance, is during the three years of study never offered a lecture that in any way bears on the practice of law. What he studies is the principles of law, law as a science ; he studies the Institutions of Justinian ; he is trained to interpret paragraphs from the "*Corpus Juris*;" as to the practice of law he is not much wiser than his fellow-students. The student in English Philology begins with Gothic and Anglo-Saxon, old Norse, if he can, and then goes through the labyrinth of middle English grammar. In the seminary, he is trained in text criticism, editions of texts ; he learns the methods of investigation. Where he gets his knowledge of modern English, the professor will never inquire ; the University provides for it by the appointment of a "lector," mostly a native, a very unhappy position, as the student will not regard him as his equal. In the examination, modern English is of course required, but the main stress is on the scientific side. England is far from requiring so much of the philologist of her own language, and Germany has cause to boast now of a greater number of real English philologists than England herself ; the same with Romance philology.

The two conditions under which alone this instruction can be given are "Lehrfreiheit" and "Lernfreiheit," freedom for the professor to teach what he thinks best, and for the student to choose lectures and to attend them as he likes. The former is bound to give one course of lectures ; the other, to register for one, which may be not more than once a week. Nobody compels him to attend ; he is his own master, free to do what he likes, and he would resent it as an encroachment upon his personal liberty if anybody should dare to call him to account for his ways of living. This is the fundamental difference of

University life in Germany and America. There are no classes in German Universities, no freshmen or sophomores, no graduating class. The University tries to make them scholars of the highest standing, investigators in different lines of studies, original men; it is the training school for the teacher at the Gymnasium, as well as for the future University professor. How can different individuals reach that aim at the same time? The class system shows most strikingly that American colleges cannot be anything more than educational institutions; some try to meet the demands by post-graduate courses.

The instructors are privat-docent, Associate-Professor and full Professor. If the young scholar thinks himself able to enter on the career of an academic instructor, he is free to do so after graduation and examination by the Faculty. He can choose any subject for his lectures. His ambition will be to write a book and make himself known by contributions to scientific journals. If his work attracts attention, if he gets a reputation as a scholar, he may get a call to fill a vacancy at some University. The instruction is given through lectures, seminary and laboratory work. Some of my American friends told me they did not like the lecture system. As the only means of instruction, it will be for our times insufficient, but as the essential part it is the only possible way. Besides, many seem to be of the opinion that after a professor has written a sketch of a course of lectures—the lecture itself is never read—the work is done for a number of years. They forget that the professor lectures before a number of young scholars who have chosen their specialties, who read the journals and engage in private investigations under his supervision, wide-awake men that perhaps have almost finished a work making them known to the whole scientific world. They would certainly detect, at the very first moment, any misstatement, any inaccuracy on the part of a professor who is not fully up to the times, and as they are at liberty to hear his lectures or not, a young hardworking privat-docent will get his profit of it.

A professor does not lecture more than about eight to ten hours a week; those that have laboratory work, perhaps more; many even less than that, according to the time the professor can spend. Even the shortest lecture needs a good deal of preparation; the student requires original work, and it is beyond possibility to hide from the students the lack of scholarship and original research. The student is

not obliged to stay at one University, he can change every half-year and does so whenever he likes to hear a course with a professor who is especially renowned in his department.

Thus the professor is constantly pushed by his students. Another thing with which the American scholar has become acquainted but a few years since, is criticism in the numerous journals, a power of which only he who reads German journals can have an idea. Every teacher in a higher school, every physician, lawyer, etc., is obliged to follow the advance of his science; many, not all, devote themselves to a special field in their specialties and eagerly await the publication of books that bear on their subjects. Wherever they may appear, in America, France or Germany, for science is international, the authors will be sure to find hundreds of readers in Germany, and every book worthy of criticism will be reviewed by the most competent men, and no mercy is shown to anyone. And if he should devote several years to one special question, he would learn by experience that he had co-workers who use the results of their investigations to point out mistakes and state the "truth." As to the work of university professors, another thing must be mentioned. Even if they should not publish their researches, their opinion about certain questions, they would meet with the same rigorous criticism directly and indirectly through the works of their pupils.

Not very long ago, I read a review in a German journal. The last sentence read about as follows: "We do not wish to see anything of that author again before he has fully made up his mind what to write about, and before he is better settled in the principles of his discipline than he proves by this book." Unfortunately, the scholar was an American, who had half a year ago been praised in several county papers as the greatest scholar of the age, whom "a first-class University should hurry to acquire before he found a chair elsewhere." Germany will not claim him.

A University has four faculties: of Theology, Law, Medicine, and Philosophy; the last comprises philology of the various languages, history, philosophy, archæology, mathematics, chemistry and other branches of natural science, arts, etc. Some Universities have it divided into the faculties of philosophy and natural sciences. The German University is an institution with ideal purposes; some professors are connected with it that have rarely one or two pupils, as the

famous Egyptologists Duemichen, Brugsch and others. The technical studies can have no place there; architecture, engineering, etc., are taught at the Polytechnicum, painting at the schools of Duesseldorf and Munich, etc. There is no such thing as a "student's hand-book." The student gets his information through the professor's lectures; he is made acquainted with the bibliography and studies from the sources; the historian studies his science from the various writings of the time, old documents, and books like Curtius' and Mommsen's; the philologist studies the pieces of literature from the original. It does not depend on how much he has read, but how he has read it; he is instructed in the method, he has to find the results himself. During one semester I attended the seminary of Prof. ten Brink on Romeo and Juliet; only the first act was finished, but attention was paid to every point of criticism and the students were made acquainted with a method that can be applied to every literary work. No professor will hurry through his work: if he announces a lecture on the history of French and Italian sounds and finishes only the first, every student knows that he got the method for the latter too. They are now beginning to publish hand-books, but they are only a guide for memory; they are books with seven seals to every one who did not before study the subject. They contain mostly bibliographical references. How extremely poor the hand-books are which form the English and American student's library, I had a sad experience the other day: I looked up two points in Marsh's History of the English Language, a "student's hand-book;" both were gross mistakes, in one case a mis-statement of five centuries. I put it back on the shelf for the further reference of the "student."

What is now required for the different professions?

The future Protestant minister has to follow a course of at least three years; after that he prepares for his first examination (from six months to one year); his second examination can be taken after two to three years—I am not quite sure—of practical service. Then he is eligible. Neither of the commissions for examination is connected with the University, as indeed is the case with all except those for physicians and teachers.

The lawyer must have studied three years; after his first examination, which takes about half a year, he becomes "Referendar" and then has to follow a prescribed course at different courts during four

years. The second examination (half a year at least) makes him "Assessor"—if he is successful! This profession, like most of the others, is so crowded—there are about 2,000 waiting for appointment—that he has to wait without salary for two to four years, so that the candidate is hardly below thirty years, but he knows his business.

Medical students study four and one-half or five years; first examination after the second year, the last, the *Staats-examen*, after completed studies; this takes about half a year. For county physician ("Kreisphysicus") they have to take another examination after five years of practice, I think. Then they are entitled to give government testimonials; only they can testify before the court.

Future teachers in high schools can take their first examination after the third year, but do so hardly before the completed fourth. Three essays have to be written, for which one-half to one year is allowed. One treats a subject in philosophy; the others, not more than two, the branches they like to teach. These essays must show how far the candidate is able to think, to follow the work of the Professors, and whether he is able to carry on original investigation. Thirty to two hundred foolscap pages are the general range of these essays. After two to four months the oral examination follows, as in the other professions.

What means the degree of Doctor (Ph. D.) and how is it got? It is merely a title, required only for the *Privat-docent*. It entitles nobody to a position; this is done only by the "*Staats-examen*." The student in theology will not take, the young lawyer sometimes takes, the "*Doctor utriusque juris*." The physician is morally obliged to take it, because he will be always addressed "Doctor," and country people will have no confidence in him if he is not allowed to put that title before his name; he is not permitted to practise before passing the "*Staats-examen*." It will be the ambition of the young teacher, because he has no other title during the first years. After three years the Ph. D., and the Dr. of Law can be taken; the Dr. of Medicine about a year later. A thesis is required that contains a contribution to science; the dissertations are of course very different in value: for the Ph. D. it can be said that they require at least one year of continuous hard work; different professors will have different claims. After the dissertation has been accepted, and the examination successfully taken, it must be printed, and one to two hundred copies

given to the University. Then he gets his diploma. The expenses for graduation and printing are about \$150 or \$200.

I reserve my remarks about German student life to some other article. The general features will be clear to the reader. The foundation is liberty, for the student as well as for the professor, shared only by educated people. The professor is free to utter his opinion in the limits drawn by intelligence and morals. He is as independent as Bancroft's fame and position are, in regard to athletics, water or wine, hot or cold cakes; and to the student the "*vox populi*" is only "the yell of the mob."

The foreign student who goes to a German University will be matriculated "*bona fide*;" there are no entrance examinations. If he is not prepared, it is his business. For the degree the same amount of preparatory studies is, of course, required; the work done in American Universities is liberally taken into account. The thesis is for him also the essential thing for graduation; he cannot and will hardly take the "*Staats-examen*."

Living is cheap; his matriculation card entitles him to reduced rates for theatres, concerts, etc. The expenses are about the same everywhere. The average student spends about \$25 a month, exclusive of clothes, books and lecture fees. The latter are generally one dollar the course of one weekly lesson during the semester; the student takes no more than ten to twelve; more is charged for laboratory work, but even medical courses will hardly exceed forty dollars a semester. The semesters run from the end of October to the beginning of March, and from the end of April to the beginning of August.

The American student will do well to associate with the German. He will be received with open arms, though the German student is very formal and surrounds his person with a dignity that contrasts strangely with the boyishness of our undergraduates. Some of my best friends have been American students, hard working, earnest men whom the University could be proud of.

America is "a new country;" her enormous extent has prohibited that kind of higher civilization, which surrounds the European, from following the settler. This, her boast, has now become an excuse, and the "new" begins to be connected with a disagreeable flavor, at least where people try to count their ancestors and put down pedigrees. But there is a sound element in American life; the foreigner

is struck not only by the bustle and strife of commercial cities and the energy of western pioneers, but also by the awakening interest in scientific work. Let us hope that the number of those will decrease whose lack of intelligence prevents them from understanding that the wealth and the welfare of a country depend on education, and that the dollar spent on a University will bear fruit an hundred fold. America has material resources, as no other country. How many people know what it is to live on dry bread! How many fathers gave their last cent for school fees for their children and then divided one loaf of bread among the hungry ones! America's great mission rests on education, and to those institutions that educate the future teacher, scientist, and statesman, that do their best with the means allowed them to fit them for the demands of a higher civilization, I wish my hearty "*Vivant, crescant, floreant!*"

H. SCHMIDT-WARTENBERG.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

CONFEDERATE DEAD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EDITED BY STEPHEN B. WEEKS.

McDERMOTT, JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Monroe co., Tenn.; b. Tellico Plains, Monroe co., Tenn., Jan. 11, 1843, d. May 28, 1863; first went to the East Tenn. University at Knoxville; matriculated Soph. U. N. C. 1860; unmarried; enlisted summer of 1861 as 2d Lieut. Co. E, 59 Tenn. Regt. Infantry; on its reorganization in spring of 1862, was elected Captain; continued to command this company until killed during the siege of Vicksburg, May 28, 1863. He was at the siege of Cumberland Gap in the summer of 1862, and with Gen. Bragg in his Kentucky campaign in the fall of that year, and was at the battle of Perryville; on the retreat from Kentucky his regiment was sent to Vicksburg. He was a young man of extraordinary promise, and al-

though a mere boy, he was one of the most gallant and efficient officers in the regiment. *A Di.*

MCNAIR, DUNCAN ELIZABETH, Robeson co., N. C.; b. Dec. 11, 1831, son of Duncan and Elizabeth, d. Sept. 17, 1862; matriculated 1852, class 1855; married Mary E. Ramsey of Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 10, 1860. He studied civil engineering as a profession, and at the outbreak of the war was temporarily residing at Wadesboro, N. C., and employed upon the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad; was one of the first volunteers in Anson county, and joined the "Anson Guards," afterwards Co. C, 14 Regt. N. C. S. T., and appointed first sergeant April 30, 1861; his regiment joined the brigade commanded at first by Gen. Pemberton and later by Gen. Colston, Huger's Division, and was stationed for some time in and near Norfolk, Va.; Oct. 11, 1861, commissioned First Lieutenant Co. H, 3 Regt. N. C. S. T., Ripley's Brigade, D. H. Hill's Division. His regiment was in reserve at Seven Pines, but took part in the seven days' fight around Richmond, June-July, 1862, being heavily engaged at Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill; in all these actions he commanded his company; was with his regiment in the Maryland campaign of 1862; was at South Mountain, and acting Captain of his company at Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862, and here met a soldier's death; was wounded in the leg early in the engagement, refused to leave the field to have the wound dressed, although urged to do so by his commanding officer, and cheered on his men until he fell. *A Phi.*

MEBANE, JOHN WOOD, Fayette co., Tenn.; b. Feb. 18, 1840, d. June 18, 1864; matriculated 1856, class 1860; unmarried; Captain Artillery; killed near Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., June 18, 1864. *A Di.*

MORROW, RICHARD ALEXANDER, Chapel Hill, Orange co., N. C.; b. 1842, d. Dec. 10, 1862; matriculated 1859; unmarried; first joined Ashe's Co., when it disbanded he joined Capt. Johnson's Co. as private; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 10, 1862; was a member of the Presbyterian church. *A Phi.*

NUCKOLLS, WILLIAM THOMPSON, Columbus, Ga.; b. April 4, 1840, d. Nov. 4, 1861; matriculated 1858, class 1861; unmarried; Lieutenant Co. A, 15 Regt. Alabama Volunteers; died at Richmond, Va., from relapse of measles contracted on picket service before Alexandria. *A Di.*

ROBBINS, JULIUS ALEXANDER, Randolph co., N. C.; b. Oct. 6, 1830,

d. June 9, 1864; matriculated 1854, class 1857; married Amanda Alford of Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 16, 1857; studied law and settled in Selma, Ala., in 1858, and was getting a good practice when the war began; joined the army and was Quarter-Master of the 8 Ala. Regt.; promoted to Q. M. Wilcox's Brigade, A. N. Va.; held this place until end of 1863, then resigned to go into the fighting ranks; went to Alabama and raised a company, was made Captain, joined John Morgan's Cavalry and went on the expedition to northern Kentucky in the summer of 1864; killed in a hand to hand fight with an overwhelming force of Federals at Mt. Sterling, Ky., June 9, 1864; as the enemy rushed upon the small detachment with which he was encamped, he instantly formed his company and advanced impetuously to meet the hostile force; his last words were: "Forward, boys, and don't let 'them run over us;'" was a Methodist, and a pious man; noted for energy, activity and courage; left two children, Gaston Ahi Robbins, class 1879, and Mary L. Robbins, Greensboro F. Col., 1879. *A Di.*

SPEIGHT, SETH BLOUNT, Gainesville, Ala.; b. in Greene co., N. C., Dec. 13, 1843, son of Edwin G. and Martha E. Blount, d. July 12, 1862; his father removed to Alabama and settled near Gainesville, whence he matriculated in 1860; unmarried; he returned to Sumter co., Ala., in 1861, and joined the North Sumter Rifles, Co. A, Capt. Van de Graff, 5 Battalion, A. V. C., as a private; this was one of the first companies, and was then being formed and drilled; mortally wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, one of the seven severe and hotly contested battles around Richmond, and died in hospital in Richmond, July 12. He was a bright, amiable, affectionate and unselfish youth, and was popular wherever known. *A Phi.*

SILLERS, WILLIAM W., Clinton, Sampson co., N. C.; b. April 10, 1838, d. Nov. 9, 1863; prepared at Bingham School, matriculated 1855, class 1859; unmarried; licensed to practise law 1859, entered Harvard University, and remained until trouble began; enlisted in the "Sampson Rangers," the first company organized in his county, Co. A, 30 Regt.; at the reorganization, Sept. 27, 1861, com. First Lieutenant; was com. Major 30 N. C. Troops May 2, 1862; com. Sept. 3, '63, Lieutenant-Colonel; was in active service in the Army of Virginia from the time of his enlistment; severely wounded at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and fatally at Kelly's Ford, Nov. 7, 1863, while in command of the regiment; died at Gordonsville, Nov. 9, 1863. *A Di.*

SKINNER, TRISTRIM LOWTHER, Edenton, Chowan co., N. C.; b. May 11, 1820; his father, Joseph Blount, was educated at Princeton, practised law, a member of the Legislature, a pioneer in improved agriculture and in the fishing business in Chowan county. The son was graduated at William and Mary College in 1840 with A. B. He entered the University Law School in 1841, but was called home before finishing his course by the illness of his father. Married Eliza Fisk Harwood in Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 19, 1849. Settled in Perquimans county, and engaged in agriculture; commanded a cavalry regiment of State Troops for several years. Represented Perquimans county in the Legislature in 1846, and again in 1848. About the time of his marriage he removed and settled near Edenton. Joined Co. A, 1 N. C. Regt. as private, commissioned Captain May 15, 1861, promoted Major same regiment May, 1862, wounded at Ellyson's Mill June 26, '62, d. 27.

SPRUILL, PETER EVANS, Warrenton, Warren co., N. C.; b. April 6, 1836, d. June 25, 1862; matriculated 1851, class 1855; unmarried; Tutor of Latin in the University of N. C. 1856-'58; studied law, traveled a year in Europe; enlisted as a private in Co. F, 12 Regt., May 16, 1861, and died with typhoid fever in Richmond, Va. *A Phi.*

SUTTON, STARK ARMISTEAD, Bertie co., N. C.; b. April 13, 1837, d. June 4, 1864; matriculated 1852, class 1855; married Henrietta, daughter of Judge Augustus Moore of Edenton; commenced farming in 1857, and by energy and close application succeeded well; in May, 1861, raised a company of volunteers; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., May 10, 1864; was in the service from the beginning up to his death as Captain of Infantry. *A Di.*

TANKERSLEY, FELIX, Livingston, Sumter co., Ala.; b. Feb. 4, 1843, d. April 6, 1865; matriculated 1859; married Adéle Barbee of Chapel Hill, and left one son; left the University in June, 1861, and joined Co. G, 5 Ala. Regt., 3 Brigade, 1 Division, Army N. Va.; wounded at Seven Pines in 1862, brought to Chapel Hill; on his recovery was married, Oct., 1862; returned to his post and was transferred as 2d Lieut. to Co. F, 37 N. C. Regt., and Oct. 9, 1862, commissioned 1st Lieut., Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division; badly wounded at the Wilderness in 1864; killed within four days of Lee's surrender. *A Di.*

TAYLOR, SIMON HENDERSON, Marksville, La.; b. June, 1840, d.

Sept. 21, 1861; matriculated 1858; unmarried; left the University to join the army, and died at Culpeper C. H., Va.; private. *A Di.*

TURNER, JAMES NEILL, McNeill's Ferry, Harnett co., N. C.; b. July 22, 1835, son of Dr. Henry M., of Harnett county, d. Sept. 29, 1864; matriculated 1852, class 1855; married Maria Stewart of Brazoria, Texas, May 25, 1859. He served in the engineer corps on the Cape Fear and Deep River works, on the Western N. C. Railroad, then on a railroad near Marshall, Texas, and again on the Western N. C. Railroad, where he was employed in 1861; volunteered and assisted in raising a company of cavalry, which was commanded by Capt. (afterward Colonel) C. M. Andrews, and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant therein July 4, '61; served with distinction in Eastern North Carolina and Virginia until mortally wounded in charging the enemy near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 29, 1864, died within six hours; he was modest, prompt and brave, and highly esteemed by his comrades in arms and by citizens at home; at the time of his death was Captain of Co. B, 2 N. C. Cavalry (19 Regt.) A. N. Va. *A Phi.*

VINES, CHARLES, JR., Sparta, Edgecombe co., N. C.; b. Oct. 30, 1842, d. Oct. 19, 1864; matriculated Fresh. 1860, left May, 1861; unmarried; left college to enlist in 30 Regt. N. C. Vols., and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant Co. F, Aug. 21, '61; served here until the army was reorganized in the spring of 1862, when he was elected First Lieutenant of Co. E, 43 N. C. Troops, com. Jan. 16, '63, and served with his regiment in all its campaigns, and most of the time in command of his company, without leave of absence from duty or furlough, except once, when he was sick with typhoid fever at Hagerstown, Md. He was in Grimes' Division under Early during his campaign against Sheridan in the Valley. He was instantly killed by sharpshooters while gallantly rallying his men at Cedar Creek or Belle Grove, Oct. 19, 1864. He was esteemed by all, both officers and men; was always at his post and ready for duty, and was marked by his General (Grimes) for promotion, had he survived this action. *A Phi.*

WADDELL, OWEN ALFRED, Pittsboro, Chatham co., N. C.; b. July, 1833, d. Oct. 4, 1864; matriculated 1851; unmarried. He removed to Petersburg, Va., and was a clerk in a large hardware house for two years. In the fall of 1858 he removed to Warrensburg, Mo., taught school and studied law. Being a fine speaker, he rose rapidly, and was made solicitor for his county. At the beginning of the war he

joined Gen. Price's army and distinguished himself as a soldier in 32 battles, was promoted for bravery, and as Major was in command of the 3d and 4th Missouri Troops; came down the Mississippi, and was at the siege of Vicksburg, desperately wounded, went home and remained six weeks; returned to the army, and was killed at Altoona, Ga. His dying words were: "Tell my father I died like a soldier." He and 30 of his brothers and first cousins were in the war, all descendants of Gen. Hugh Waddell and Gen. James Moore of N. C., who both figured in the Revolutionary War, and he was a great-grandson of Gen. Francis Nash, who fell at Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777. *A Di.*

WALKER, WILLIAM MEARES, Wilmington, New Hanover co., N. C.; b. Nov. 21, 1829, d. Oct. 7, 1864; matriculated 1848, class 1852; never married; a farmer by profession; commissioned 1st Lieut. Co. F, 8 N. C. Regt., May 16, '61, promoted Captain; died from congestive fever. *A Di.*

WHITFIELD, BRYAN, Tallahassee, Fla.; b. August 1, 1833, d. August 23, 1861; matriculated 1850, class 1854; married Mrs. Paralee Cook of Ala.; admitted to the bar in 1856 or '57, and settled in Greenville, Ala.; volunteered in an Alabama company, and was made Captain; died in the hospital at Richmond, Va., of typhoid fever. *A Di.*

WHITFIELD, WILLIAM BLACKLEDGE, Jefferson co., Fla., b. July 4, 1842, in Lenoir co., N. C., d. May 31, 1862; matriculated Soph., 1859; never married; left college to volunteer in the C. S. A. as a private in the 9 Alabama Infantry Regiment in 1862; was ordered to Virginia, and soon transferred to the 12 Infantry; was killed at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, and was buried on the field. *A Di.*

EDITOR'S DESK.

THE MAGAZINE is desirous of making complete sets of the volumes since the inauguration of the new *régime*. We shall be very grateful for any and all copies of the MAGAZINE which may be sent us. We are very anxious also to obtain copies of the Catalogue of the University for '79-'80. It is entirely out of print.

THE Professor of "Essays and Orations" recommends his class to study South, Barrow and Tillotson as examples of the full, rounded period. Both the Pitts pored diligently over these erudite old preachers. As a result, we see that the concluding sentence of the younger Pitt's greatest oration, that on the refusal to negotiate with Napoleon, contains over six hundred and forty words by actual count.

INTERCOLLEGIATE athletic contests are now being attacked. The *Nation* leads the assault upon them as useless, expensive and demoralizing. Pres. Eliot, of Harvard, has also expressed his strong disapproval of them. But it seems very improbable that they will ever be stopped. The rich men at our Northern colleges who do not study, would probably find something worse to vent their ardor upon if this resort were closed to them.

A Protest.—We beg leave respectfully to enter our protest against the method which is adopted in improving (?) the appearance of our beautiful campus. The improver has gone to work systematically to remove all traces of beauty from the plants and shrubs which adorn the grounds. The row of magnificent roses between the Library and Cameron avenue, which, last year, by their great size and enormous number of flowers, attracted the enthusiastic admiration of everyone, have actually been trimmed so as to possess the symmetry of goods boxes turned on end. Doubtless it is the correct theory to cut back most varieties of roses, because this produces a fuller flower and a more perfect bud; but there are certain kinds, not double, and never cultivated for their buds, which are completely spoiled by being trimmed. Such are the roses by the Library. The flowers, individually, are of little beauty; but when the bushes are large and thickly covered by,

them, presenting vast masses of white blossoms, the effect is very striking. But the bushes have been cut away at least two-thirds, and it will require several years for them to attain their former size.

Still more violent has been the execution laid upon the numerous *Pyrus Japonicas* scattered over the campus. These, just on the eve of bursting into flower, have been mutilated equally with the roses. In a few days they would have become piles of living fire, so brilliant are the blossoms and so luxuriantly do they flower. But alas! they will soon become piles of living fire in another and more literal sense. And this is not all. The rear of the Watson Hotel lot is the one great detraction upon our grounds, but it was almost concealed by the great number of trees and shrubs which are planted between it and the walk. Yet, not even here has the ruthless hand of the improver been absent. Many of the shrubs have been removed, and the rest have been carefully trimmed up so as to give a clear view into the hotel back-yard.

Spare us any more of such horticultural work. A little more, and we shall have only the native oaks, which, it is to be hoped, even the hand of practical horticulture will consider sacred.

A Query.—It has long been a mystery to us why our professors do not appear more before the public. With the exception of a very few, their names are never seen in our State papers, or known outside the immediate circle of the University. This is especially to be noticed in the language departments. In the sciences, our professors are attracting considerable attention. Drs. Venable and Phillips in the chemical world, and Profs. Holmes and Atkinson in the study of natural history, are sending their reputation beyond the State borders. The Mitchell Society is fast securing a national fame, and its journals, filled almost entirely by our Scientific Professors, are highly esteemed abroad. In mathematics, too, we are informed that Prof. Graves is abreast with the age, being a regular contributor to the mathematical magazines of the country.

But we never hear of our Language professors writing anything more than an occasional lecture, and even that is of seldom occurrence. The professors in the University of Virginia, Washington and Lee, and South Carolina College, in our own immediate vicinity, to say nothing of colleges in the North and West, are making themselves famous by editing editions of old English and classical authors, and doing original work in their own special departments. Why cannot

our excellent professors do something of this kind? Surely they are not overworked. They have amply sufficient time. But we are told that we have no books. This is false. We have many books already, and every year we are buying more. The argument about books is absurd. Whatever books neither the University nor the professors individually possess, the Trustees will buy with acclamations of joy, if they are to be used for the special purpose of writing new works.

And as to having them published—how are other books published? If the great Northern houses in their insolent self-conceit refuse them, then we have North Carolina establishments which will gladly undertake to print them; and a meritorious book once printed, is certain, if properly advertised, to attain a large circulation.

Allow us, then, gentlemen, to request you to bestir yourselves in this matter. You are just as able and learned as your compeers at Washington and Lee, at the University of Virginia and at South Carolina College. Verily, Dr. Hume can edit *Gorboduc*, and Prof. Winston the *Adelphoe*; Prof. Alexander can supply a long felt want by a good American edition of the *Odyssey*; while Prof. Toy can produce the *Minna von Barnhelm* in just as good form as those who have already made the attempt.

Nor is the field closed to Dr. Battle and Dr. Mangum. The history of North Carolina has never been properly written, and Dr. Battle has made it a special study, while on every side people are calling upon him to undertake it. And the numerous text-books of Logic and Psychology and Moral Science are none so perfect that they might not be improved.

Let us beg our Faculty to consider how great advantages will accrue to the University and to themselves. Let it no longer be our reproach that, during the ninety-three years of the University's existence, not half a dozen books have been produced by its professors. In the old days numbers were our glory. Now, the multiplication of colleges and universities has made that impossible to us. We must, then, assert ourselves in other capacities. Even if a short-sighted Legislature has seen fit to curtail our income, crippling irretrievably several of our departments, let us, like the Phoenix, rise from our ashes with renewed vigor and activity in other channels.

A New Marking System.—One of our exchanges says that a new marking system is soon to be inaugurated at Cornell, by which those

taking a high stand will be exempted from examinations. At Illinois College this has been in force for some time, and gives universal satisfaction, both to students and professors. At Lehigh, too, the system gives the best results. We wish to commend this to our most honorable Faculty. It does seem to us that a man who, in the small classes which we have, is called on to recite almost every day, and whose session standing is over ninety, ought to be freed from the intolerable burden of examinations. His session work shows that he has studied well and is fully acquainted with his subject, and why should he be forced at the end of every term to go through an ordeal which is admitted to be thoroughly unsatisfactory, and the result of which is to leave the student utterly worn out, sometimes completely prostrated?

The review which preparation for examination furnishes would be much more properly given on class, furnishing the student with a far more thorough and accurate knowledge of the study than a night's cramming aided by cocoa-wine and strong coffee.

Among the many so-called improvements which are now being introduced here, give us, we beg, this real one of abolition of examinations, at least for the better class of students, grading entirely from recitation work.

An Innovation and its Results.—It is rumored that the Faculty have recommended, and the Trustees will decree, that hereafter recitations shall be held on Saturday just as on any other day. Doubtless this will have some advantages, but we desire to point out what, in our humble opinion, will result therefrom.

Ever since the opening of the University in 1795, the two Literary Societies have been potent factors in college life.

The three-fold training given in them has been extolled by graduates and alumni from their earliest days. We have been often told that the benefits obtained from the societies, the practice in debating, in composing and in declaiming, have been greater even than the college course itself.

Through all these years we have had in the two societies an institution peculiar to this college. They have filled the functions not only of the purely debating society, but they have been recognized as powerful agents in college discipline. In the old time this was much more the case than at present, but even in these degenerate days the in-

fluence of society rules and the fear of society fines have a very marked effect.

The part which the societies play in the internal regulation of college has, as we have said, hitherto been distinctly recognized and sanctioned by the authorities. Necessarily its exercise requires a certain amount of time to be given to it. The Trustees have therefore assigned Friday night and Saturday morning to this purpose. Nor is this too much. The debates, and reading of essays and speaking of declamations occupy the greater portion of the two sessions, while the rest is claimed by the reports of officers, monitors, librarians, etc., and the transaction of business. This great prominence of the societies has been up to within a very recent time unquestioned, but the fact of there having been of late a temporary diminution of interest displayed by the society members has induced a change of opinion in the minds of many of the Faculty. It is true that enthusiasm is at a low ebb in one of the societies, and much less than it ought to be in the other; but is an institution to be abolished merely because it is temporarily deranged? Was the church in Luther's time to have been annihilated because it was corrupt? It would seem that now, as then, everything is susceptible of improvement, and that reformatory rather than destructive measures should always be adopted. But the present Faculty does not hold this view. The influx of foreigners into our midst, of men who however excellent (and no one has a higher estimate of their ability than we have) in other respects, yet have no conception of our University habits and traditions, whose whole training has been totally alien to our customs, threatens to overthrow one of our dearest institutions. Hardly more than a third of our present Faculty are University of North Carolina men born and bred. These gentlemen naturally form their opinion of the societies from what they knew of such institutions in other colleges, which are scarcely above the rank of clubs, and which few join save to participate in elections.

Now let us see what results from the Saturday recitation plan. In the first place the Saturday morning meeting of the societies is of necessity abolished. In this the societies are crippled just half. Half of their functions are to be ended at once. Which of them must go? The essay department, the Faculty say, is needless; this practice is more satisfactorily given in the English classes. But this is an entirely gratuitous assertion. The English class essays are all on one line, of

much the same character, and unless their number is largely increased over the present requirements, they will be totally inadequate to the necessities of the case, and if the number is increased who is to assist our worthy professor of English in this direction? Is a special tutor to be engaged? We all know that Dr. Hume is more severely taxed than any member of the Faculty; and is the additional duty of reading and correcting two hundred essays twice a term to be laid upon him? The resources of the University have been so curtailed that a new English teacher is out of the question. So that either the new essay feature of the English course will be a complete farce, or else Dr. Hume's health will break down under the strain.

But even after the essays are gone from society we still have too much to transact in one meeting. The declamations, too, must go. But where are they to be supplied? Are they to be entirely overlooked or is a Professor of Elocution to be engaged and the study made compulsory? We hear nothing of it. No, the poverty of the University again confronts us, and no one even dreams of such an improvement. We see, then, that both the essay and declamation features are to be suppressed as unworthy of our time and attention. Is this desirable?

But, some one would say, these can be attended to at the night meeting. So they can, but when, in that case, is the disciplinary function to be exercised? It is impossible at the night meeting, if debate, declamation and composition all occur at that time. It must then be removed. What will take its place? Ay, there's the rub. Only two things can take its place, and they are the military system or a system of espionage. From the latter every mind revolts; and are we prepared to accept the former? Are we ready to have our UNIVERSITY transformed into a military school?

And yet another result will inevitably follow the Saturday innovation. A student now has 15 hours of recitation a week. When another whole day is added, more recitations will surely be required. The Faculty now say not, but when the plan is put into execution, then they will add more, depend upon it, on the ground that they must give the boys enough to do.

To recapitulate: the results of the proposed change will be, first, the slow but sure degradation, the prelude to the final extinction of the societies, our pride and our glory, which, after ninety years of unimpaired usefulness, yield to the doubtless sincere but mistaken views of strangers to our soil; second, the military system, of which already

we perceive distant indications; third, the imposition of increased labor upon our already sufficiently occupied students. Members of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies, alumni and students, will you permit this change without a word? Can you look upon the beginning of the end of the career of the societies, the objects of your youthful affection and mature regard, can you see this without raising your voice in indignant protest?

The National Sin of Literary Piracy.—This is the title of a sermon preached in the Brick Church, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyck. It is a very able and vigorous exposition of the moral aspects of the international copyright question, and supplies a want which has been generally felt. It is attracting much notice, and we think it well to give a synopsis of it below. It has been published in pamphlet form by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and is sold at the low price of five cents. Let everybody who wishes a clear statement of this much discussed question invest in a copy of it. It is well worth reading, and ought to have an immense circulation.

The refusal of our country to protect all men equally in the use and enjoyment of the product of their mental labor, the absence of an equitable and universal law of copyright, and the consequent practice of reprinting and selling the books of foreigners without asking their consent or offering them any payment, has been generally regarded as a question of politics, of economy, of national courtesy. But at bottom it is a question of right and wrong. We hear much talk of the consuming desire of the poorer classes for cheap literature, but are they to obtain it fairly or feloniously?

Every man has the right to enjoy the fruits of his own toil and the reward of his own industry. And this is just as true in the fruits of intellectual as of physical labor.

If the man who weaves the cloth for our coat is entitled to his wages, is not the man who finds a better and quicker method of weaving that cloth entitled also to his wages? The constitution recognizes the justice of this proposition and provides that authors shall have the exclusive right to their own productions for a limited time. For it is evident that without this protection those who are engaged in the toil of thought will be placed at an immense disadvantage; they will not be able to support themselves; they will be discouraged and driven

by necessity into other kinds of work; and thus the mental activities of the nation will be suppressed by a manifest injustice to those who lead them.

But where, then, is the national sin in this matter, since we recognize the principle of justice involved and enforce it by a law of copyright? The sin lies in the stupefying fact that ours is the only civilized Christian country on the globe that deliberately and persistently denies to foreigners the same justice which it secures to its own citizens, and declares that the intellectual property of an alien shall be forfeited the moment it touches our shores. We say to the Englishman, or Frenchman or German: "We want your book, and we are going to have it, and we do not propose to pay you a cent for it." The foreign inventor can secure his inventions by patenting them. The foreign traveller has no fear of having his goods taken from him when he is among us. But the foreign writer is informed that his property will be brought over here for the express purpose of being stolen; brought here without his consent and against his protest, that other men may reap the fruits of his toil and make him no return.

And just here we see the most marvellous thing of it all. We are impoverishing the country for the purpose of protecting our manufacturers, our home products, "our infant industries," but of all our laboring classes the intellectual class alone is unprotected against foreign labor. Not only this, but it is forced to compete not with pauper labor, but with labor that is absolutely not paid at all. We say to the struggling American author: "We get the best products of the world's genius for nothing. If you feel so disposed you can compete with them, but we are not at all concerned about it."

And the punishment of a national sin does not have to wait for the day of judgment. It begins at once. One form of our punishment is the perversion of national taste and manners by the vast circulation of foreign books that are both cheap and bad. Most of the popular cheap fiction comes from abroad; a great deal of it is wretched stuff, but aside from this, and supposing the whole mass morally pure, it is very injurious to have all our novels from abroad. The imagination is the most easily colored of all the mental faculties, and through it the most potent influence is exercised, especially upon the young. Anglomania and simian mimicry of everything English is largely due to the cheap English fiction which everybody reads.

Another form of our punishment is the partial atrophy of our native literature. So long as we crush our native talent as we do, we can never hope for a great national literature, a literature which will express the strenuous activities of our people in forms of native eloquence, which will stimulate and ennable the national character while it voices the national aspirations. For such a literature we have waited a century. There are a few faint signs of it, but that it is still a deferred hope is one of the fruits of our national sin.

Lastly, decidedly the worst form of our punishment is in the degradation of the national conscience. The moral sense of the country is daily weakened. The sin is steadfastly impairing that clean and scrupulous integrity in small things as well as great which is the most valuable of all possessions to a nation and to an individual.

And now how should we cure this evil? The answer is plain. Stop buying the publications of these piratical book-firms. As long as people will buy, so long will publishers sell, and the only way to put an end to it is for the public generally, and every person individually, to stop purchasing their books, to refuse to buy one copper's worth of their stolen books.

OUR EXCHANGES.

HEREAFTER the exchanges will be placed from time to time in the Reading Room.

WE wish our exchanges would be more careful about printing in a conspicuous place the name of their college and in what town it is situated. In several instances we have been obliged to look through the whole magazine, and even in the advertisements, to find the name of the college and its post-office.

THE *Virginia University Magazine* is published by the Washington and Jefferson Societies at that institution. It is one of the best of the Southern monthlies on our table, though not equal either to the *Vanderbilt Observer* or the *Southern Collegian*. We are glad to see that

an old Chapel Hillian, Geo. Gordon Battle, holds the position of Editor-in-Chief.

THE *Texas University* is a very well prepared magazine. It has a fair literary department, and any amount of editorials and general college news. We would recommend, however, that it devote more space to its literary department. Of the forty pages composing the February issue only fourteen were allotted to this, the most important branch of the college paper.

THE MAGAZINE'S exchange list now includes, besides State papers, several weeklies, a few semi-monthlies, with any number of monthlies. They extend from Canada to California, a majority of the States being represented. Some of them have very peculiar names: *Pacific Pharos*, *Pleiad*, *Occident*, *Campus*, *Elite Journal*, *Free Lance*, *Varsity*, *Cynic* and *College Rambler*.

IN the February number of the Salem *Academy*, which is a most excellent monthly, we were much pleased with "Nature," an article by an accomplished young lady of that school. It was well written and really charming. The description of Chester Cathedral was also a very interesting production from the pen of one of Salem's many talented students. And, my! how the Chronicle and Gossip editor, or rather editress, did curl in describing the eclipse of the moon.

THE *Notre Dame Scholastic* is a Roman Catholic paper. As such, it expresses views which, to our mind, are very un-American, to say the least of them; such, for instance, as an article advocating the union of church—Roman church of course—and State in this country. A dissertation in the issue of February 25th, on John Huss, is very unjust to this noble martyr, though perhaps it is even fairer than is to be expected from a Romanist. The *Scholastic* is a weekly, well printed, and has many excellent features. It has the largest circulation of any college paper in America, 1,250 copies each issue. We suspect, however, that this is due more to its Roman Catholicism than to its strictly collegiate features. We beg leave to suggest that a new picture be procured to advertise the Minim Department. The old patriarch in the long black gown and three-cornered cap, dangling one small boy as a walking-cane in his right hand and another hanging on his left, is really calculated to provoke a smile.

THE *Varsity*, published by the under-graduates of the University of Toronto, is decidedly the best of the weeklies coming to our desk. Each number has several articles of interest. A series of papers on the "University and the Professions" is now coming out, Journalism and Medicine having so far been treated. There are in every issue, too, several lyrics, often very pretty. Speaking of poetry, why can't some U. N. C. student send in to the editor some essays in the Euterpean art? Doubtless we have two or three embryo poets among us, who need but a little encouragement to manifest their talents. We beg them, however, not to write on "Spring" or "Beautiful Snow." Poems on these subjects positively rejected.

THE *Vanderbilt Observer* is one of our best exchanges. The last number contained several very interesting articles. Among them was a very able discussion of the question, "Was Hamlet Mad?" which we recommend to the Seniors who have recently studied that masterpiece. Another striking paper was one on the denunciations which our rabidly orthodox Methodist brethren have been fulminating against the dramatic profession. Theatres doubtless are often evil in their tendency, but with regard to them, as to everything else, we must discriminate. People are going to theatres till the day of judgment, and no amount of anathemas hurled by preachers will stop them. The true way to purify the theatre is not for all the good people to stay away and leave the devil in entire possession, but for them to go, and by patronizing only pure plays make the theatres really respectable. Some one might say that religious people ought, according to this reasoning, to frequent gambling dens and saloons, and so give them tone. This is, however, not in the least analogous, for the gambling den and saloon, and other like institutions, are wholly evil, while no one can truly say this of the drama. To see the great productions of great authors well played, and to hear magnificent singers and musicians in the opera, is as much a part of man's education as travel. Let us not be construed as defending the ballet. This is nothing but a ministering to sensuality and passion.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

—Persian is taught at Cornell.

—They don't do things by halves at Harvard. Even the boat club is \$1,800 in debt.

—A French debating society has been organized at Harvard with a large membership.—*Ex.*

—The salaries of the professors, officers and employés at Ann Arbor amount to \$148,000 a year.—*Ex.*

—Phi Gamma Delta has entered Madison University. The other Fraternities have nicknamed them the "Fijis."

—Governor Foraker says he would rather be a Soph. at college than Governor of Ohio. We are sure he would be more of a success at it.

—Forty-one books written by Yale professors have been published in the last six years. The Faculty of Yale, by the way, now numbers 140.

—Secretary Bayard has received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth.—*Ex.* Poor man! how can he survive it?

—Out of the last Harvard graduating class, numbering 230, only 114, or a bare majority, ranked over 70. Of these only nine ranked over 90.—*Ex.*

—It is proposed now to establish a great University at Chicago on the Heidleberg plan. One young man, not yet twenty, will start the ball rolling with a contribution of a million.

—In Geology. Professor: "The stick insects of this period, gentlemen, had no wings at all—" Class (interrupting in chorus): "But they got there just the same."—*Brunonian.*

—American libraries are open nearly twice as long as foreign libraries, the latter averaging less than six hours a day, the former over eleven.—*Ex.* Ours is decidedly a "foreign" library.

—The standard for passing has been raised at Cornell from 60 to 70 per cent. Harvard recently raised the passing mark from 40 to 50, says an exchange. Great heavens! we have had 70 for thirteen years.

—It costs the Government \$10,000 a year to furnish the students at West Point with music, and 18,000 towels are used every month in the Treasury Department at Washington. Yet still the surplus remains.

—The following are a few of the blood-curdling names of the literary societies of American colleges: Zetazathian, Erodelphian, Demosthenian, Philologian, Diogarthenian, *Æ*lionomian, Orthopatetic, Aletheorean, Erisophian.—*Univ. Argus.*

—There is to be a new gymnasium of brown stone at Yale, costing \$300,000. The Trustees of this institution are desirous of making the endowment \$5,000,000, when, they say, the college will be established on a firm basis. On what sort of a basis, pray, has it been all along?

—Mr. L. D. Wishard, who played a prominent part in the Y. M. C. A. convention here two years ago, is about to start on a tour around the world to visit colleges and establish Y. M. C. A.'s. Mr. Wishard made a very favorable impression here as a clear, forcible speaker and earnest worker.

—Here is the Harvard Freshman's yell :

“ Johnny get your gun,
Johnny get your gun,
Chippy get your hair cut,
Ninety-one.”

—The college building which Senator Stanford is erecting in California is 600 feet long and 200 feet wide. It is in the form of a hollow square, with a cloister 1,700 feet in length. It is one story high, and is designed after the style of the old Spanish Missions, which are the most beautiful pieces of architecture in America. The founder, in speaking of it, says: “It will be built with a sole regard to the poor. * * * The poor alone will be welcome; it will not be built for the rich.”—*Univ. Argus.*

—Ten years ago the University of Heidleberg celebrated its five hundredth anniversary. It, however, is but a century more than half as old as the University of Bologna, which next May commemorates its eighth centenary. The school is said to have been founded in 425 by Theodosius II, but the Bolognans modestly claim only to the year 1088. The town of Bologna dates back to the fifth century B. C., so that, in comparison with it, the University is a mere child. At one time the University had 13,000 students from all parts of Europe, but now the number has diminished to barely 600. Dante and Petrarch

studied within its walls, and here Galvani was a professor, and Mezzofanti, who spoke fluently in forty-two different languages. We who think co-education a purely modern thing, may be surprised to learn that the walls of this great University are profusely adorned with busts of its famous lady professors from its earliest days.

—It may not be uninteresting to know the status of University education abroad. In England, there are, of course, the two great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the former with 24 colleges 257 teachers, and 3,000 students; the latter with 19 colleges, 188 teachers and 2,800 students. Besides these there are the Victoria University and one at Durham, with 1,200 and 600 students respectively. London University is simply an examining board, with power to grant degrees to all candidates who pass its examinations. There are, also, University colleges at Abaystwith, Bangor, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Lampeter, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Nottingham and Sheffield, with faculties from 11 to 102, and students from 90 to 2,000. In several of these colleges and at the Victoria University there are evening students, who form a large part of the whole student body. In Scotland there are four great Universities: Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews. Edinburgh is the largest, with 90 teachers and 3,400 students; and St. Andrews is the smallest, with 15 teachers and 200 students. There is also a college at Dundee, with some 300 students. In Ireland there is the Dublin University, 1,300 students; and there are colleges at Belfast, Cork and Galway. In all the United Kingdom there are 69 colleges, with 1,250 teachers and 26,000 students. There are nine great public schools in England: Charterhouse, Eton, Harrow, Merchant Tailors', Rugby, St. Paul's, Shrewsbury, Westminster and Winchester. They have a teaching staff of some 240 and an attendance of about 4,000 pupils.

PERSONALS.

—J. B. Tripp, "one of Pitt county's most brilliant sons," as his county organ states, has been appointed mail agent between Wilmington and Jacksonville, Florida.

—A. J. Harris, '84, who is now a rising star of the Henderson bar, paid his Alma Mater a flying visit recently. Ajax, with a member of the staff, made the best use of his short stay by taking in the whole Hill.

—Dr. Battle has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Raleigh bar on the history of the Supreme Court. The students in Constitutional Law here can bear witness to his fitness for such a theme.

—R. S. Woodson, now in Alabama, lately married Miss Carrie Pettigrew of Tennessee. He broached this good news to his friends with a year's subscription to the MAGAZINE. Would that all our benedicts would do likewise.

—George Howell was the successful competitor for the cadetship at the U. S. Military Academy from the third district. Should Headlight continue the record in scholarship which he has made here, we are confident that he will be the first in his class.

—C. F. Smith, '87, who is now pursuing a course in the Southern Theological Seminary at Alexandria, has recently had his abilities complimented by being selected an editor of the "*Seminarian*," the organ of that institution. A compliment justly deserved.

—Dr. Hume is to deliver the address before the graduating class of the Greensboro Female College. It seems that our Professor of English has an extended popularity among the girls, as he has acted in such a capacity before prominent female colleges, we think, for the past three years.

—E. B. Cline, '86, H. R. Starbuck, '87, and J. C. Martin, spent a day on the Hill on their return from Raleigh, where they had passed successfully the examination for law license. Each had added dignity to himself by supporting a luxuriant moustache. We think Star's especially is a beauty.

—Mr. J. C. Birdsong, the State Librarian at Raleigh, wishes to purchase for the State Library and will pay a good price for the following back numbers of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. Vol. 1, 1852, nos. 4, 7, 10; vol. 2, no. 6; vol. 3, nos. 3, 4; vol. 6, nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; vol. 7, nos. 1, 3, 4, 9, 10; vol. 8, nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10. Persons having any of these numbers to dispose of will please write to him.

—A. D. Ward, philosophical orator, '85, is winning a high rank in the legal profession of his section (Duplin). It is reported that the skill with which he conducts his cases has elicited the praise of the Nestors of the bar.

—One member of the faculty is so rigid, as it is reported, that he diminishes the term-stand of the professional booter five points. It is needless to add that this member serves on all committees for the decision of medals.

—George Gordon Battle, who made a most brilliant record in scholarship here, we note is Editor-in-Chief of the *Virginia University Magazine*, our leading exchange. We understand that his record at the University of Virginia is a continuation of what it was here.

—A committee of the Board of Trustees spent several days on the Hill early in April. The members of the committee were Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, D. D., chairman, Hon. Paul C. Cameron (who was, however, unable to attend), John W. Fries, Esq., Benjamin F. Grady, Esq., Major S. M. Finger and Hon. John Manning.

—We clip the following from the Greensboro *Patriot* :—It gives us pleasure to announce that Mr. N. H. D. Wilson, Jr., of this city, a son of Rev. Dr. N. H. D. Wilson, and now a theological student at Vanderbilt University, is leading all his classes at that great institution. Mr. Wilson graduated at the University of North Carolina, in 1886, was valedictorian of his class, and stood at the head throughout his entire course.

—Judge Calvin Jones, of '31, died at his home near Somerville, Tennessee, on the 8th of March. He was born in Person county, N. C., July 8, 1810. His parents removed to Giles county, Tennessee, but the son was sent back to the University here, and became valedictorian of his class. For two years he was Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Alabama. He then studied law with Hon. Aaron V. Brown and practised first at Pulaski, afterwards at Somerville. From 1847 to 1854 he was chancellor for the Western District of Tennessee. Resigning that office in 1854, he returned to the practice of his profession. Judge Jones was widely known as an able lawyer. His wife, who was Miss Mildred Williamson, of North Carolina, and two sons, J. M. and Dr. Alexander W. Jones, survive him.

—The key of success is a good memory, without which the student, business man or scientist loses what he gains. Prof. Loisette's wonderful discovery enables his pupils to learn any book in one reading. Endorsed by Prof. Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, Hon. W. W. Astor, late U. S. Minister to Italy, Hon. John Gibson, President Judge 19th Judicial District, Penn., Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, the famous jurist, and hundreds of others who have all been his pupils. The system is taught by correspondence. Classes of 1087 at Baltimore, 1005 at Detroit, and 1500 on return visit to Philadelphia. Address Professor Loisette, 237 Fifth Avenue, New York, for prospectus.

—Mr. Wm. A. Blair, of Winston, N. C., has recently published "The Names of the Counties of North Carolina and the History involved in them," by Kemp P. Battle, LL. D. In this very valuable pamphlet of 38 pages, Dr. Battle has cleared up a number of disputed names that have never been satisfactorily explained before. Among others, he shows that Hyde was called Wickham prior to 1712; that Pasquotank and Perquimans were formed in 1672, and one of them was called Berkeley until 1684; that Northampton was so called from George, Earl of Northampton, whose son Spencer (or Spence) Compton, Earl of Wilmington, was high in office when Gabriel Johnston was appointed Governor; that Edgecombe was so called from Sir Richard, Baron Edgecombe, a Lord of the Treasury, and not for his son, George, Earl of Mt. Edgecombe, who was not made a peer until 1789, 56 years after the erecting of the county; that New Hanover was formed out of Bath and not out of Clarendon as is commonly stated; and that Carolina was named for Charles I., and not for Charles II. The pamphlet is well worthy of publication. Let us have more of the same kind.

COLLEGE RECORD.

—Bones! Bones!!

—We can boast of a most remarkable Soph. Greek class. No one has taken from the library the *Trans.* to Sophocles.

—The Senior class is noted for its gallantry. Only two members have not made calls during their stay at the Hill. The Freshmen are thinking

of voting prizes to the above two in appreciation of the good example set them.

—Student (to Professor, after an intermediate): Did I get through, Professor? Prof. Well, yes, yes; but you got 69. The student doesn't know how to interpret it.

—Mr. Valentine's tremendous editorial staff has so frightened away the Muse from our would be college poets, that some fear is being entertained for Frosty on class day.

—Prof. Toy has assumed the supervision of the reading room. A proper selection, as instead of its former helter-skelter appearance, it has assumed the neatness of an old maid's chamber.

—Merchant tailors! We never saw such an array of this profession before. Every tree in the campus is covered with notices heralding their approach. We suppose that if each one had succeeded in selling a suit, the students would average at least five suits apiece. Vice complains that they are about to starve him out.

—Mr. Egerton has resigned his position on the staff for reasons explained in his resignation, which reads thus:

“ *To the Dialectic Society* : As the knuck season is advancing, which game, together with being your representative, will consume all of my extra time, I hereby tender you my resignation as editor.”

—Some days ago the seniors planted their class tree, near the Memorial Hall, with much ceremony. Among other things President Little delivered a spread eagle oration which elicited considerable applause; but the most noteworthy feature was the burial of a pair of genuine live Sophs. under the tree as a fertilizer. The tree is a Norwegian spruce, and was presented by W. G. Armfield, Esq., of Jamestown, father of a worthy member of the class.

—The Knuck Players' Association held some preliminary test games last week to determine the relative grades of its members, 100 being the maximum. As the result may be of interest to the alumni members, we give it as follows: Wood, 99; Eure and Egerton, 97; J. Harris, 95; L. B. Edwards, 94; Foust and Palmer, 93; Grissom, 92; Bragaw, 90. Of course the membership is very much larger, as we only give the names of the crack shots. The above men are thinking of travelling over the State during the summer giving exhibitions of the game as reduced to science.

—The Phi. Society is the recipient of a handsome oil portrait of Judge W. S. Bryan, Justice of the Supreme Court of Maryland. Judge Bryan was initiated a member of the society in 1842, with the late Judge Manning, minister to Mexico, and Senator Ransom. The two societies here are credited with having the finest collection of oil portraits to be found in the South.

—The Senior Class has decided upon Tuesday, April 24th, as Class Day. The following officers have been selected for the occasion: Orator, O. D. Batchelor; Historian, W. J. Battle; Prophet, St. Clair Hester; Poet, C. G. Foust; Marshal (which is always given to the class dude), E. M. Armfield. As each of the above officers was selected for his special fitness for the place, enjoyable exercises may be expected.

—Judge Walter Clark will deliver the address this year. It has been customary to invite distinguished men from other States to perform this most important function of our Commencement. But why should a State institution, as this is, seek abroad for such ability, when we consider the great names of our own State? Of these, Judge Clark stands foremost. He is an alumnus of the Class of '64, of which Judge Augustus Van Wyck, of New York, who delivered the address in '86, was a member. The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., a Baptist minister of national reputation. He is at present located in Philadelphia.

—On the afternoon of the 22nd of February, in accordance with a time-honored custom, the students assembled *en masse* to award what is known as the University leather medals. The polls were full, free and fair. The first to be elected was that student who had proved himself the most excruciating *borer* during the year. On counting the ballots, it was found that J. Spottiswoode Taylor was worthy of the palm. To adorn Frank Batchelor's defects of person, he was voted that nice souvenir known as the *ugly man's* medal. Mot. Morehead succeeded after several ballots in polling a majority for the *cheeky man's* medal, though Mot. had "foemen worthy of his steel." Tubby Hill was considered fully worthy to wear the *lazy man's* badge. The last medal to be decided was the *dude's*. It being difficult to cast conscientious votes for this without inspection of the various candidates, it was agreed to station the nominees on the rostrum, where the fascinating smiles of Hen. Gilliam caused him to distance his competitors in the race.

—Washington's birthday is always celebrated here by a holiday, graced with an address from some member of the Senior Class, elected by the students for the purpose. The exercises were held in Phi. Hall. Mr. W. M. Little, as introductory orator, in a few appropriate remarks introduced, as orator of the occasion, Mr. St. Clair Hester. His subject was, "The Development of Representative Government." The dream of liberty was traced from its origin to its embodiment in the American Union. The successive civilizations were analyzed with their separate contribution to popular government. Greece gave birth to the thought of freedom, but her example taught mankind that liberty without restraint is tyranny. Rome, the founder of laws, during her period of freedom was only in theory a municipal self-government, and became later a sham republic. Her career taught mankind two great lessons: that centralization of power is dangerous to liberty; that taxation without representation is tyranny. In both of these nations was the influence of liberty on letters put to the test. A comparison of the Alexandrian with the Periclean age in the one, and the uniform work of imitation, even in the Augustan age, in the other, shows that the decline of liberty begins with the decline of literature and art. What Southern races failed to do, the Northern races were to accomplish. It took a thousand years for the Teutonic tribes to get ready for the mighty scenes of the fifteenth century. Then came the Renaissance, the birth of Luther, the discovery of America and the splendor of the Elizabethan age to prepare man to build up a mighty nation, the result of the centuries of development. The Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the character of Washington were the necessary parts in the climax of the great drama of governmental progress. The elements of strength and endurance in our government, resting as it does on the popular will properly controlled, were noticed in detail. Mr. Hester closed in a lofty flight, full of poetry and feeling, on the destiny of America, holding that the gift of France to the republic triumphant fitly expressed the idea of her mission—to enlighten the world.

One and One is One.

A wood, through which two streams from distant source,
O'er rocks, inwreapt, entwined with streaming moss,
Leaping and laughing keep their e'er converging course.

A rock, a hoary boulder, at whose feet
The dancing waters of these streamlets meet,
All laced about with ferns and set with violets sweet.

Two sat thereon one day ; he, looking, saw
Within her eyes—it was a natural law—
That saucy boy whose look the coldest heart can thaw.

'Twas by this boy—I will not tell his name—
These two pure streams united in one main,
Which ever flows serene, as does that watery plain.

"Do one and one make one? I am perplexed."
Love's mathematics here is sadly mixed.
For once he says, "I care not; let it ne'er be fixed."

SIRRAH.

Y. M. C. A.—March 22, Mr. Claus Olandt, who is now acting as State Secretary for North Carolina, visited our Association. He gave a general idea of the work throughout the world and encouraged the workers here. Some interest was manifested in the meeting, and it was thought advisable for Mr. Olandt to return to the Hill. He did so. A meeting was held Saturday night, March 24. His talk was very plain and simple, but earnest and full of faith. He asked those who were interested about the welfare of their souls to stand up. Five responded. He gave these a special talk after the others had retired, and the result was that these noble, manly fellows gave their hearts to Christ. The meeting was continued Sunday afternoon and Monday night with increased interest and zeal, and the result was that nearly twenty young men signified their desire to lead a new and higher life. Mr. Olandt had to leave on Tuesday morning, but the Spirit of God was still present and to bless. The members of the Association were stirred as never before; they have re-consecrated themselves; their influence is extending and the work is prospering as never before in the University.

The twelfth Annual Convention of the Y. M. C. A. of North Carolina meets in Charlotte, April 19-22. A very interesting programme has been gotten up, and some of the most prominent Association

workers in the country are expected to be present. This Association will be represented by Messrs. Wm. M. Curtis and George S. Wills, perhaps by others. Dr. Hume and Mr. Weeks will also be in attendance as members of the State Executive Committee.

The Law Department.—The student in law at the University has many advantages over those who attend the other schools of our State. To say nothing of the excellent law library always at his service, he has access to the University and Society libraries, amounting in the aggregate to more than twenty-five thousand volumes. Valuable training is to be derived from the participation in the debates and other exercises of the two literary societies. Here mind comes in contact with mind and is sharpened and quickened, and made ready for the legal tussles of the bar. On easy terms, opportunity is also afforded the student of attending lectures in the departments of English, History and Political Science. Chapel Hill is, comparatively speaking, free from temptation. Study is the only order of the day and knowledge is the watchword. The very atmosphere that pervades these classic groves is a stimulant to study: it braces one up and prepares him for more work and better work. During the present collegiate year twenty-six students have registered in the law department. Of this number five applied at the February term of the Supreme Court for license to practice law in the courts of this State, to-wit: Messrs. Gattis, Whedbee, Heck, Farmer and Majette. It is needless to say all were successful. Two courses of study are pursued here: (1). The course prescribed by the Supreme Court of the State for applicants for license to practice; (2) A more extended course affording a broad and liberal knowledge of the law and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Besides these, there is a summer course mainly for review. This course is offered to those young men who wish to review preparatory to applying at the Fall Term of the Supreme Court. The instruction in these courses is thorough and exhaustive. Lectures are given from time to time on such subjects as have been modified by our statutes, and the difference between the law of North Carolina and that enunciated in the text-books is clearly pointed out and the reasons therefor given in full. The student acquires not only a theoretical knowledge but a practical knowledge of the law. From

day to day he is required to make practical applications of the principles that have been taught him in the lectures and text-books. Dr Manning takes peculiar interest in his students. He delights in giving them instruction. It is to him a labor of love and he spares no efforts to make his students learned in the law.

Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society.—January 24. Public meeting.
A Biographical Sketch of Professor Kerr, by Prof. J. A. Holmes.

THIRTY-THIRD REGULAR MEETING, February 14th, 1888.

30. *Eruptions of the Volcano Kilauea*: Mr. W. J. B. Dail gave an outline of this volcano as it existed in 1823. Descriptions of the eruptions of 1823, 1832, 1840, 1868, 1879 and 1886 followed. The periodic filling of the crater with lava, until the pressure became sufficiently great for it to burst through some subterranean channel or cause a crack in the mountain, was noted.

31. *New Salts of Camphoric Acid*: Mr. G. W. Edwards described the mode of formation, appearance and analysis of certain new compounds of camphoric acid. These were the camphorates of aluminum, nickel and strontium.

32. *New Halogen Compounds of Lead*: In this paper, Mr. B. Thorp gave an account of the preparation and analysis of a number of new double compounds of lead with the halogens.

33. *The Detection of Iodine in the Presence of other Halogens*: Prof. Venable stated that he had noticed that even when iodine is present in very small amount, a little of the solid mixture of iodide, delonide, &c., dropped on filter-paper, moistened with dilute acid, gave the characteristic starch reaction. This affords a simple way of detecting iodine.

The following new exchanges were reported: York Institute, Saco, Maine; Central Ohio Scientific Association; Cambridge Entomological Club; Torrey Botanical Club.

The names of the following new associate members were read: Messrs. Edwards, Harris, Moore, Thies and Manning.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGULAR MEETING, March 13.

38. Mr. V. S. Bryant: *A Supposed New Species of Chilomycterus*: A fish belonging to the family commonly known as "puffers." It is

probably an undescribed species, and some characters it possesses will even modify the description of the genus to which it belongs.

39. *Note on Aquatic Respiration in the Musk-rat*: Mr. W. L. Spoon described the remarkable phenomenon of a bubble of air serving as a gill. In winter when the ponds or streams are frozen over, if the Musk-rat is driven from its burrow under the ice it takes advantage of this use of a bubble, when the distance is too great for it to swim without coming to the open air. It comes to the under surface of the ice and exhales; the ice holds the air in this place while the interchange of gases takes place, when the Musk-rat breathes the same air again, and moves a few yards more, when it repeats the operation.

40. *Determination of the Halogens in Insoluble Lead Compounds*: Mr. Thorp gave the results of his experiments on this subject. The use of zinc, potass.-sulphate, potass.-carbonate, and ammon.-carbonate respectively was discussed. The report of results as to last two was favorable.

41. Dr. Venable gave an outline of his work on *Bromination of Heptane*, showing that the results attained were different from those of Prof. Schorlemmer. Instead of bromine acting differently from chlorine, his conclusion from this work is that they act alike.

42. *Report on Progress in Chemistry*: The following were discussed: Recent researches in the atomic weight of Oxygen; Prof. Morley's work on drying gases with sulphuric acid and phosphorus pentoxide; Saccharin-cocoa and its use in Diabetes; Alligator-oil; recent remedies for sea-sickness.

43. Prof. Holmes: *Triassic Sandstone Rock on New Hope Creek, near Chapel Hill*: The rocks are formed of coarse sand, grit and pebbles. The character and crossbedded arrangement of these materials indicate that the deposits were laid down at what was then the mouth of the creek, going to show that this locality was on the western border of the then existing Triassic basin.

The Secretary reported 25 publications (besides government reports) received since last meeting. The Society has the following new exchanges: Colorado Scientific Society; Nassauischer Verein, Weisbaden; Royal Society of England.

The Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society for 1887 has been completed by the issue of Part II. It contains an excellent portrait of the late Prof. W. C. Kerr, followed by a sketch of his life and work, by Professor Holmes; The Study of Local Floras, by Gerald

McCarthy; The Limits of the Senses, by Dr. Venable; The Elements, historically considered, by the same; Effect of Decomposing Organic Matter on Insoluble Phosphate of Lime, by F. B. Dancy; Preliminary Catalogue of the Birds of North Carolina, by Professor Atkinson; Singular Adaptation in Nest-making by an Ant, by Professor Atkinson; Remarkable Case of Phosphorescence in an Earth-worm, by the same; Observations on the Female Form of *Phengodes Laticollis* Horn, by the same; Analyses of North Carolina Wines, by Drs. Venable and Phillips; Action of Chlorous Acid upon Heptylen, by R. G. Grissom; A New Form of Bunsen Burner, by Dr. Venable; A New Test for Iron, by the same; Electrolysis of Water, by the same; Lists of papers read, publications received, etc. An index to the first four volumes completes this interesting and valuable number.

Shakspere Club.—The Club has had three meetings since our last issue, one of which was open to the public. A comedy and two tragedies were considered. It is gratifying to notice an increasing interest in the Club among the members of the Faculty. There is no more pleasant feature of the meetings than that the stiff formality of the class room is laid aside, and students and professors meet as co-workers in a common cause.

“Taming of the Shrew” was the subject of the first February meeting.

W. J. Battle: *Padua*. The cities of northern Italy especially concern the student of Shakspere as the scenes of his Roman plays. Gloomy Padua, antique in architecture and art, with its balmy climate and voluptuous nights, has been invested with a romantic charm by the genius of our poet.

Harper: Read a ballad of the Frolicksome Duke as a possible source of the play.

Hester: Commented on passages from the play, proving Petrucio the type of the successful suitor and ideal husband.

Prof. Winston: Among other critical comments, remarked that “Taming of the Shrew” was a play to please the populace; that England was known at the time the play was written as a paradise for women, from the greater privileges enjoyed there than by the ladies on the continent. To parody this idea was probably Shakspere’s object.

Dr. Hume spoke of the Italian situation in the play; the poet's obvious recollections of his grammar school; his use of boy Latin; the happy reproduction of old characters in new situations and under different circumstances, a versatility shown greater than that of Dickens; Garrick's conception and arrangement of the play with a view to spectacular display; the originality of the Lucentio sub-plot, and the scenes furnished by Ariosto.

February 4th. "Anthony and Cleopatra" held the attention of the Club.

L. D. Howell: *A Comparison of "Anthony and Cleopatra" with Fletcher's "The False One."* The characters of the two plays the same theme, the comparison less difficult. "The False One" has more unity, a better plot and is constructed with greater dramatic consistency.

Hester: *Cleopatra, the Lustful Apotheosis of the Augustan Age.* This paper gave the historical setting of the play. The excesses of the age in which Juvenal said vice had culminated, when Cleopatra seduced the rulers of the world, has not been overdrawn in the Shaksperian exposition.

Prof. Winston: *Shakspere's Close Adherence to Plutarch.* The inferiority of Lepidus to Anthony and Cæsar, and Enobarbus' magnificent description of Cleopatra's journey to meet Anthony, were the points first noticed. Then Cleopatra's character was analyzed—the most versatile character in Shakspere, hence her power to charm. Within three minutes she exhibits the following passions: Queenliness, love for Anthony, hatred toward Augustus, devotion to her women, and her motherhood. In leaving out her designs against Octavius Cæsar and in veiling her lewdness, Shakspere has violated history, but added dramatic force to her character.

As is his custom, the key-note is struck in the beginning of the play—Anthony as he was and as he is. A brave soldier, a consummate politician, a representative Roman, he is conquered not by Cæsar, but by his lust. And so a symbol of the Roman empire—ruined by his own vices.

This brilliant extempore treatment of the subject cannot be justly reported from random notes.

A notice of the meeting when "Macbeth" was the subject will appear in the next issue.

It is purposed by the Professors in the English, Latin, Greek and Modern Language Departments to organize a Literary and Philological Seminary, which will coöperate with the Club, in bringing about a better knowledge and appreciation of our language and its literature. The two will work on different lines, and the efficiency of the Shakspere Club will in no way be lessened, the only change being, possibly, meeting once each month, instead of twice as heretofore.

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THE COLLEGE RECORD will chronicle the events of college life. The proceedings of the Mitchell Scientific Society, the Historical Society, the work of the Shakspere Club, the Y. M. C. A., the Temperance Band, and the other organizations, social and literary, which find footing in the University will be given in detail.

THE PERSONAL DEPARTMENT will tell what "Chapel Hillians" are doing here and elsewhere and give expression to whatever of wit the funny editor may possess.

THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT will give the opinions of a student on the current periodicals, latest books, &c., together with such items as may be of interest to those living in the college world.

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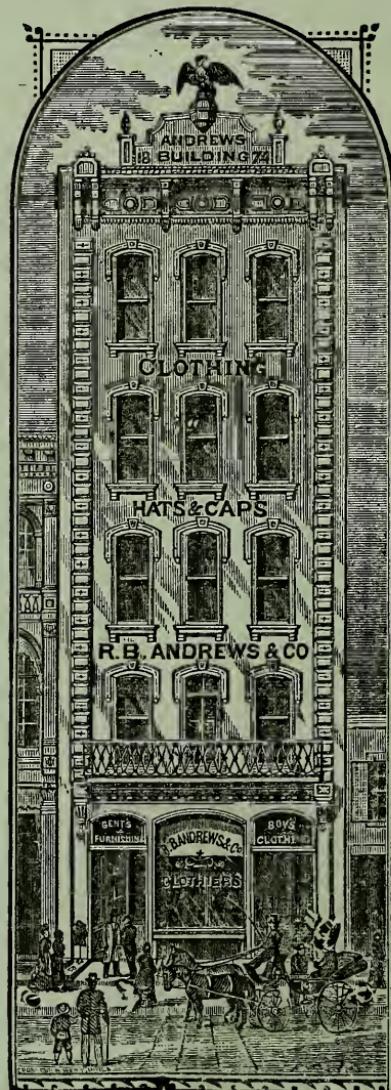
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—FOR AYE—

Class Song for "Eighty-eight"—Air: "*Annie Laurie.*"

BY MRS. C. P. S.

Fair shines the rosy morning,
And fairer omens wait
To bless with cheerful warning,
The boys of "eighty-eight."

All hail to eighty-eight
And hail our festal day,
Whose memories sweet and tender
Will fill our hearts for aye.

This gray old haunt of sages,
With generous open door,
And bright illumed pages
Will know us soon no more.

Will see us here no more,
But for many and many a day
May her lights be brightly burning,
And her name renowned for aye.

Brothers we part to-morrow,
Each to his Duty's call,
Each to the joy or sorrow,
Our Father sends to all.

Whate'er he sends to all
Let naught the march delay,
The path grows clear and clearer
That leads us home for aye.

Clasp hands, dear friends, at parting,
In Faith and Hope and Love,
Press back the tear-drop starting,
Adieu to Hill and Grove.

Adieu to Hill and Grove,
Where yet we fain would stay,
Where our sweetest thoughts will linger
And our love remain for aye.

A CRITICISM OF ACCEPTED HISTORICAL OPINIONS OF GOVERNOR JOHNSTON'S ADMINISTRATION.

(A PAPER READ BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.)

In the year 1734, under the government of his Majesty, George the Second, Gabriel Johnston was appointed Governor of North Carolina. In October of that year, he reached the province and immediately entered upon the duties of his office, the term of which ended with his life in 1752.

Historians have been very much of one accord in the estimate placed upon this administration. Up to a recent date, the unanimous verdict seems to have been that it was a wise, able and progressive administration—characterized by many events of great importance and benefit to the citizens individually and to the State itself. Chalmers, I believe, placed this estimate upon it with but few qualifications.

After him came others, seeming to take his statements as facts and concurring with him in all leading points—such men as Williamson and Martin, and Wheeler and Moore. To the student of Colonial history, this appears as another instance in which historians have blindly copied those that have written before. With no apparent investigation whatever, or, in case of any at all, with but few logical deductions, as it seems to me, they follow, at times, in the same worn path—the one trusting implicitly in the sagacity as well as the veracity of the other.

Of this administration, Mr. Williamson says: “Under the prudent administration of that Magistrate, the colony began to reap the benefit of industry, order and submission to laws. New settlements were formed and the population from that period continued to increase with a vigorous growth. It was obvious that men, who were to be governed by law, had need of instructions, and men who had long been versed in riot and disorder had need of reformation and amendment; wherefore, Governor Johnston, at every session, pressed the assembly to make some provisions for the education of youth, the support of public worship and the amendment of their laws. Too much time, as he alleged, had been taken up in vain, unnecessary disputes.”

Mr. Martin says: “The province increased considerably; the white population, which, at the purchase of it by the Crown, did not exceed thirteen thousand, was upwards of forty-five thousand—an increase of above three and a half for one, during a period of twenty-three years. The exports of the province were already considerable: it appears that in the following year there were exported 61,528 barrels of tar, 12,055 barrels of pitch, 10,429 barrels of turpentine, 762,000 staves, 61,580 bushels of corn, 10,000 bushels of peas, 100 hogsheads of tobacco, 30,000 pounds of deer skins, besides wheat, rice, bread, potatoes, bees-wax, tallow, bacon, lard, lumber, indigo, and tanned leather.”

Mr. Wheeler gives us pretty much a repetition of the same.

Mr. Moore says: “Spencer Compton, Baron of Wilmington, in all his life performed no act of greater beneficence and wisdom than procuring so excellent a governor for the people of North Carolina.”

He says again: “He was a wise and honorable man. * * * *. Of all colonial magistrates he was by far the ablest and best. * * *. In his magnanimous and equable disposition the factions of the province had well-nigh disappeared.”

The verdict of these historians seems to be unanimous, but there

are some, of late, who believe in setting aside this verdict, who have arrived at different conclusions. Chief among these is Col. Wm. L. Saunders, to whom North Carolinians are indebted for the excellent manner in which he has collected and edited the Colonial Records of North Carolina. He takes issue squarely with them. He says that if Johnston had any influence whatever it was to retard the growth of the province. A wide difference of opinion that ; which side is right?

The reasons given by the historians, whom I have quoted, for reaching conclusions favorable to the Governor may be summed up in the following :

1. His friendly attitude towards education and his repeated attempts to advance its interests.
2. The great increase in population during his administration.
3. The great increase in wealth and resources.
4. The entire disappearance of all factional strife and internal dissension of the province.

Let us consider these, briefly, in their turn.

1. His friendly attitude towards education and his repeated attempts to advance its interests.

He may have been a friend to education, but these historians have failed to show it. It was, indeed, a time when the education of the masses was sorely needed. Mr. Wheeler himself speaks of the deplorable condition of the colony ; the loose morals of the people ; the want of provision for education ; the disregard of law ; the violation of justice ; and the oppression of the poor. This was truly a field for labor. Johnston was sent over to govern these people. Education is an essential part of any system of free government. It is the basis of society, and, Ames says, society is the substratum of government. In deed education is conducive of moral excellence and is incompatible with superstition and vice. The one is sustained by an enlightened understanding and quickened by moral perceptions ; the other is propelled by beastly instincts and is ever accompanied with sordid views and base designs. This was *the* opportunity of Johnston's life. Was it a lost opportunity ? Did he strive to bring about this species of moral excellence which tends to ennoble and dignify a people ? Let the *facts* of history answer. Historians have said, yes ; but they have recorded no act of his that sustains them in the assertion. In all his addresses to the Legislature he made *one* reference to education, and

with this, he seems to have exhausted all his love for it, and afterwards to have wasted all his energies in that direction in "*hugging the delusive phantom of hope.*" Still they claim that he was a great educator of his people.

2. The great increase in population during his administration.

It cannot be denied that there was a great increase in population. In respect to new colonists, this was a remarkable epoch in the history of the province. People, speaking different languages, from Ireland, the Marquisate of Moravia and the Highlands of Scotland, had made their homes within its borders. Every thing goes to show that during his administration the population had trebled itself. What does this mean? If it means that it was through his efforts that this state of affairs was brought about, it means a great deal.

The most numerous of these settlers were chiefly Presbyterians from Ireland. Their ancestors had originally migrated into Ireland from Scotland, but being protestants, they were continually hampered by a spirit of religious intolerance. "They were treated like aliens and strangers, with marks of distrust in their civil capacity." They grew tired of this and longed for a home where the privileges of civil and religious liberty could be had. Having set out in quest of this they at length came to Pennsylvania. But in this province it was very difficult to obtain land. The proprietors had purchased it in small parcels and it was soon taken up. At this time Lord Carteret was the only remaining Lord Proprietor in North Carolina. He was anxious to have his lands settled, and consequently offered many inducements to immigrants. The soil was cheap. A tempting residence was offered to people of every denomination. And many of these people took advantage of such liberal offers and settled in our midst.

The next lot of immigrants were those who came from the Marquisate of Moravia. For a long time there, under the protection of Frederick, the elector Palatine, they had the good fortune to enjoy liberty of conscience. But Frederick was vanquished by the Emperor Ferdinand, the Second, who established in Moravia the Roman Catholic religion. This was attended with equally as much persecution and intolerance as in other countries. The protestants were compelled either to give up their freedom of worship or abandon their homes. They preferred to do the latter and at length migrated to England. Lord Granville, who had fallen heir to lands in North Carolina, offered equally as many inducements to settlers as his an-

cestor Lord Carteret had done. Besides this, the Parliament was very favorable towards new settlements in the provinces. Thereupon these Moravians were induced to settle in North Carolina. They purchased a large tract of land between the Yadkin and Dan rivers. Upon this they settled and have since proved to be potent factors in North Carolina civilization and progress. About this time too, through the indefatigable efforts of Lord Granville to plant settlements upon his lands, news of the great inducements in the new world had been heralded to those who inhabited the Highlands of Scotland, and the bleak and barren islands that encircle the western coast. Life in these inhospitable regions was, to say the least, burdensome. The climate was cold. The rents were heavy, and this too upon a sterile soil. In the new world the soil was good, the lands cheap and the climate all that one could wish. Such news seemed to them almost as a ray of light that had pierced the blackness of midnight darkness. I can imagine that they began to dream of the land that flowed with milk and honey. By the natural increase in population, comparatively speaking, they had become crowded. The sources of revenue were few. Their energies were necessarily smothered and their powers existed chiefly in potentiality. It is but reasonable to believe that there were many ambitious hearts that throbbed for joy at the hope of reaching the new world, where brighter prospects opened before them and grander possibilities awaited them. In 1749 a colony of several hundred settled in Cumberland and Bladen counties and that part of Anson which now forms Richmond county.

These were the three great waves that reached North Carolina during Johnston's administration. There were others but they were not of so much importance. They came in from neighboring provinces, South Carolina and Virginia, merely from the fact that they were following the river bottoms in search of available low lands. I can see no reason why this increase in population was due to Governor Johnston. Those historians who claim it for him have recorded no acts of his by which any impetus whatever was given to the movement. Merely from the fact that it occurred during his term of office they have given him all the credit. It was also during his term of office that the new style of computation of time was introduced. Will some admiring friend rise to claim that this was due to the Governor's efforts? More than this, if we have followed these travellers from their

abandoned homes to their settlements in North Carolina, we have seen many reasons why these movements should have occurred. And over these Governor Johnston had no influence whatever. Should we disregard these glowing facts to go in search of a record of some act of his whereby some little impetus might possibly have been added? No impartial historian would be guilty of such a course. It is far fetched.

3. The great increase in wealth and resources, they claim is a result of his efforts.

I contend that in this case it necessarily follows from the increase in population.

We have, in a short time, our population increased more than three-fold. Upwards of 30,000 persons have made their homes within our borders within a very few years. How different were they from many of the immigrants of our day! They did not come as outcasts of almost all nationalities, whose only aim was the subversion of society and the consequent overthrow of government, the result of which is anarchy and ruin. They came as humble Protestants, men who had fled Catholic oppression in the olden country to breath an atmosphere of freedom in the new. They were good and faithful citizens, always peaceable, always law-abiding. Who has not heard of the industry and sobriety of the old-time Moravian manufacturer? The superior knowledge, temperance and perseverance of the honest Scotch farmer has become proverbial. History goes to show that this is not a picture of my own. More than that, the representatives of these people at this day afford conclusive proofs that they are "worthy sons of noble sires." With such valuable additions to its population it is folly to claim that the province was doing wonders to become as rich as it did. It was nothing more than was to be expected. It was a natural outcome, a necessary consequence. I have tried to show that Governor Johnston had nothing to do with the increase in population; and we cannot credit him with aiding, indirectly in this way, in increasing the wealth and resources of the province. And the records do not show that he aided in any other way. On this point hear what Col. Saunders has to say: "It is difficult to believe, too, that a man could have exercised a controlling influence in the province without leaving some record showing the fact. Governor Johnston left no such record. In none of the many papers he

wrote, during the eighteen years he was Governor, is there any thing by which we may form an estimate of the population of the province or its material growth."

We have ample evidence of the continued quarrels he was engaged in with the Legislature, but as Col. Saunders further says, "nowhere do we find a word from him to show the condition of the agricultural, commercial or manufacturing interests of the province and but once any reference to the great tide of immigration * * * * *. I am fully convinced that there is no solid basis for this claim made by the historians."

4. They claim that under his management all factional quarrels had disappeared.

This, indeed, is the most surprising of all their claims. It involves the most glaring mistake they have made. The statement is entirely misleading. The same historians who make it, give us a long account of the many quarrels going on at the time, in which Governor Johnston was a leading participant. It was a time, too, in the history of the province when factional strife could have disappeared most easily. In 1740, England had declared war against Spain. The Spaniards were threatening the province on the South. In 1744, England went to war with France, and at the daring policy and encroachments of the French on the west, there was considerable uneasiness in the province. Truly, if the time ever was to come, it was then that a united front and solid back ground were necessary. The united front may have been presented; but in the back ground, factions prevailed and internal dissension threatened, as a vampire, to sap the fountain of all progressive life. In proof of this I have only to point to one of Johnston's first official acts, which was to initiate a bitter quarrel with many leading men in regard to the Blank Patents. I have only to point to his long continued quarrel with the Albemarle counties, in which he made every effort to deprive them of a part of their representation in the Legislature. In fact he was at odds with all the leading men of the province. Many of whom preferred charges of various kinds against him. Mr. Chalmers himself admits that his experience degenerated into cunning. His action in shielding Chief Justice Smith from impeachment for malfeasance in office was very questionable; and the manner in which he did it was not that of a man who wanted justice to poise her scales equally for all. To say

that his course with the Legislature was very arbitrary, when he desired the passage of a bill providing for the removal of the government from Brunswick to Newton—now called Wilmington—is to speak mildly. At another time he was so eager to secure the passage of a certain bill, that he convened the Legislature at such a time and place that the opponents could not be present—a species of finesse compatible only with the dignity of a cross-roads politician. At another time, so glaringly wrong was his act, that “the Crown refused to accept the fruits of it, though much desired and much to its advantage.” In the face of all these facts, historians have the presumption to say that “under his magnanimous and equitable disposition all factional strife had disappeared.” I sometimes think with Col. Saunders, that “if he had any influence whatever upon the province, it was to retard its growth.”

I desire not to do Governor Johnston an injustice. My conclusions may be wrong, but I have tried to quote the facts correctly. His intentions may have been good; his addresses to the Legislatures were good. They contained many suggestions, which, if heeded, would have proved very valuable to the province. But, as we have seen, he had destroyed his influence. He had become a mere figurehead so far as recommendations were concerned. In short, he was not the man for the place. A practical man was needed, one who could face with confidence the problems that arose daily for solution. Johnston was not such a man. Having been almost reared within the shades of a University, with no practical training for such a work—in fact, with no executive ability whatever, he was transplanted to the wilds of Carolina to govern a people that were determined to manage their own affairs. We find another explanation of his failure in the nature of the times. Looking at it from this standpoint, it seems after all that it was not his fault, but the fault of the age in which he lived. England looked upon her provinces merely as mines which could be worked for all their worth. Johnston was appointed to do the work. And, to quote Col. Saunders, “never during his whole administration, did he seem to think the colonist subjects had any rights that he, as the King’s representative, was bound to respect; and so, when he found upon his arrival in the country that, of all the proprietary statutes, only six had been confirmed by the Lords Proprietors, as had been required by a practically dead provision of the law, he proceeded

to declare all of the unconfirmed laws to be null and void, wherever, in his opinion, trenching upon the King's prerogative. To promote the interest of the King and to magnify his prerogative seems to have been the main-spring to every action during his administration. Many masters doubtless have had more discreet servants, but none, one more zealous than Johnston." This picture does not seem to be over-drawn. For in concluding his first address to the Legislature, Governor Johnston observed "that he had been obliged by his instructions vigorously to maintain the rights and just revenues of the Crown." This was his line of policy and for nearly twenty years he pursued it with zeal and determination. For nearly twenty years he guided the ship of State and landed in the ports of Great Britain rich argosies of untold wealth. He might have thought he was best serving his King. Far from it. Time, the great factor in a nation's destiny, has proved it so. He was planting that little seed, however insignificant to him it appeared, which grew and budded and blossomed, and brought forth as its fruit, on the 20th of May, 1775, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence—the first outpost of that great struggle which resulted in the separation of the colonies from the mother country, and made possible and even probable the establishment of our American Republic.

CLAUDIUS DOCKERY.



OLD TIMES IN CHAPEL HILL.

NO. IX.—GOVERNOR SWAIN—(*Continued.*)

During the war, and for the two or three years that remained to him after its close, Governor Swain was Chapel Hill's chief medium of intercourse with the outer world. He was, with two or three exceptions, the only man in the place who kept himself in habits of correspondence or intercourse with the men of action outside. His Faculty were getting old; the young men among them (five, I think,) had all joined the army, and those who remained, having never in their best days taken any share in public life, were now less than ever inclined that way.

But they liked to hear the Governor talk. He would go to Raleigh and come back with the latest rumors, with Governor Vance's or Governor Graham's latest opinion of the case. If the bottom was really to fall out, it was some comfort to know we were all going in the very best company. The Governor liked to think himself important, liked to be summoned to a council of wise men, liked to tell of his exploits when he returned.

We were a simple folk in Chapel Hill in those days. I think it likely that we a trifle overestimated his influence and importance, and that he did too. In the rush of national events in the spring of '65, the strongest man among us was no more than a straw in the torrent. Governor Swain's visit to Sherman's camp below Raleigh, just before his advance upon that city, (of which I have elsewhere given a minute account written under the Governor's own eye), was to him the most interesting event of his life. He regarded it as a State negotiation of the greatest significance, and of infinite value to Raleigh and to the University.

It is likely that he did save Chapel Hill and the University from pillage and ruin by his personal intercession with Sherman.

As to Raleigh, I do not imagine that he or Graham, or any other private citizen, could have modified Sherman's plans in the slightest degree. The State government had collapsed ; the State Executive was in retreat ; Raleigh people closed their window blinds and locked their front doors. The dogs crept under shelter ; not a human being was visible that bright April morning when Sherman's advance guard rode up Fayetteville street.

Governor Swain stood alone in front of the State House and surrendered the keys, and therewith the whole city, to the officer in command. It was the most exciting moment of his life.

In an hour or two afterwards, he was in a buggy on his way to Chapel Hill to prepare for the surrender of his beloved University, and to reassure the hearts of his fellow-townsmen.

On the 17th of April, being Sunday afternoon, the first blue-coats we had seen during the war rode into town, and we were captured. For an hour or two previously Governor Swain, accompanied by two or three of the Faculty and a few of the principal men of the village—Andrew Mickle, Jones Watson and some others—was to be seen with a white handkerchief tied to the end of a cane, proceeding

first down the Durham road and then down the Raleigh road, vainly endeavoring to meet the enemy with a flag of truce. But their endeavors were foiled. They came back, having met no one, and furled their flag. About sunset a sedate, soldierly-looking horseman or two galloped in and took possession without any ado whatever.

Thanks, however, to that visit to Sherman, a guard was immediately placed at every house and over the college buildings, so that there was no plundering.

Next day four thousand Michigan cavalry marched in and were picketed for the next three weeks on every hill and grove in and around the village. General Atkins, of Illinois, commanding, took his quarters at the hotel.

And now occurred a bit of by-play such as all Governor Swain's most sagacious provision could never have foreseen.

General Atkins, who was a fine-looking man of thirty, called upon the Governor a day or two after his arrival. He was politely received, as he probably would have been at any house in the place, for the news of the assassination of President Lincoln had just arrived, and none of us knew what the fury of an enraged army might prompt them to do. Our heads were in the lion's mouth and it behoved us to be careful. In the course of the conversation, Governor Swain wanting to show his military visitor Lord Cornwallis' order-book, stepped into an adjoining room and asked his daughter, Miss Ella, to go upstairs and get the book and bring it to him in the parlor.

The young lady did so, perhaps not unwilling to have a look at the Yankee General. She threw up her head and marched in with great display of *hautcur*. An introduction was unavoidable, which was more than the Governor, most unconventional of men, had intended. Whatever else took place, let Cupid depone. Certain it is they "changed eyes at the first sight;" certain it is that a wooing followed upon that first meeting which greatly incensed all who looked on, including the Federal army, and gave Governor Swain and his wife as much uneasiness and apprehension as anything short of a death in their family could have done.

The young lady had her own way, and the Governor, believing the war was over, did at last give his consent freely. To General Atkins as a man he could make no objection. All the inquiries he afterwards

set on foot as to his character and standing in Illinois were answered satisfactorily. What could he do? Was not the war over?

While the army remained in Chapel Hill, though the General's surrender was obvious, no one could do more than speculate upon the probable issue. Neither Governor nor Mrs. Swain knew what their daughter would decide. They carefully refrained from asking her, preferring, the Governor said, not to know till after the General's departure.

Looking back at that situation it certainly seems a curious one. Our military captors were very civil to the towns-people. I cannot say as much for their behavior to the people of the country surrounding. But here they were under strict orders and behaved well. The officers called and chatted pleasantly and petted the children; the privates lounged in and out the yards, and appeared in all respects like other human beings.

The guard at my father's residence was an honest young shoemaker from Grand Rapids, Michigan. Every evening General Atkins would send the regimental band to play in Governor Swain's front yard for the delectation of his mistress. Our son of Crispin was much concerned to find that my defective hearing prevented me from enjoying these serenades on the opposite side of the street. He came up to me one evening: "Can't you hear that, Mrs. Spencer?" "No, not a note." "Well, I declare," he cried, "I hate to think about it. I'd give *two hundred dollars* if you could have your hearing."

General Sherman's orderlies were coming and going with despatches and brought Governor Swain one day a gift from the General of a fine horse. General Atkins also sent his lady-love a fine charger. Considering that these animals had doubtless been swept from Southern stables, as in fact the soldiers said most of the horses in the command had been, the accepting of these gifts was a great mistake. The Governor not only accepted but he took pains to keep them. Three times the Sherman horse was taken from his stable, and three times he pursued the thief and regained it. He would have done well to let it go, for it caused his death three years after, being a wild and vicious creature, ready to bolt without warning at any moment.

The evening of the morning in May on which General Atkins and his command left Chapel Hill, marching off to Concord, Miss Ella handed her parents a note in which she formally notified them that

she had accepted an offer of marriage from the General, and nothing could change her resolve. She would regret to disoblige them, but she was twenty-one years old and must judge for herself. The Governor brought me this letter to read. He was deeply agitated, but it was plain that he felt himself helpless.

In August following, the wedding took place. Governor Swain was as little superstitious as any man could be, but he told me once that the month of August was unfriendly to him ; that every evil that had befallen him had occurred in August, and he always drew a breath of relief when it ended.

This marriage was not of good omen to him. The blight that fell upon the University was directly attributable to the prejudice excited against him on account of it. The war was *not* over, in truth its worst consequences were still to follow. He made another mistake in permitting the wedding to be as public as possible, inviting all Chapel Hill and his friends abroad, and providing a very handsome and abundant entertainment. People felt this to be an added affront.

Yet many were present ; some ex-Confederate soldiers graced the occasion ; Governor and Mrs. Graham came down from Hillsboro, and everything went off pleasantly. The bride was very fair in the conventional white satin and ample veil and orange blossoms. I have seen but one bride whom I thought prettier, and she was married in the same old parlor, standing on the same spot, in white satin and Brussels lace.

Among the *specialties* of the supper-room was a large cake, duly iced and enwreathed, presented to the bridegroom with the compliments of the *colored people of Chapel Hill*. They regarded the General at that time as their *deliverer*. The guests all crowded around this cake, placed on a small table apart, and commented upon it with great good humor. I believe it was carried to Illinois intact.

Whatever the private feeling may have been, Chapel Hill people in general and the Faculty stood by Governor Swain with loyalty through this and all his other troubles. The University had not been closed all through the war. The bell rang the hours out as usual, though I believe that towards the close this duty was performed by Dr. Charles Phillips just for the name of it. Four young men represented College at that Commencement of '65 : E. T. and W. C. Prout, H. A. London and J. R. D. Shepard. Judge Battle, Governor

Graham and Samuel F. Phillips were the only Trustees present. W. C. Prout was Valedictorian, and the only graduate.

What was to be the future of the University, with every pecuniary resource wrecked? was the question. Its sole hope lay in its ability to attract patronage. The few years that remained to it were dreary enough. There were not one hundred boys during the years '65-'66, '66-'67, '67-'68, while General Lee's college counted them by hundreds. In 1866 there were three graduates. Governor Swain's day was over, but he could not, would not, see that it was so; still less would he believe that there had been anything impolitic in his own management. The rudder had slipped from his hold, but he still thought to regain it. "Live ten years, Governor," wrote Dr. Deems to him from New York, "and you will be the most popular man in North Carolina."

But the ten years were not to be his. All interests were dull, listless, inactive, while political parties were slowly crystallizing in preparation for a furious struggle. The election of Governor Holden and a new State Constitution, in May, 1868, after a very exciting campaign, gave the signal, and he himself took the first step by ordering the doors of the University to be closed, the Faculty to consider themselves displaced and the old Board of Trustees to be nowhere.

In view of the apparent unpopularity of the institution and its wanting usefulness, the Faculty had, in the Spring, unanimously tendered their resignations to the Board. Governor Swain had been averse to doing this, but had been persuaded into it. At the Commencement, in June, the Trustees announced that these resignations had been received and accepted, and that now they would proceed to re-elect every member of the Faculty to the same chairs they had held, with unabated regard and confidence. This they did amid much acclamation from the audience, and then took further steps towards the refitting and improving the institution.

Governor Holden, who, by the way, had, quite unaccountably, been overlooked in the sending out of the Commencement tickets, and whose election had taken place *between* the times of the resignations and the re-elections, now came to the front and announced that a new order of things was to follow the new Constitution; that the old Board was now no Board at all and all this re-election amounted to nothing; the Faculty had resigned and might stay resigned. To give emphasis

to this, he sent a guard of negro soldiers to take possession of the campus and buildings.

This was the end. Governor Swain tried to seem cheerful and hopeful under the blow ; still talked of the future, and remarked that, at all events, he had a congenial and long-anticipated job of work to fall back upon, namely : the writing the history of North Carolina. "Some disputed points," said he, "have just lately been cleared up, and now I can go to work." Yet his friends noticed that he drooped through the Summer and suddenly began to look old.

He resolved to go to his beloved county of Buncombe and regain his spirits in the air of the mountains. He kept putting it off till August arrived—fatal August.

On the 11th he had his Sherman horse harnessed to a light buggy, and with Professor Fetter rode a few miles into the country. Returning by the Pittsboro road, when within a few hundred yards of the village the horse suddenly bolted. Both gentlemen being heavy and inactive were thrown out. Professor Fetter's injuries were slight. The Governor had to be placed on a stretcher, and was brought home by some of the neighbors through the campus. He was quite cheerful and chatty with his bearers as they came along, no one apprehending that he had received any serious hurt. But it proved to be the veteran's last look at the field. His eyes were then resting for the last time on the beloved buildings, on the oaks, on the familiar scenes of thirty-three years.

He lay quietly and placidly in his usual sitting-room for more than two weeks, receiving daily visits and daily attentions from all his neighbors ; enjoying their conversation and their friendliness ; reading his letters and the newspapers, and discussing public affairs and the prospects of Chapel Hill and the University, pretty much as he had always done.

But there was a change in him, not expressed but felt. His religious hopes and beliefs were more and more the topic. He related anecdotes of departed friends with whom he had formerly held communion ; he expressed his love for all Christians with great fervor. "I believe," said he, "in the communion of saints." He was heard repeating certain hymns before daylight in the dark summer mornings, and heard in earnest prayer. Still no alarm was felt. He had been terribly bruised and shaken but would get over it, surely.

On the morning of August 27th, he sat up to have his bed made. Suddenly he fainted and could not be revived. We saw him pass, gently and without a sigh, within a very few minutes.

That was a morning to be remembered in Chapel Hill. Governor Swain's death meant the disintegration of society here and the dispersion of its members with a rapidity, and in a degree quite unexampled, I imagine, in the history of any other village in the State. With him died the University. No galvanic applications of Governor Holden's, backed by the whole strength of the Republican party, could revive it, or give it more than a ghastly affectation of life. And with the University, perished the prosperity of the town.

Within two years of his death thirty of the best families in the place had removed to other homes. What an exodus it was! One by one they disappeared, to California, to Tennessee, to Ohio, to New York, to Texas and to other towns and villages in North Carolina.

The gentlemen of the Faculty within a few weeks met once more together; knelt in prayer together once more and parted, leaving the houses they had built, the homes they had cherished for twenty, for twenty-five, for thirty years.

Perhaps it was time they all should go; perhaps their work was done. Change is the law of Nature; it is the evidence of life and progress.

“Leaves have their time to fall,
And stars to set”—

And so the old order changeth, giving place to the new.

I have now concluded my outline sketch of Governor Swain as he impressed me. If I have not done him justice, let some other friend with a stronger pen arise and “build his wall.”

We turn next to some other of his co-workers in and around Chapel Hill and the University.

MRS. C. P. SPENCER.

THE ROSICRUCIANS.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST NUMBER.]

It is indeed true that there was no very definite organization. Rather a number of independent bands, ignorant of one another's existence, in great measure, and ignorant as to their superior officers. In the "Occulta Philosophia," by Orvius, it is said that they went to their assemblies adorned with blue ribbons from which hung a golden cross and rose. Also a black silk bow was knotted in the upper button-hole and the hair was close shaven from crown to forehead. Even their forms of greeting are there given, but modern investigators look upon the statements of the book as unreliable. The separation of the Brotherhood's name into Rose and Cross is to be met with in many works prior to the middle of the eighteenth century. *Rosea et aurea crux* was often the title. I find no justification for the derivation of the name from *Ros* (dew), which is sometimes given, and am inclined to believe that the name and symbol came from the family arms of *Andreae*.

The general state of opinion as to this society, before later research threw more light upon it, is well expressed in book III, chap. V of Bulwer's novel, "Zanoni." The plot of this novel centers on the Rosicrucians and their mystic rites. In the part quoted, the "author of the original MSS." is made to write as follows: "Venerable Brotherhood, so sacred and so little known, from whose secret and precious archives the materials for this history have been drawn, yet who have retained from century to century all that time has spared of the august and venerable science, thanks to you if now for the first time some records, &c., are given to the world. Many have called themselves of your band; many spurious pretenders have been so called by the learned ignorance which, still baffled and perplexed, is driven to confess that it knows nothing of your origin, your ceremonies or doctrines, nor even if you still have local habitation on the earth."

The introduction of Freemasonry from England into Germany, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, infused new life into the Brotherhood by affording a distinct and well regulated organization to which it could attach itself. The vine of the roseate and golden cross

had been trailing on the ground and was getting badly trampled, but here was a strong and sturdy plant springing up beside it to which it could cling, and out of which it very nearly squeezed the life by its close embrace.

These formed the new Rosicrucians, and they were more truly alchemists than before. In fact, there were scarcely any alchemists outside of their ranks. Of course they were still further away from the true chemists, many of whom did their best to disprove the wild claims to perfect knowledge and the performance of miracles set up by the Rosicrucians. The story of their pressing into the order of Freemasons is told by one of their bitterest opponents, who had aided in driving them out. He writes under the *nom de plume* of Maier, his real name being v. Knigge. The title of his book is, "Concerning Jesuits, Freemasons and German Rosicrucians," and it is written largely to prove that the Rosicrucians were but the tools of the Jesuits, who wished, through them, to gain possession of the Freemasons, and so control and lead off many an honest German. "A few adventurers," he says, "finding prevalent a taste for the mystical, formed themselves into a close union, a new society, and gave this out to be a genuine continuation of the old Rosicrucians. * * * So far as they knew it, they have retained the organization of the old Rosicrucians and made additions to it. But they are not possessed by their true spirit. The head men are unknown. If curiosity brings a man into their hands, they hold him in such obedience and so talk to him that he has not once the heart to doubt their genuineness and wisdom. * * * No one knows the others. * * * Each receives an Order-name. * * * Whoever is in their way, or will expose them, is persecuted in the most shameful and revengeful manner. To keep the people in subordination, these leaders burn out their brains with the most ridiculous extravagances; lead them to religious dreaming and fanaticism; to spirit-seeing, and make them believe that sometime a man will come from some far country and teach them. (Thus these leaders parry the demands that they themselves should instruct them.) In this way the people remain in their power and continually look forward to some revelation. Meantime they give them all manner of alchemical processes to work out at their own expense, and whose results must be reported upon. If they lead to a valuable discovery, it becomes the property of the Society; if they fail, then was failure

due to a lack of piety and prayer. They also distribute medicines, often of the most villainous nature. Their subordinates must test these on the profane (*i. e.*, all outside the charmed circle). If one of the profane dies a miserable death in consequence, so is it again due to lack of piety," &c., &c.

The making of gold was the great aim of these new Rosicrucians. To this end, the study of works on alchemy was enjoined on those in the lower grades, and many series of experiments were devised and performed. Besides, there was something like our spirit-rapping, and a large amount of misguided religiosity in the way of praying, watching and fasting and many mummeries. There were nine degrees in the Order. First, Juniores, and then Theoretici; thirdly, Practici. He who had reached the fourth degree was named Philosophus. In the fifth degree, they were Minores; in the sixth, Majores. Whoever got to the seventh was an Adeptus exemptus. In the eighth degree he was Magister, and he was Magus who reached the ninth degree. From him nothing is hidden, and, using their own words, "such an one is master over all, as Moses, Aaron, Hermes and Hiram Abif were."

It was forbidden to print anything concerning "the Great Secret." One brother could impart the philosopher's stone to another, but it must be without price. Experiments before outsiders were forbidden, and also the making of pearls or precious stones of more than the usual size. Besides, the use of the philosopher's stone for the rich outside the Brotherhood was limited.

That these men knew their brothers of the same circle, and often of other circles as well, we learn, through the insight which Forster and Söemmerring's letters give us into the existence of the circle at Cassel. The motives of these distinguished men in entering the Order were, undoubtedly, the thirst for gold and the pressure of debts and household expenses. Their recovery from deception was like the waking from a terrible dream, and they hardly dared to refer in after-life to the period when they were under the power of such credulity and superstition. Their breaking loose from the bond seemed fraught with danger, even though they intended making no disclosures, and it caused them much uneasiness. So well was their secret kept, that the public did not fully know of their connection with the Order until nearly a century afterwards.

That some men of high rank and position belonged to this Order, the disclosures concerning the circle at Cassel prove. These were Forster, known as a traveller and writer; Sœmmering, a distinguished physician; Chamberlain v. Canitz; von Buergel, who was Minister of State, President of Appellate Court and Curator of two Universities; an historian and others of more or less distinction. In Berlin, among other members, were the Prince of Brunswick and Prince, afterwards King, Frederick William II, of Prussia. This was after our Declaration of Independence and but little more than a century ago.

The experiments carried out by these men, and the mummeries they were put through, were ridiculous, idiotic and sometimes much worse. One or two of their beliefs may interest you, and give an idea of the childish folly, at least, of these grown men.

But before going into that, let us consider more at length the composition of these circles.

If it was poverty and the desire to be placed above the chance of need that led such men as Forster into the Order, we may well inquire, what could have been the moving cause in the case of these princes and other men of high position and wealth? I think we must attribute it to the same thing which gave the Brotherhood a footing in Germany which it never gained in other lands: German mysticism. In German soil the alchemists flourished best. Germany was the home of the Vehm-Gericht, of the Kabbala, and though we claim the founding of Spiritualism, as a sect, for America, the unenviable fame of first rapping up the denizens of another world belongs, I think, to Germany. Her student societies were developed into our secret fraternities, and her nests of socialists and anarchists vie with the Carbonari of Italy and the Nihilists of Russia in being the most terrible and dark in the world. All that was dark, mysterious and smacked of the supernatural seemed to attract them.

We find in cold, impassive Berlin, the most active and powerful of all these Rosicrucian circles, under the immediate direction of the man who seemed to be the head of the whole Brotherhood. This man, Johann Christoph Woellner by name, was at first in holy orders. He then devoted himself to agriculture, and finally became Chamberlain to Prince Henry of Prussia, living from that time on in Berlin. He gave his energies to grafting the Brotherhood upon the Freemasons and the formation of circles in Berlin and elsewhere. In this he was

supported by several able lieutenants. In these circles he was known under many Order-names, as Heliconus, Ophiron, Chrysophiron, &c. The Crown Prince of Prussia was inveigled into the Order by flattery, by the air of mystery and by several séances in which spirit-rapping and interviews with deceased ancestors were freely indulged in. At the time of his initiation, all the circles connected with that at Berlin were commanded to pray for one Ormosus (the Order-name of the Prince), as one who could do much for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ and of the Order.

This shows the cloak of religious fanaticism which was thrown over the real aims of the Union, and also the high hopes which they placed in gaining the King's favor. Nor were these hopes misplaced. Frederick William remained a life-long friend of the Brotherhood, and his influence enabled it to withstand opposition and virulent attacks for a long time. Wœllner he ennobled, and, making him Chief Minister of Finance (because of his supposed gold-producing powers?), kept him near to his person. This king was the grandfather of the late Emperor William. The influence of these Rosicrucians, then, on the State affairs and the history of Prussia was great. It is true that Wœllner and the other leaders, to retain their places at court, gradually drew out of active co-operation with the Order, but through them the Order was still greatly benefited.

With prayers, religious rituals and mummeries; with spirit-rapping and ghost-seeing, and with wearying and expensive work in laboratories, these disciples of Rosicrucius busied themselves. Many of them impoverished themselves; many lost spirit, hope and even their minds, and many more would gladly have withdrawn, after a few years of such labors, only they feared the vengeance of their higher officers. It was, to them, a repetition of the terrors of the Vehm-Gericht. They knew only a few of the brothers of other circles, and in every stranger they saw a Rosicrucian avenger and in no place felt secure. Only those who had reached the grade of *Adeptus exemptus* could lay down the arduous, active labors of the circle. Of course some gave up the work and risked the consequences, and I know of no authentic case of annihilation or other condign punishment following such withdrawal. The truth was, the age was too enlightened and law-abiding and the threats were mere braggadocio.

And now for some account of their experiments. The substance most essential for the preparation of the Philosopher's Stone, and forming the foundation in its making, was called the *Materia Prima*. The search for this consumed the lives of most of the alchemists, and in the hope of finding it, every imaginable thing, many of them of the most filthy character, was worked upon. By many it was believed to be the so-called air-salt. This was held also to be the Universal Medicine. I can hardly understand what they imagined its mode of formation or its nature would be. The idea was that it was formed or precipitated from the air in some way. Some specimens, which were sold at high prices as medicines, were analyzed by the chemists of the day and shown to be Epsom Salts or Glauber's Salt or antimonial compounds, in fact some one or more of the already known medicinal preparations. And yet they continued to sell them, and dupes were found to defend them against these heretical chemists. There was Semler, for instance, a distinguished professor of theology in the University of Halle, who maintained that he had cultivated and grown gold out of solutions of this air-salt. Semler sent some of his solutions to the chemist Klaproth, who proved by trial Semler's delusion. Semler found out at last that the servant to whom he had entrusted the care of his cultivation glasses had dropped into them fragments of gold-leaf, wishing to give his master a pleasure and to prove to him how carefully he had attended to his charge. Have we a right to smile at this, when, with a century's additional light and wisdom, we read of fortunes being made by the sale of a mythical compound oxygen, and see the signatures of statesmen and divines attached to their testimonials, when competent chemists have proved the thing a fraud? And might I not add many other nineteenth-century delusions equally as inexcusable?

Star-snuffings, or star-polish, was another imagined *materia prima*. George Forster, the great traveller and *litterateur*, already mentioned, has left us, in a note to his friend S., a ridiculous picture of himself in search of this substance. He was deputed by the circle to go in search of it. He reports as follows: "Dearest Brother:—I went, at 8 o'clock yesterday, to the appointed place, but found nothing. It was a marshy meadow, the soil somewhat red. The place where it had lain was quite green and covered with grass and weeds. Evaporation causes a heavy mist nearly every morning. Again, this morning, nothing had fallen. Your truest brother, &c.,"

Now this learned man was searching in this swampy place for that slimy substance which we know to be formed from snails, frogs, &c., or some decaying animal. This, the alchemists imagined, was the matter which fell from the stars when they were snuffed to increase their brightness, and this was seventeen hundred and eighty-four years after the birth of Christ ! Of course, many alchemists did not think of it as an actual snuffing, but in some quite incomprehensible way they are formed in the air, through the air they fall as shooting stars, and on the earth they are found as a jelly-like, fatty, greenish mass, or in some such form.

Not many of us know that we are perpetuating an ancient Rosicrucian belief, when we tell children that they will find a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow where it touches the earth; but so it is. In Tedler's *Universal Lexicon* (XXX, 1755,) we read that certain golden plates, or patens, which were found in the earth, were held to be formed out of and in the rainbows, and, indeed, on just that spot where they touched the earth. So that the old alchemists not only believed that the *materia prima* for making gold came to them from the heavens, but gold itself.

Was Shakespeare following the Rosicrucians, when he wrote :

"The floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patens of bright gold."

The Rosicrucians were driven from the Order of the Freemasons in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and from that time, as an organization, they disappeared. There were many who held to the old labors, many who still strove to gain the secret of the Philosopher's Stone; they were isolated alchemists, though, rather than banded Rosicrucians. One more attempt at uniting them under the title of the Hermetic Society was made by one Kortum, who imagined he had discovered the *materia prima* in anthracite, and conceived the brilliant idea of uniting under him a number of Rosicrucian workers and getting thus, by the labors of many, his experiments carried out, and the truth or falsity of his supposition shown. He tired of his dupes after awhile and his organization disbanded. Alchemy still lingered for fifty years or so, but for several decades, we may say, no actual workers in alchemy have existed. The modern *Societates Rosicrucianæ*, one at London and one at Boston, are probably the outcome of the recent growth in Theosophism. Their energies seem to be devoted to

the collection of Rosicrucian literature, and the support, at least in London, of a very feeble periodical. One is surprised to learn that the London Societas numbers one hundred and forty-four Fratres, with the elder Bulwer as an honorary member. One is not surprised to know that the list also includes Mr. Hargrave Jennings, the pseudo-historian. His utter incapacity as a historian, and his marvellous English, qualify him for a position in even a darker and more dreadful mystic society.

With the exception of these weak modern imitations, the Rosicrucians have disappeared from among men.

F. P. VENABLE.

GEORGE HORTON, THE SLAVE POET.

Belonged to Mr. Jack Horton of Chatham county, who treated him very kindly. George was a respectful, good servant, generally engaged in the usual work of a corn and wheat farm, but whenever he wished, was allowed to "hire his own time," paying his master fifty cents a day. On such occasions he would come to Chapel Hill and write for the students poetry and love letters. Acrostics on the names of ladies were most frequently in demand. When the passion of the lady's admirer was not very intense, the price was twenty-five cents. When the love-sick swain was in flames, and consequently reckless of expense, the poet demanded fifty cents, honestly giving in exchange a superior article of rhyme. His love-letters were quite eloquent, and often, it is said, not only touched but captured the fair hearts for which they pleaded. He flourished from 1840 to 1861. The breaking out of the war destroyed the market for both poetry and letters, as the students were few in number and Confederate currency had the double disability in Chapel Hill of being quite scarce as well as very deficient in purchasing power.

George Horton published a book of poems about 1850, copies of which were freely bought by the students, but, being unbound, were probably soon thrown away. After the war, he published another edition, with additional matter, bound in boards. His poetry as a rule rhymes well, but may be classed with doggerel.

He was of medium height, rather slender in build, quite dark in color, though not of the blackest. His manner was always courteous; his moral character very good. Like Byron and Poe, however, he had the reputation of frequently quenching the divine spark with very un-poetic whiskey. He lived near Chapel Hill until its invasion by the Federal cavalry under General Atkins in April, 1865. He then went to Philadelphia, in company with a Union General, and died about 1880, at the age of about sixty years. He left a son who is a resident of Raleigh, who is known as Free. Snipes, and a daughter named Rhody, who left Chapel Hill about ten years ago. K. P. B.

The following verses, found among the papers of Professor Graves's father, have been kindly furnished for publication. They were written by George Horton, the slave poet, in return for some kindness done him by Mr. Graves.

PLEASURES OF A BACHELOR'S LIFE.

O tell me not of wedlock's charms
Nor busy hymen's galling chain,
But rather let me fold my arms
From pleasures which will end in pain.

Alluring Venus may be fair
And tell a tantalizing tale,
But let my feet avoid the snare
And rest in celibacy's vale.

The syren's song, however sweet,
Is nothing but a fair decoy;
Let me with caution hence retreat
From that which will my life destroy.

Say what is man devoid of wife,
From storms of aggravation free?
A stranger to the peals of strife,
The child of peace and liberty.

'Tis true the primogenial flow'r
Arose to please in Eden's grove,
But did she not as soon devour
The silly bee that sought her love?

Methinks I hear sad man complain,
He sighs to think himself alone ;
Smiling he enters unto pain
And binds with death the nuptial zone.

True bachelors may wed content
And pass their lives in peace awhile,
And soon their bitter fate lament
And drop a tear for every smile.

Then with content remain alone
And still on wings of pleasure soar,
The storms of life will soon be gone,
Perhaps, and to return no more.

Without a surly wife to scold
Or children to disturb your mind,
To pillage o'er your chest for gold
And spend for trifles what they find.

PAIN OF A BACHELOR'S LIFE.

When Adam dwelt in Eden's shade,
His state was joyless there;
He then the general scene surveyed,
No true delight the world displayed
To him without the fair.

No birds his sadness could remove,
Nor sooth him into rest,
The lark, the linnet, nor the dove,
Nor all the spangling scenes above,
Without a woman blessed.

His mind was like the ocean's wave
When rolling to and fro,
He seemed a creature doomed to crave,
Too melancholy to be brave,
When no true pleasures flow.

At length a smiling woman rose,
 A bone from his own side,
 The scene of pleasure to disclose
 And lull him into soft repose,
 The raptures of a bride.

Such is man without a wife
 Whate'er his calling be ;
 His heart enslaved is full of strife,
 A stranger to the charms of life
 Till woman sets it free.

Young bachelor, whoe'er thou art,
 Thy pleasures are but rare,
 A thorn will ever pierce thy heart
 Until fond nature takes its part
 Of comfort with the fair.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE CONFEDERATE DEAD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EDITED BY STEPHEN B. WEEKS.

FERRELL, LEONIDAS COLEMAN, LaGrange, Troup co., Ga.; b. July 22, 1825, in Jones co., Ga., son of Mickelbury and Nancy Coleman, d. Aug. 19, 1867, in Clairborne Parish, La.; matriculated 1844. He was graduated in one year at the University of Ga. (Franklin College) and took first honor; married March 31, 1852, Achsah Smith of Chambers co. Ala., by her he had three children. Sept. 19, 1860, he married Achsah A. Meadors of Clairborne Parish, La., by her he had three children also; was graduated from medical colleges in New York and Philadelphia and settled in Clairborne Parish, La.; entered the service in 1863 in Col. McNeil's regiment of Louisiana cavalry. He served as surgeon for the regiment and also acted as President of the Medical Board of

Alexandria, La.; was in the battle of Mansfield and in other engagements. Being naturally of a delicate constitution, the exposure to which he was subjected brought on consumption of which he died. About a year previous to his death, he became much dissatisfied with his religious belief, and after months of conscientious, faithful study, he renounced his faith, the Baptist, and became an earnest, devout Catholic. He was well known as a man of brilliant intellect and high toned honor. *A Phi.*

GAINES, JOHN CHARLES, Montgomery co., N. C.; b. Feb. 9, 1838; son of James L. and Sarah Shaw, d. May 5, 1864; prepared at Birmingham's and entered college 1858, left June, '61; never married; k. Wilderness; remains interred on field; his regiment had been relieved after having charged and carried the works of the enemy, and while retiring Capt. Gaines received a minie ball in the head and died instantly. Com. First Lieutenant Co. F. 44 Regiment Kirkland's Brigade, March 1, 1862; com. Capt. April 27, 1862. He held this position up to the time of his death, serving with great acceptability to his senior officers, possessing and enjoying their confidence and admiration. His health was delicate and such as to exempt him from service, but his ardent love led him to the post of duty and of danger. He was dignified and courteous and possessed of a high order of intellect. His firmness and decision of character, his promptness in the discharge of every duty, private as well as official, gave promise of a life of great usefulness and eminence. *A Di.*

ISHAM, WARREN GARROTT, was a citizen of Perry county, Ala. He was a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1816. Educated at Chapel Hill, and admitted to the bar, he was thrown upon his own resources for a future, as his parents were not wealthy. He came to Alabama and located at Greenville, Butler county, but the following year came to Marion, where he was associated soon after with James Phelan, Esq., late C. S. Senator from Mississippi. He was steadily successful and soon won the favor of the public. From 1845 to 1849 he represented Perry in the lower House of the Legislature. Subsequently, he was associated in the practice of the law with Judge Brooks. In 1860 he was a Breckinridge elector. When the State seceded he was appointed by Gov. Moore as commissioner to North Carolina to ask the Legislature of that State to co-operate in the Secession movement. This task performed, he returned and raised the 20th Alabama

regiment, with the assistance of Gen. Pettus, of Dallas, and was commissioned colonel of it. Throwing his whole soul into the cause, and devoting his exclusive attention to his command, he soon developed remarkable military talent. Port Gibson was the first battle-field to prove his cool skill in handling his regiment, and at Big Black he behaved with equal credit. He was shut up in Vicksburg and shared the horrors of that siege, participating at the outposts, with the ardor of a patriot, in all its dangers. It was on the 17th of June that he asked a private to allow him to discharge his piece. The soldier assented, and Gen. Garrott brought the gun to his shoulder and was taking aim when a ball entered his left breast. He fell dead without uttering a word. His remains are interred at Vicksburg. Four days before the lines were closed around Pemberton's army, his commission as Brigadier General was forwarded from Richmond.

Gen. Garrott was a man of portly appearance, which betokens full habits. The character of his mind was solid and practical, and he was capable of prolonged mental exertion. In the pursuit of an object, he was untiring and relentless, save when a victor. He owed his success rather to persistent effort than to any extraordinary natural gifts. But the admirable qualities of his head were eclipsed by the more striking attributes of his heart. The good and generous in human nature were blended in him, and he was the soul of honor and manly fidelity. He married a daughter of Dr. Fletcher, of Perry, and left three sons and a daughter.—*From Col. Willis Brewer's "Alabama."* Gen. Garrott matriculated at the University, in 1837, from Wake co. He was of fine moral character; a good student and took first distinction. In the Senior year, he devoted a good deal of attention to law. At graduation (1840), Alex. Henderson received first honor; Garrott was chagrined and declined to receive a diploma. He went immediately to Alabama. Col. 20 Ala. Regt., 1862; commissioned Brig. Gen. May 29, 1863. At time of his death, was in command of his old regiment, S. D. Lee's Brigade, and fell before his commission was received. He commanded Tracy's Brigade for a few days before his death, until S. D. Lee was assigned to its command, by order of Gen. Pemberton. *A Di.*

HINES, ELIAS CARR, Raleigh, Wake co., N. C.; b. at the Hermitage, Edgecombe co., Mar. 20, 1827; son of Richard and Ann E.; d. April

14, 1862; prepared by J. M. Lovejoy, at Raleigh; matriculated 1843, Class 1847; A. M., 1850; married, during the winter of 1858-'59, Margaret A. Norfleet, of Bertie county; left two sons; studied law under George E. Badger and removed to Edenton to practise; formed a partnership with Judge Heath; elected Solicitor of the First District, about 1858, over W. N. H. Smith, now Chief Justice of the State; held this office till his death. April 29, 1861, joined the first company of volunteers raised in the county, under Capt. Marshall, as a private; was made 3d Corporal; tendered office of Quartermaster with rank of Major, but this was declined; his company became Co. M., 1 Regt. N. C. Vols. (afterwards Bethel Regiment), under Col. D. H. Hill; he did active duty in the company as long as his health would permit; discharged because of disability caused by sickness developed in the camp and died from its effects at Scotland Neck, N. C., April 14, 1862. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; an able lawyer; a brave soldier; a much-loved and highly esteemed citizen. A *Phi.*

HOLT, BENJAMIN RICE, Augusta, Ga.; b. June 12, 1841, died Oct. 28, 1885; prepared for college by Rev. C. P. Beaman; matriculated Soph., half advanced, Jan. 1859, Class 1861, with honor; unmarried; went at once to Pensacola, Fla., and joined the "Clinch Rifles," a company of the 5 Ga. Regt; cut off and made prisoner at the Confederate attack on Santa Rosa Island, Fla., Oct. 9, 1861; carried to Fort Pickens, thence to Fort Warren, near Boston, paroled, then exchanged, 1863; rejoined his company and elected Lieutenant; received a worse than a mortal wound in the forehead at Chickamauga, Sept. 1863, remained at home only long enough to recover from the first severities of the shock and then rejoined his command, his wound unhealed and his head in bandages; soon the effects of the wound developed and he was forced to relinquish all further services of his country, and all future hope for the things of this life. Through the intervening years, to his death, he bore his great trial with wonderful, but still with characteristic fortitude; with a patience that was indeed pathetic, and exemplified the virtues which marked his youth and made him a leader in boyhood, and that would have made him great and conspicuous in the service of his country. A *Phi.*

WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD, Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, N. C.; b. Feb. 14, 1837, son of Edward. His grandfather, William, was

one of the most prominent citizens of the county ; he filled several important positions of trust with ability and gave satisfaction to all, and was a leading member of the Chowan Baptist Association. William Edward died at Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862, the second day of the bombardment ; matriculated 1853, Class 1857 ; unmarried. He studied medicine, but preferred farming to practising. His polite and easy manners, and his devotion to the church, made him respected by all. He was, in every respect, an honorable and high-toned gentleman, and had a position in the community unsurpassed by anyone of his age. Private Co. L, 17 Regt. *A Phi.*

WITTICH, ERNEST LEROY, Tuskegee, Ala.; b. Dec 5, 1843, d. June 4, 1864 ; matriculated Soph., 1860; unmarried ; resided in Madison, Morgan co., Ga.; entered the C. S. A. with a North Carolina regiment, and was at the first battle at Bethel Church ; was afterwards in Wofford's Georgia Brigade up to the time of his death at Cold Harbor ; was wounded four times before his death ; was Color Sergeant of the Morgan Rifles, of Madison, Ga. *A Di.*

MCCLELLAND, JAMES C., Iredell co., N. C.; b. Feb. 22, 1837, d. April, 1862 ; matriculated Soph., 1857, Class 1860 ; unmarried ; removed to Falcon, Ark., and began teaching ; entered the C. S. A. as a private, and died in the hospital at Corinth, Miss. *A Di.*

MOORE, ALBERT GALLATIN, Opelousas, La.; b. about 1843, k. at Port Republic ; matriculated Soph., 1859 ; unmarried ; went from the parish with Capt. James Pratt's company of Volunteers, which was the first to leave the parish ; served with it one year and then re-enlisted for the war, and was elected Lieutenant of the company on its reorganization ; fell at Port Republic while leading and cheering his men to charge a battery, which they took ; was shot through the lungs, but continued to cheer his men after he had fallen ; he lingered a few days ; his remains were buried in a garden near the battlefield, where they still lie. *A Di.*

EDITOR'S DESK.

THE MAGAZINE is desirous of making complete sets of the volumes since the inauguration of the new régime. We shall be very grateful for any and all copies of the MAGAZINE which may be sent us. We are very anxious also to obtain copies of the Catalogue of the University for '79-'80. It is entirely out of print.

THE UNIVERSITY CATALOGUE for 1887-'88, which has recently been published, differs in several respects from the Catalogues of previous years, some change being made in the order, and some additional matter inserted. The notices of the Mitchell Scientific Society, the Shakspere Club, and the University Public Lectures, are enlarged; and two new societies, the Seminary of Literature and Philology and the Historical Society, receive ample mention. We notice that the number of students this year is about the same as last year. It is not generally known, but it is none the less a fact, that in the number of Academic students the University of North Carolina stands almost, if not quite, first among Southern Universities. But the school of Law here is very small, and the schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Theology non-existent. It is by means of these schools, not the Academic Department, that the University of Virginia, Vanderbilt and similar Universities attract so many students; while other colleges—Wake Forest in our own State is, we believe, a case in point—greatly increase the number of their students by means of a Preparatory Department.

We did not find in the Catalogue any mention of the gymnasium. Surely, at a time like the present, when physical culture is all the rage and the highest University in the United States makes gymnastics an essential part of its Academic course, it would be well to mention in the Catalogue the fact that we have a gymnasium at Chapel Hill. It seems a pity that the Catalogue should be disfigured by errors and corrections. There is time enough to secure perfect accuracy.

SINCE it has been decided to take from the two Literary Societies about half the time hitherto given up to them, it is evident that something ought to be done to maintain their literary character. We

do not know of any better way of attaining this end than to hold a public debate between two or more members of each society, immediately after the opening of the second term of each year; and we suggest furthermore that the Faculty award a University medal to the best debater in this contest. This need not interfere in the least with the regular contests for the debater's medals in the societies.

To this plan two objections may possibly be made: first, that it would interfere with regular work of the University, and secondly, that the selection of representatives would revive college politics. To the first of these objections we reply that our present society contests come off at a much busier time, and yet no falling off in the work of the contestants can be detected: to the second also an answer is found in the state of things at present existing. In the society contests, which all who choose can enter, seldom more than three, hardly ever more than five, take part. Very few would have time to prepare both for the society and the inter-society contests; and of those who would find it advisable to choose between the two, all but the very best would choose the former. Thus there would be no fear of crowding the inter-society contest, and no opportunity for politics to influence the selection of contestants.

The advantages of such a debate are numerous and evident. Apart from the benefit to the participants, which all will admit, there are many others of great importance. Interest would be aroused in the societies, and their work would be made better known, which would be a decided gain to the University, and there would be a marked improvement in the whole tone of our debates—more light and less heat. Let the Faculty provide a medal, and, depend upon it, the societies will provide the debaters.

SEVERAL infatuated persons, who, for reasons unknown and unknowable, choose to regard themselves as poets, have sent us, for publication, some of their latest poetical achievements. We have read these remarkable effusions, and can now fully understand why Shakspeare classed together "the lunatic, the lover, and the poet," and can feel the profound truth of Coleridge's immortal words:

"Swans sing before they die : 'twere no bad thing
Did certain poets die before they sing."

Youthful aspirants to poetical renown, we have a few words to say to you, and you would do well to give heed to them. In the name

of all that is sacred, in the name of all that you hold most dear, in the name of all your hopes of fair fame in this world and happiness in the world to come, we urge and implore you to abandon the field of poetry and devote yourselves to some pursuit better adapted to your peculiar genius. You have hitherto been considered innocent and harmless; few have suspected you of mental derangement; some have even regarded you as bidding fair to lead honorable and useful lives. But if you still wish to be thus regarded, if you still desire the respect and good opinion of rational people, you must assuredly cease your melancholy attempts at versification; for we are convinced that any competent medical authority, after examining your "poems," would declare your mental condition to be such as to cause your friends the greatest anxiety and alarm.

OUR EXCHANGES.

THE *Virginia University Magazine* contains a very well-written account of the European Crisis, and also an appreciative estimate of Savonarola.

THE *Vanderbilt Observer* is, as usual, very good. The article entitled "J. L. S." is excellent, but that on Sir Walter Scott gets rather wild towards the end.

THE *Varsity* (Toronto), one of our most welcome exchanges, contains some very interesting information about the management of the various College Libraries in the United States and Canada.

THE article on "Design," in the *Earlhamite*, contains some information about the composition of atmosphere that will surprise most scientists. We should like to know whence the *Earlhamite* derives its extraordinary notions about chemistry.

THE *Owl* describes the observance of St. Patrick's Day by the Irish Romanists of Ottawa College. The proceedings seem to have been characterized by a terrific amount of Sophomoric thunder; but we have not heard of any great revolution happening in consequence.

THE Richmond *College Messenger* and the *Davidson Monthly* are both strongly opposed to co-education. We do not venture to express any opinion, one way or the other, on this question, but we should like to call attention to the fact, that among the half dozen or so of our exchanges that are far superior to all the rest, not a single co-educational college is represented.

SEVERAL of our exchanges are entirely destitute of index or table of contents. Is there any reason for this? The trouble of adding a table of contents is very slight indeed, while the gain in convenience is very considerable. We also notice, among some of our exchanges, especially the more juvenile, a tendency to publish the oldest jokes they can find—apparently thinking that age is, in the case of jokes, a proof of merit. The *College Message*, with the old, old story of Oedipus and the Sphinx, heads the list of the delinquents.

THE *Notre Dame Scholastic* contains, in one of its April numbers, a remarkably good sonnet, "To a Beloved Kangaroo." The articles entitled "Matter and Form," are intended to prove that the philosophy of S. Thomas Aquinas does not conflict with modern science. We are unable to see the precise use of such attempts. These articles cannot well be called light reading. The following is a fair specimen: "Soon decomposition does its work, and every form, successively vanishing, leaves in turn to the next, the power of corresponding to each of the special predispositions which the primitive matter must have undergone before contributing, in partnership with the reasonable soul, to the substantial constitution of the human body." The lucidity of this sentence is truly admirable.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

—Fifty of Yale's theological students are attempting to commit the Bible to memory.

—Yale has a criminal club, composed of men who have been arrested for petty offences.

—Next June the corner-stone of a \$150,000 Library building is to be laid at Cornell.

—A large statue of Dr. McCosh will be erected in the Princeton Chapel by the Class of '79.

—The champion base-ball thrower, a Boston University man, has a record of 387 feet 8 inches.

—Amherst has a billiard-room attached to its gymnasium, being the only college with this convenience.

—It is necessary to pass an examination in gymnastics before obtaining a degree at Johns Hopkins University.

—Dr. Patton, the President of Princeton, will not, it is said, allow Greek letter fraternities to be replaced at that college.

—An amateur runner, Mr. F. G. Cross, at the University of Oxford, has broken the record by running half a mile in 1 minute 54 2-5 seconds.

—Dr. L. P. Hickock, ex-President of Union College, died on the 6th of May. He was ninety years old, and was well known as a meta-physician.

—The *Yale Literary Magazine* pays each editor from \$140 to \$150 per annum. The *Yale News* pays each Senior editor from \$250 to \$275 per annum.

—The members of the Harvard base-ball nine have been ordered by their captain to attend morning prayers in the University, in order to insure the keeping of regular hours.

—One hundred of the alumni of Williams College have pledged themselves to make good whatever deficiency may exist when the annual accounts of their college come to be settled.

—The Columbia College Library is said to be the best managed in the world. Writing materials are furnished to the visitors, and light meals are supplied to those students who are too busy to leave their work.

—Dr. F. A. P. Barnard has resigned the Presidency of Columbia College, because of advancing years and feeble health. The college has had wonderful growth and prosperity during the twenty-five years of his management.

—The Seniors of the University of Nebraska have challenged the Faculty to a base-ball match. The Faculty are said to have among their number a professor who was formerly a professional pitcher for the Cincinnati nine.

—The following Universities and Colleges have more than a thousand students: Harvard, 1,690; Columbia, 1,480; University of Michigan, 1,475; Oberlin, 1,302; Yale, 1,134; Northwestern, 1,100; University of Pennsylvania, 1,069; Cornell, 1,022.

—Twenty years ago the number of University students in Germany was 13,400; ten years ago it was 17,800; now it is more than 28,000. The number of students during the past five years has increased 26 per cent., while the total population has grown only 5 per cent.

—In 1675, admission to Harvard was granted only to such persons as were "able to read Cicero, or any other such like classical author, at sight, and make and speak true Latin in prose and verse, and decline, perfectly, the paradigms of names and verbs in the Greek tongue."

—The solid fruit of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens is beginning to appear. "The Inscriptions of Asia Minor," by Dr. Sterrett, long connected with the School as pupil or Secretary, will reconstruct the map of the less known parts of Asia Minor. So far as classical topography and epigraphy are concerned, it exceeds all that has been given to the world by all other American scholars combined. The school will soon, it is hoped, have a permanent Director.

—A committee of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College has recommended the Faculty to prohibit inter-collegiate athletic contests absolutely. This action is in accord with President Eliot's last annual report. Some years ago, however, President Eliot stated that the standing of the University nine and crew was something above the average of the whole college. It is quite impossible that the annual beatings in athletics, which Harvard has received in recent years, can have changed his opinion. Mr. Richard H. Dana has addressed an open letter to the Overseers, in which he shows, by statistics, that the growth of interest in athletic sports has gone on, side by side, with the increase in the intellectual activity of the students. The best opinion among college men recognizes college athletics as beneficial, though people, who know little of the facts, are wont to crack their jokes on this subject.

ALUMNI AND OTHER PERSONALS.

—“Ped” McIver, '84, is on the Hill and will remain during the summer as a student of law.

—Hal. Wood and DeBerniere Whitaker are in Baltimore under treatment, the former for white swelling, the latter for disease of eyes.

—A. R. Morgan, a student here in '83-'84, is President of Yadkin College. He has complimented us with an invitation to the commencement.

—A series of articles on “Mica Mining in North Carolina,” by Professor W. B. Phillips, was begun in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of April 21.

—Edmund Alexander, known here as a law student and temperance lecturer two years ago, married recently Miss Ernestine Hornthal, of Plymouth. Success and happiness to you, Deacon.

—The friends of the University will regret the loss of one of our staunchest trustees, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, of the North Carolina Conference. He was chairman of the Committee of Visitation for this year.

—Prof. Atkinson has accepted the chair of Botany and Zoology in the University of South Carolina. Prof. Atkinson's departure is a loss not only to the University but to the State. He has made a fine impression upon the students, who will regret his leaving.

—The family of Professor Elisha Mitchell recently came into possession of the summit of the peak bearing his name and on which he is buried. The deed has been made over to the University. Designs for a monument are now under examination. Possibly the monument may be erected at some time in June.

—Dr. C. F. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, New York, preached in the chapel on Sunday, May 20. He was once a professor here, and both his old and his new friends were glad to see and hear him.

—A correspondent of the *State Chronicle* urges Hon. John Manning for the Supreme Judgeship as a man “gifted by talents, character, learning and experience, to sit on the final Court of Appeals.”

—T. T. Tunstall, of Ala., an alumnus of this University, has been appointed Consul to San Salvador.

—The *Asheville Citizen* says of W. G. Randall, a well-known member of the class of '84: "We learn with pleasure the appointment of Mr. W. G. Randall, formerly a resident of this city, now of Marion, as a member of the faculty of the University of South Carolina; he will teach free hand and mechanical drawing, surveying and civil engineering. The appointment is the more gratifying, coming unsought, and is a testimony to the worth of Mr. Randall's talents. With the handsome salary the position is worth, he will be better enabled to maintain himself, and pursue with greater ease his favorite line of work, which may yet make him a distinguished artist."

"Mr. R. has friends in Asheville and elsewhere, who will be glad to hear of his good fortune and advancement."

—The following circulars, of interest to all the Alumni, have been issued. The indications are that large numbers of graduates, old and young, will attend the coming Commencement:

UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 1, 1888.

A special meeting of the Alumni Association of the University of North Carolina is hereby called, to be held at Chapel Hill, the 6th day of June, 1888, being Wednesday of commencement week, to take into consideration such matters relating to the University as may be presented.

In view of the existing crisis in the affairs of the University, the president of the Association earnestly hopes that the attendance of its members will be the largest possible.

PAUL C. CAMERON,

President.

W. L. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C., May 4, 1888.

The President of the Alumni Association having issued a call for a special meeting of that body, to be held at Chapel Hill on Wednesday of commencement week, the Faculty have appointed the undersigned a committee to urge upon the Alumni the necessity of attending in full force, and for the following reasons:

1st. The year 1889 marks the anniversary of the *one hundredth year* since the passage by the General Assembly of the charter incorporating the University.

This important anniversary (so rare in the history of American Colleges), should excite us to a livelier interest in the fortunes and in the affairs of the University, and kindle anew our love for this venerable institution of learning. In order that our centennial shall be worthily celebrated, the Trustees and Alumni should be present at our next commencement to inaugurate such measures as they may deem expedient for its proper commemoration.

2d. The General Assembly of 1887 withdrew seven thousand five hundred dollars of our annual income, and it is desirable that the Alumni should consider this matter at our next commencement, and take such measures as they may deem best to repair the injury the University has thus sustained.

3d. It is thought that the Alumni Association should be reorganized, branch associations established, and the Alumni be given a more prominent part in the management of the institution, and in the commencement exercises. For this purpose we need the help and active co-operation, not only of the older, but of the "young Alumni," all those who have been students here since 1875.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MANNING,
GEO. T. WINSTON,
F. P. VENABLE,
Committee.

ATTEND THE BUSINESS COLLEGE DURING SUMMER.—There will be a special session of the Commercial College of Kentucky University for college young men, teachers and others during the summer. This college is situated in the beautiful, healthy, and society-renowned city of Lexington, Ky., and received the highest honor at World's Exposition, over all other colleges for System of Book-Keeping and Business Education. Students can complete the business course and receive the Ky. University Diploma during the summer. Young men from 27 Literary Colleges attended the Summer Session of this College last year. For particulars address its President, Wilbur R. Smith, Lexington, Ky.

—The key of success is a good memory, without which the student, busines man or scientist loses what he gains. Prof. Loisette's wonderful discovery enables his pupils to learn any book in one reading. Endorsed by Prof. Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, Hon. W. W. Astor, late U. S. Minister to Italy, Hon. John Gibson, President Judge 19th Judicial District, Penn., Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, the famous jurist, and hundreds of others who have all been his pupils. The system is taught by correspondence. Classes of 1087 at Baltimore, 1005 at Detroit, and 1500 on return visit to Philadelphia. Address Professor Loisette, 237 Fifth Avenue, New York, for prospectus.

LITERARY NOTE.—Mr. C. Powell Karr, a graduate of School of Mines, Columbia College, has in preparation a Manual of American Colleges, which proposes to give in classified form all the leading Colleges, Universities, Technical and Professional Schools, their requirements for admission, courses of study, cost of tuition and living expenses, and, in a word, a systematic résumé of all the information needed by parents, guardians and students to enable them to decide intelligently what college or institution of learning it is best to attend. It is to be issued from the press of William T. Comstock, New York.

COLLEGE RECORD.

—Examinations are now twisting everybody.

—Why is Duphy like a bull-frog? Because he hops and sings bass.

—Why is Tammany like a hound? Because she runs and howls before beaten.

—The above conundrums emanated from the brain of a gentleman who has made such matters a life-study.

—Hunter L. Harris has been elected a Representative by the *Phi* Society, in place of Eugene Grissom, who resigned.

—The voices of the Representatives and the Senior, with the singing of the birds, tend to swell the melody of nature among these hills and valleys.

—Prof. H. (on Geology): “Mr. E., why is it that we can dig down in one place and find hard rock, and in another, very near, and find none?” E. (confidently): “None there, sir.”

—The *State Chronicle* speaks, editorially, in high terms of the good conduct and morality of the University students. All that it says is true. It would be difficult to find, anywhere, an equal number of young men who are more high-toned, gentlemanly, moral and studious than those at Chapel Hill.

—Alderman, the photographer, was on the Hill recently, portraying the beauty of college. While he was taking the Faculty group, a very grave accident happened.

—The new Catalogue is at hand, a decided improvement upon the former, as it contains a schedule of the proceedings of the Shakspere Club and Seminary of Literature and Philology, with other interesting additional matter. As usual, there was a rush by the Fresh. to see their names in print.

—H., the absent-minded Senior, seeing a drop-letter in the post-office, was heard to exclaim: “Good gracious! I must have up a mash on the ladies! Here is another invitation to attend a reception.” He opened it, and lo! it was only a dun for his subscription to the MAGAZINE, directed in the feminine hand-writing of the business manager.

—To show the esteem in which the Senior Class is held here, whatever wearing apparel the class may adopt they are sure to be imitated by the Freshmen and the colored dudes of the Hill. Bus and Will Caldwell sport Prince Alberts and beavers with as much dignity as does the hero of Malvern Hill.

—The day of the great inter-society contest for declaimer's medal passed away stormy, both as to weather and exercises. All the contestants having given in for awe of three *Di. Demosthenes*, a large crowd of students assembled to witness the tug of war among these Titans for victory. The judges decided that the man who could brave numberless torpedoes and brickbats, as Jumbo did, was certainly worthy of a medal, notwithstanding the noise made him inaudible.

—The contest for the Society medals is a source of general interest to the students. This year the contest was exceedingly large and spirited. In the *Phi.* Society, the debater's medal was awarded to Logan

D. Howell, of Goldsboro; essayist's, Hal. G. Wood, Edenton; declaimer's, Shepard Bryan, Newbern—the committee for decision being Col. T. S. Kenan, Hon. John Manning and Prof. J. W. Gore. Two weeks later, in the *Di.* Society, the debater's medal was awarded to Eugene P. Withers, Danville, Va.; essayist's, D. J. Currie, Laurinburg; declaimer's, J. Spottiswoode Taylor, Charlottesville, Va.—the committee being H. A. London, A. H. Merritt, Esq., and Prof. E. A. Alderman. The MAGAZINE extends congratulations.

—The Senior Class certainly has reasons to congratulate itself for the esteem in which it is held by the Faculty. Not long since, Dr. and Mrs. Hume received the class with a supper, graced with every kind of delicacy. Later, President Battle and lady, never excelled in acts of hospitality, received the class with a splendid ice-cream supper. At the latter, Dr. Battle's jokes were a good substitute for the presence of ladies at the former for the entertainment of the crowd. Such pleasant hospitalities add to the pleasant memories with which the class will leave its *alma mater*.

MONTHLY LECTURE.—Some weeks past, Rev. G. B. Taylor, our Baptist minister, entertained a large audience of villagers and students in the college chapel by a lecture on the "Italian Boot." To attempt an outline of so admirable a description would prove futile. Mr. Taylor presented scenes, of which he was an eye-witness, in language well adapted to each phase of emotion excited—sublime or laughable. All were well entertained. May we have another such treat soon.

Class Day.—After a long anticipation, April 24th, the Senior's festal day, came, as a fit omen, full of sunshine and warmth. The exercises were held in the Memorial Hall, beginning at 11 o'clock. Mr. O. D. Batchelor, the orator of the occasion, drew some good advice from his theme, "Flowers and Thorns of Life." His speech was much applauded.

Mr. W. J. Battle read the history of the class, embracing the four years of college life.

Mr. C. G. Foust, the class poet, performed his duty admirably. But the laughable feature of the exercises was the prophecy of Mr. St.

Clair Hester. The peculiarities of each member were made the basis of many ridiculous events of his future life, much to the merriment of the audience.

Mr. W. M. Little, the class president, made an interesting talk relative to the class and their *alma mater*. After this, the class song, composed by Mrs. C. P. Spencer, was sung by the class. It will be found in the Literary Department of this number.

The rostrum was then abandoned to the college medalists and their presenters. In this feature, some very laughable torts and retorts were gotten off.

The audience was the largest ever assembled, except at Commencements. The exercises were enjoyable to all, except a few Seniors, who were somewhat nettled by their prophecies. Music was dispensed by the Raleigh String Band.

Perhaps a few statistics of the class, extracted from the history, may be of interest:

NAME.	AGE.	WEIGHT.	HEIGHT.	DENOMINATION.	PROFESSION.	FAVORITE AMUSEMENT.
Eugene M. Armfield	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	5 ft. 10 in.	Meth.	Banking.	Eating.
Oliver D. Batchelor	19	141	5 10	Meth.	Law.	Taking strolls.
Wm. J. Battle	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	135	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Epis	Teaching.	Collecting curios.
Archie Braswell, Jr.	22	140	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Meth.	Farming.	Loafing.
Wm. J. B. Dail	26	135	5 10	Meth.	Teaching.	Hunting.
Hayne Davis	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	128	5 8	Epis.	Law.	Girls.
Luther B. Edwards	22	145	6	Meth.	Undecided.	Flirting with girls.
Thos. J. Eskridge	21	140	5 9	Pres.	Undecided.	Playing whist.
Chas. G. Foust	24	185	6	Meth.	Medicine.	Knucks.
Francis M. Harper	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	148	5 9	Disciple.	Journalism.	Reading.
Wm. E. Headen	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	142	5 10 2-3	Meth.	Medicine.	Hunting.
St. Clair Hester	23	135	5 10	Epis.	Ministry.	Music and girls.
Maxcy L. John	21	170	6 2	Meth.	Undecided.	Reading.
Henry W. Lewis	20	152	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Epis.	Undecided.	Fishing.
Wm. M. Little	21	150	6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Meth.	Undecided.	Fiddling.
Malvern H. Palmer	23	150	5 11	Meth.	Law.	Girls.
Robert L. Smith	24	178	6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Meth.	Law.	Doing nothing.
Benoni Thorp	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	142	5 10	Epis.	Chemistry.	Girls.
Eugene P. Withers	21	135	5 8	Prots.	Law.	Girls.

The Shakspere Club.—The tragedy of Macbeth was more fully and thoroughly discussed than any play upon the programme for the scholastic year.

The following papers were presented at the two meetings when Macbeth was the subject of the evening:

O. D. Batchelor: "The Weird Sisters."

C. G. Foust: "The Influence of Lady Macbeth on Macbeth."

Prof. Alexander: "Greek Tragedy, with its Relation to Shakspere." One of the most scholarly papers ever presented before the Club.

Prof. Winston: Gave Mrs. Siddons' rendition of "We fail," and Rich. Grant White's interpretation of certain passages.

Dr. Hume gave reasons for the porter's soliloquy, and mentioned a similar poetical soliloquy of Schiller.

Programme of meeting, April 5th:

M. H. Palmer: "Shakspere's Macbeth and Milton's Satan."

Hayne Davis: "Character of Macbeth."

Prof. Toy: "Schiller's Macbeth compared with Shakspere's."

Dr. Hume: "Scenery and Motive in Macbeth, with some Observations on the contrast between this drama and Hamlet."

St. Clair Hester: "Two Phases of Lady Macbeth's Character."

Prof. Winston: "Shakspere and other Geniuses on Sleep."

The Tempest was discussed at the last meeting of the session. The following gentlemen appeared before the Club:

Hayne Davis: "Thoughts on First Reading the Tempest."

E. M. Armfield: "The Tempest as a Lyrical Drama."

T. W. Valentine: "The Date and Historical Setting of the Play."

St. Clair Hester: "The Love of Miranda."

Dr. Hume: "The Sources and Moral Spirit of the Drama."

The scheme of study for the next year ('88-'89), has been published in the Catalogue of the University.

Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society.—THIRTY-FIFTH REGULAR MEETING, April 10th, 1888.

44. *Changes in the New Geological Map of North Carolina*: Prof. Holmes gave a full statement of the changes of color and other indicators found necessary in the forthcoming new Geological Map of this State, together with reasons for making the changes.

45. *The Chlorination of Gold Ores at the Phœnix Mine*: Mr. Thies described very clearly and fully the chlorination process as practised at this mine under the superintendence of A. Thies, M. E. The careful and thorough roasting to a dead roast, the form of chlorinator used and the proportions of chloride of lime and sulphuric acid (the special feature of the process), were all detailed. The process is applicable to very poor ores also, the cost of treating one ton of ore ranging from

\$3.00 to \$5.00. Rich ores can be treated with as small a loss in tailing as poor ores. Because of these facts the process is peculiarly valuable.

46. Dr. Phillips made mention of an analysis of Diamond Dye, made by him, in which he found copper present.

47. Dr. Venable drew the attention of the Society to some Meteorological Reports, received by the Society from Moscow, Russia, containing interesting figures as to the extremes of winter temperature.

Also, to a novel accidental repetition of Helmholtz's experiments, making visible the viewing of blood vessels above the sensitive portion of the eye.

The receipt of 102 pamphlets and bound volumes since the last meeting was announced. The Society has the following new exchanges: Museum of Comp. Zoology, Harvard; La Société des Naturalistes, Kieff, Russia; New York Microscopical Society; Museum Natural History, New York; Biological Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University; Denison Scientific Association, Granville, Ohio; Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.; Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.; Scientific and Historical Society, Winnipeg, Manitoba; School of Mines Chemical Society, New York.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, May 5th, 1888.

The following officers were elected for 1888-'89: President, Prof. W. J. Martin, Davidson College; Vice-President, Geo. B. Hanna, Charlotte, N. C.; Resident Vice-President, Prof. R. H. Graves, Chapel Hill; Cor. Sec. and Treas., Prof. F. P. Venable, Chapel Hill; Recording Secretary and Librarian, Prof. J. W. Gore, Chapel Hill.

An order was passed that hereafter the Council pass upon all papers submitted for publication, and that the Corresponding Secretary take charge of the editing of the Journal.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGULAR MEETING, May 8th, 1888.

Eight papers were handed in and read by title. These will appear in the Journal.

Dr. Phillips made his report as Resident Vice-President on the work of the Society for the year. In it, among other things he summed up the reports of the other officers, spoke of the progress made by the Society and reported on the necrology.

Dr. Venable, Corresponding Secretary, reported the exchange-list as continually growing. There are at present 109 exchanges, including 32 societies in the United States, 7 in Canada, 4 in Great Britain, 9

in Germany, 2 in France, 3 in Switzerland, 3 in Russia, 1 each in Italy, Mexico and the Netherlands. Besides these, there are 43 general exchanges.

The material for the next Journal is nearly all in hand, and it is hoped that the Journal will appear during June.

Prof. Gore, Recording Secretary, reported 8 regular meetings, 3 public, 1 annual, making 12 meetings in all. 8 Monthly Bulletins have been issued. 55 papers have been presented, besides the three lectures.

The Librarian reported: A little more than one year has elapsed since the collection of books, pamphlets, &c. was begun. The Society has now 1391 books and pamphlets, 124 being bound books. This makes a growth of about 100 per month.

The Treasurer made a full report of the finances: The balance in the treasury is \$43. Fully \$90 are needed to pay for the June issue of the Journal. Members who have not yet paid their annual dues are earnestly requested to do so immediately.

North Carolina Historical Society.—The regular monthly meeting of the North Carolina Historical Society was held in Natural History Hall, Tuesday night, April 17. Prof. Eben Alexander presented the first paper, on the State of Franklin. The author gave a short account of the early settlements in Tennessee and of the rise and progress of the Watauga Association; their Indian wars; their part in the Revolution; their relations to North Carolina; the injuries done the people by the misrepresentation of daughter to mother, by unprincipled demagogues; the first cession of the territory to the United States by North Carolina; the repeal of the cession act by the State Legislature and the rise of the independent State of Franklin in 1784. It existed until the fall of 1787, and in name until March 1, 1788. In 1790 North Carolina ceded the territory to the United States, and it became the State of Tennessee in 1796. The official documents give the name *Franklin* and not *Frankland*.

Dr. Battle, the President of the Society, made some explanations of scenes and persons referred to in Dr. Alexander's paper, elaborating and bringing out their relations to the principal actors. He showed special reasons for the conduct of William Blount, who was expelled from the United States Senate. It is now clear that his object was patriotic, and he was himself sustained by his people.

Mr. Stephen B. Weeks read a supplement to his article on the "Duello in North Carolina," which was presented at the December meeting. He corrected his former account and gave the true reason for the Flanner-Wilkings duel, fought just across the South Carolina line from Wilmington, May 3, 1856; the date of the Strong-Holmes duel, fought May 27, 1815; the causes of the Cameron-Duffy, Howe-Gadsden, Yellowly-Harris duels. He mentioned and gave the history of the affairs of honor between Andrew Jackson and Col. Waightsill Avery; Maurice Moore and Gov. Benj. Smith; Wm. Watts Jones and Dr. Wm. A. Berry; James I. Waddell and Midshipman Waring; W. E. Boudinot and Montgomery Hunt.

Two other papers were presented to the Society by title and will be published: one by Dr. K. P. Battle on the reasons why the people of North Carolina postponed the ratification of the United States Constitution in 1788; the other by Mr. Stephen B. Weeks, "A History of the Young Men's Christian Association movement in North Carolina, 1857-1888," which he was requested to lay before the coming Young Men's Christian Association Convention.

Junior Alumni Association.—A meeting of the Junior Alumni of the U. N. C. is hereby called to be held in Chapel Hill during commencement week, June 5, 6 and 7, 1888. Our object is to organize, if deemed advisable, a Junior Alumni Association, and thereby do something towards preserving from this time on the records of our own day for future generations. The past History of the University is unwritten. Few records have been kept and but little is known of her glory. It is characteristic of North Carolina to forget her great men. So it is with her University. Many of her students now fill soldiers' graves unknown and unhonored because of the supineness of the great majority of *ante-bellum* Alumni. Let us inaugurate a new régime.

STEPHEN B. WEEKS, Class 1886.

CLAUDIUS DOCKERY, Class 1887.

F. M. HARPER, Class 1888.

ST. CLAIR HESTER, Class 1888.

H. W. LEWIS, Class 1888.

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE,

*Published under the auspices of The Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies of
The University of North Carolina.*

Prospectus for 1887-'88.

The MAGAZINE has six departments, each conducted by a student selected with a view to his qualifications for the work in hand.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT is mainly intended to exhibit the character of the work done in the Societies, to encourage literary efforts and co-operate with the chairs in the University in developing a critical appreciation of the masters of the language. It is a vehicle of communication between the Alumni of the Institution, a repository of interesting bits of history, important results in scientific investigation and discussion of leading questions in general.

THE COLLEGE RECORD will chronicle the events of college life. The proceedings of the Mitchell Scientific Society, the Historical Society, the work of the Shakspere Club, the Y. M. C. A., the Temperance Band, and the other organizations, social and literary, which find footing in the University will be given in detail.

THE PERSONAL DEPARTMENT will tell what "Chapel Hillians" are doing here and elsewhere and give expression to whatever of wit the funny editor may possess.

THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT will give the opinions of a student on the current periodicals, latest books, &c., together with such items as may be of interest to those living in the college world.

Sketches of distinguished North Carolinians, Notes of Travel, Essays by Members of the Faculty, Original Poems and other papers are being prepared for subsequent issues.

The MAGAZINE is warmly endorsed by the leading men of the State, has *bona fide* subscribers all over the country, and a growing advertising patronage. It appeals for support to all the Alumni of the University, to lovers of education everywhere, and especially to those imbued with the spirit of progress that now pervades our land.

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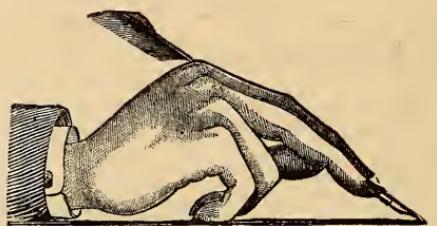
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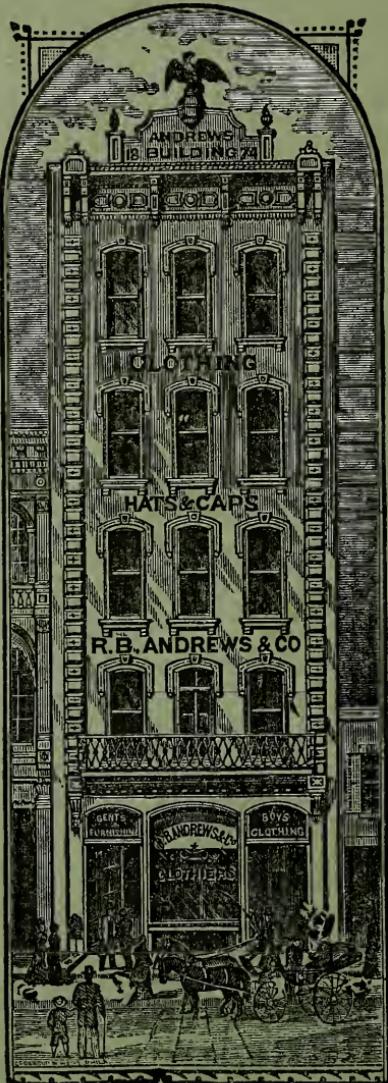
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T. W. VALENTINE,
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EDITORS:

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SOCIAL IDEALS.

[THE MANGUM PRIZE ORATION.]

The ideal world possesses for the soul a peculiar charm. It imparts a melody without which no heart can live. We rise above and soar beyond the actual in the ideal which we imagine. The artist, however marvelous his feats of skill, can never embody his ideal conception of the possible. This flies as a shadow before all his efforts. It holds the cup of Tantalus ever at our lips; it is the incentive to all human aspiration, all human endeavor; it may be termed the building force in nature. And if Darwin's theory be true, I doubt not that it was this striving after the ideal that developed the higher, out of the lower forms of animals; and for aught we know, it was the kindling passion for the rose that tinted the wings of the butterfly.

But however this may have been, it is certain that man is by nature a creator of ideals. This is illustrated by the architect when he plans a new building, by the artist when he conceives a new painting, by every individual when he forms his standard of manhood. It is the work of the Imagination, the mental architect, to construct the ideal. It selects from the caskets of Memory and Perception only the gems of rarest beauty. These it dresses and polishes till, under the delicate skill of its workmanship, they acquire that transcendent brilliancy

which characterizes the ideal world. But however visionary this world may appear, however largely it may partake of the gorgeousness of cloudband, it must be built of the idealized materials furnished in the observation and experience of the individual who constructs it.

The Imagination is a creator of form, not of material. When, however, we remember that diamond and charcoal are only variant forms of the same material, we have an illustration of the scope and importance of this function. It is illustrated, too, by the poet when he says :

"To me the meanest flower that blows
Brings thoughts that lie too deep for tears."

But society is not made up of Wordsworths, and individuals of the same community surrounded by similar influences, actuated by like motives and possessing an equal amount of culture and refinement, necessarily form similar ideals of life. These represent for society its Current Ideals. They are the product of its moral condition, the index of its moral possibilities. It needed no prophet to tell the fate of Greece, when greed for gain, and the spirit of avarice and luxury, which ever attends it, had made the lowest forms of Utilitarianism the current ideals of her society. And the same influences have contaminated the society of every great government at some period in its history. Appearing first on the sands of Asia, and passing from Persia into Greece, they have tracked the scepter of empire in its course Westward around the globe and are now threatening the society of America.

Despite the testimony furnished by the wisdom and experience of mankind, from Solomon to Jacob Sharp, the opinion is prevalent in our society to-day—more prevalent, I dare say, than ever before—that happiness may be procured at the cost of riches. There is a strong tendency to judge of merit by the size of the purse, to estimate character in dollars and cents. At the knock of the millionaire, the doors of our legislative halls unfold themselves; backed by the support of riches, the criminal defies the arm of justice. A railroad train is wrecked, and the first telegraphic ticks announce the distressing fact that George Gould was among the passengers. A thousand newspapers all over our land catch up the words in breathless haste, and their next issue has a column headed something like this: *Train Wrecked! Jay Gould's Family on Board, but not Injured!* Nineteen others, whose names are possibly given, killed.

In a society like our own, where the spirit of competition is so active,

where material progress is so wonderful, such a perversion of the true ends of riches in the mad pursuit after happiness and fame, is the supreme of all causes that tend to make our ideals base in their character and debasing in their influence. The trouble with the Utilitarian or Pleasure Ideal, as an end of action, is that, even in its purest forms, it would cultivate too exclusively the animal, the merely sensual, in man.

In addition to this, ethical writers have suggested two others as constituting the only possible ends of virtuous actions, viz.: the Culture Ideal and the Virtue Ideal. The Culturists, who may be typified by Herbert Spencer, Huxley and the late Matthew Arnold, recommend culture, chiefly intellectual, as "the one panacea for all the ills of humanity." They would develop only the rational in man. An ideal of life is wanted that will develop the many-sidedness of his nature, an ideal in response to which every chord of our being may vibrate.

Such we have; not in the epicurean's conception of happiness; not in Mr. Arnold's theory of culture; neither in the pagan conception of virtue. The true ideal is the union of the three by the bonds of love. Let the law of Benevolence control in the formation of our ideals, and they will so harmonize the strains of mind and heart as to produce that melody of conduct which is the surest proof of their excellence.

For more than a thousand years during the dark ages of mediæval history, ignorance and superstition hovered with bat-like wings over the whole of Europe. The conception of the spiritual the true was lost in the adoration of the material the false. All pure and lofty ideals were very nearly extinct—they were supplanted by idols; but upon the altars of chivalry slept the surviving embers. The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries witnessed a complete transformation of the world. Conscience was liberated, Reason unchained. Pagan beauty and Christian truth were made to harmonize—the True Ideal was evolved; the broad, the Christ Ideal. And no life that conforms to this can be a failure; no society has ever been plunged into revolution with this ideal current. It fills the heart and fires the energies of the individual with the desire to excel in his own sphere, to perform his own lifework just as fully and nobly as he can, I care not whether it be hoeing corn or writing epics, whether it be carrying trunks or guiding the destiny of a nation.

The diffusion of such an ideal is just what our society is most in

need of to-day. It is common for the youth of America to be taught that they may all become Presidents, or at least rise to some position of national glory and world-wide fame. We forget the fact that if all the land were elevated to the height of the mountain there would be no peaks. No man has a lot in life too humble if it be ennobled by high principles, if it conform to the theory of Benevolence. And when all men are brought to a realization of this truth, when the Christ Ideal has become the guiding star of the universe—then will even the sordid duties of life be elevated and beautified, just as in the violet the dull clod is raised up and transformed by the alchemy of Nature to bear the delicate tint of the sky, then will there exist an Utopia far surpassing the dreams of poets and philosophers, and this old sin-cursed world have her Paradise restored.

O. D. BATCHELOR.

A VINDICATION OF THE SETTLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It has long been the custom to make merry at the expense of North Carolina, to deride her soil and to slander her colonists and institutions. In early times this was due to the diverting accounts jocosely given by the jolly Virginian Colonel Byrd, which historians strangely regarded as serious. But the main cause lies in the fact that our State leaders, in common with such men as Patrick Henry and Jefferson and Luther Martin, opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution until amendments of the nature of a bill of rights were added. The American historians, generally Federalists, have united in abusing the State which dared to make to their darling Constitution objections which time has proved, and which time will prove not to have been groundless.

North Carolina, in colonial times, is asserted to have been the refuge of outcasts and murderers; of the lawless, the thriftless and the adventurous. To refute these charges is what I shall attempt, setting forth in a very brief general way who were the colonists of North Carolina, and why they left the land of their nativity.

Passing over those who vanished so mysteriously at Roanoke Island, we find the first permanent colonists in Albemarle, coming from Virginia: some by reason of religious persecution, but the great mass of

them on account of the mild climate and fertile bottom lands. These settlers were not outcasts. They lived quietly and happily so long as they were not interfered with; "enjoying liberty of conscience and of conduct, forgetting the world till rent day drew near and quit-rents were demanded." All went well for a time. But the colony, harassed by the discriminating laws of Virginia, neglected by the Lords Proprietors, seemed for years on the verge of extinction. Yet the unhappy people, notwithstanding all their adverse conditions, were brave and free. They knew their rights and dared assert them. Not *they* were awed into submission by the royal Governors.

Immigration from Virginia has continued unabated up to recent times. Thence have sprung families which are to-day among the first in our borders, and which have always been leaders in every calling.

Soon a company of French Huguenots established itself in Pamlico. Later, great numbers coming up from South Carolina settled along the Pee Dee and other river valleys. Who were these men, and whence came they?

The followers of Calvin in France, after being persecuted for years, at length under the tolerance afforded by the Edict of Nantes became the most industrious and prosperous of the population. But Louis XIV, to atone for the profligacy of his life, concluded to weed his realm of heresy. Accordingly, he ordered the Huguenot ministers to leave France within fifteen days, while their flocks remained and conformed to Romanism. But in spite of this decree, enforced by the most atrocious cruelties, a quarter of a million of the best and bravest of the French people left their native land and enriched Holland, Germany, England and America with their skill. These noble Huguenots, sufferers for conscience sake, were they "rogues and renegades"?

Later, a colony of Swiss and Germans settled where New Berne now stands. Many Germans, also, found homes in the west center of the State, and Moravians occupied part of the country between the Yadkin and Dan.

The Germans at New Berne and in the hill country were inhabitants of the Palatinate, a district of Germany along the Rhine and Neckar. Its beautiful vine-clad hills and lordly castles excited the cupidity of Louis XIV, and with slight pretext he made war upon the unfortunate country. The cruelties of his invasions, and of the subsequent war of the Spanish Succession, were too great to be borne, and the wretched

peasants left their burnt and despoiled homes, and thousands of them by the favor of the English Queen Anne were enabled to emigrate to America. These Germans were law-abiding, hard-working people. It was of them together with the Scotch-Irish that Col. Saunders has asserted: "Surely there was never a better population than they, never better citizens and certainly never better soldiers."

The Moravians were from the north of Austria, who, long before Luther, seceded from the Romish Church of Bohemia, and formed a separate and flourishing organization. Almost destroyed by persecution, the church rallied under the influence of Count Zingendorf, who assisted many of the brethren to remove to America. They were a very religious people, who, wherever they went, laid the foundations of order and education. Surely, no one has ventured to accuse them of being "refugees from debt," or "murderers"!

The next important class of immigrants is that of the Highland Scotch, who settled in Cumberland and the adjoining counties. Seven years before Culloden a few Highlanders had taken lands in the Cape Fear country. After Culloden great numbers, from their adherence to the House of Stuart, were driven to North Carolina. The noble Keltic blood spurned the rule of the alien Hanoverians. Rallying with Gaelic enthusiasm around Charles Edward, the Highlanders with equal courage sustained the pride of victory and the shame of defeat. When the last vestiges of rebellion had been stamped out with ruthless severity, the privileges of the clans which had been previously curtailed were totally taken away, and they were subjected to English law and English order. The glory of the Highlands was forever gone. The nobility of character of the countrymen of Flora McDonald needs no eulogium from me. The world knows it too well. Can they be the "lawless, the adventurous, the thriftless," of whom North Carolina was the home?

We next see many Scotch-Irish spreading over middle North Carolina. Why are they called by the double name Scotch-Irish? Why do they come to North Carolina?

The English and Irish, different in race and different in religion, seem not to be able to hold amicable intercourse. During the reign of James I large estates in the north of Ireland were confiscated as the property of two traitorous earls. James determined to drive out the Irish occupants and put good Protestants in their place. Now James

was a Scotchman, with a firm belief in Scotch character. So he naturally thought of the Scotch as proper colonists of the sequestered lands. Though unceasingly opposed by the former tenants, the strangers were ultimately successful in their colonization. A century later, to escape oppression on account of their religion, numbers of the Scotch Irish left the land which they had made to blossom as the rose, which they had made an oasis in the desert of discordant and poverty-stricken Ireland. These men were Presbyterians, bluest of the blue; hard, cold Puritans. They were champions of liberty and education. They were the men who first declared Independence in America. They first established in North Carolina a college for higher education, and from them came the demand for a State University. Could anybody consider these men as the "worthless vagabonds" who are said to have peopled North Carolina?

Next we find the Quakers around New Garden and other points. They have always been conspicuous for love of civil and religious freedom, and for intelligence and the virtues of sobriety, industry and economy. In North Carolina they have done nothing to weaken their reputation.

Thus briefly, without mentioning immigrations of minor importance, have I sketched the character of our colonists, and the causes of their settlement. The best blood of the best nations upon earth has been poured into our borders. Our ancestors came to North Carolina as a land where freedom was granted to all, where the soil was good and the climate superb. They lived as law-respecting citizens, but whenever the laws were tyrannical they overthrew them. Let us do justice to their memory; not consider them as ignorant and unprincipled, but as excellent men who fought bravely in the Revolution, but who from want of self-assertiveness failed to be lauded as grand patriots and faultless citizens. They were the equal of any of the other colonies, if not in wealth, in patriotism; if not in culture, in true manhood. Noble men, noble patriots! though slandered by lying writers, though insulted and laughed at as lawless and illiterate, nevertheless your name shall live forever in the hearts of the true sons of Carolina—in their breasts, on their lips, your glory shall never die.

WM. JAS. BATTLE.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF THE
CONFEDERATE DEAD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EDITED BY STEPHEN B. WEEKS.

BAILEY, WILLIAM, Monticello, Fla.; b. May 5, 1832; son of General William and Elizabeth B.; d. of pneumonia at Hilton Head, March 5, 1865, while a prisoner of war. Matriculated 1851. Married, May 15, 1855, Maria B., daughter of Judge J. Wayles Baker, of Tallahassee; left a wife and four children. He was a farmer in Jefferson county, Fla. In August, 1862, he raised a volunteer company and marched with the 5th Regiment to Virginia. He was prevented by a severe attack of typhoid fever from sharing the hardships of the Maryland campaign, and returned home for a brief period to recruit his strength. Impatient of domestic ease and comfort, when the exigencies of the country, in his opinion, required the services of all, he left home before his health was restored. His cousin writes: "At Gettysburg he was wounded and made prisoner. He was imprisoned (I think) at Johnson's Island, from whence he was transferred to Morris Island, near Charleston, and, with a number of other Confederate officers, exposed to the fire of the Confederate batteries defending Charleston. After this act of barbarity—inexcusable on the part of semi-savages—the moral, Christian Yankee government transferred these prisoners to Hilton Head, where the villains did their utmost to starve to death these helpless victims of their mean revenge. With poor William they were quite successful, for in his pitiable condition he could not live upon the rations furnished by the Government, *i. e.*, *one pint of dry corn meal per day*. Hope, which is so slow to die in the human breast, stimulated and sustained him for many weary months of suffering, but disease and starvation at length did their work, and his pure, generous, noble soul was released from its poor, weak, worn out, wasted tenement of clay, and winged its happy way to our Father's house above, where there are no wars, no hunger, no tears, no partings." He was born to affluence, but used his wealth only to extend his sphere of use-

fulness. He was kind to, yet firm with his men, and won their respect and love; as a Christian he was humble, sincere, pious and zealous. *A Phi.*

BATTLE, JUNIUS CULLEN, Chapel Hill, N. C.; b. in Raleigh, August 13, 1841; son of Hon. Wm. H. (Judge of Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1852-'65, 1865-'68), and Lucy M. Plummer. Matriculated 1856, class 1860, with first distinction. Unmarried. Volunteered as a private in the Granville Grays in May, 1861. His left ankle was shattered by a minie ball, in the battle of South Mountain, on Sunday, the 14th September, 1862; was carried to the Federal hospital in Middletown, Md., and died October 2d, 1862; is interred in Oakwood Cemetery, in Raleigh; was a corporal at his death.

BATTLE, WESLEY LEWIS, Chapel Hill, N. C., brother of the above; b. in Chapel Hill, October 13, 1843. Matriculated 1859. Unmarried. Left the University in 1862, when in the Junior class, as a volunteer in the Confederate army; was made Lieutenant in the 43d Regiment North Carolina State Troops; transferred and commissioned, Dec., 1862, 2d Lieutenant Co. D., 37th Regiment; had his arm shattered in the charge on Cemetery Hill, at Gettysburg, July 3d, 1863, and died in the Federal hospital, August 22d, 1863; is buried in the same grave with his brother Junius, Oakwood Cemetery, Raleigh.

BELL, EDWARD STARKEY JONES, Butler, Ala., b. in Onslow county, N. C., Dec. 1, 1834, son of Dr. Richard and Pamelia Hill; d. Sept. 20th, 1863, Chickamauga, Tenn. Matriculated 1855, class 1858. Married Frances Enoch Travis, of Gainesville, Ala., Nov. 13th, 1860. He moved to Alabama from North Carolina in 1837. Read law in the office of Hon. Turner Reavis, in Gainesville, and was licensed by the Supreme Court on the first Monday in June, 1860. Enlisted in the 36th Alabama Infantry, November, 1861, at his home, Livingston, Sumter county, and became a Lieutenant. He was in all the battles of the Army of Tennessee up to and including Chickamauga. Though quite young, he was making his mark, and was a Douglas sub-elector for his county in 1860. He was a man of much promise; a beautiful writer, in both prose and poetry. A number of his sketches were published in different periodicals of the day. A fine conversationalist and pleasant companion, he was beloved by all who knew him. He was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church, truly pious, honorable and

high-minded. His ancestors were of English descent, a noble and historic family. His great-grandfather, Col. Jonas Johnston, of Edgecombe county, N. C., was a hero of the Revolutionary War, whose fame and honorable deeds have been recorded in history. Was on detached duty when his last battle came, and, notwithstanding he was honorably excused, he refused to remain away from the battle while his command was engaged, so he went into the battle and was killed. His loving and bereaved wife brought his remains home and had them buried in the family burial ground of his father, near Livingston, Sumter county, Ala. *A Phi.*

BLOUNT, BENJAMIN JAMES, Nashville, N. C., b. February 3, 1837, in Nash county; son of B. H. and Sarah Ann; died December 20th, 1863; was prepared at Nashville and Cedar Rock Academies and matriculated 1856. Unmarried. In April, 1861, he volunteered as a private in the "Nash Boys," afterwards Co. H, 12th North Carolina Volunteers, for twelve months; upon the reorganization he enlisted in Co. A, 55th North Carolina Troops. On 2d November, 1862, he was promoted to the office of 2d Lieutenant of Co. G, of same regiment; was taken prisoner on 1st July, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg, and died a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island on the 20th December, 1863. After leaving Chapel Hill he studied law under Judge Pearson, at Richmond Hill, and obtained license to practice law, 1st January, 1861. *A Phi.*

BROWN OWEN NEIL, Fayetteville, N. C., son of Archibald S. and Annie Holmes; d. July 24, 1863. Matriculated 1852. Unmarried. He was licensed to plead law in the county courts, June 13, 1859. Enlisted September 16, 1861, as a private in Co. C, 37th Regiment, from Mecklenburg county; commissioned 1st Lieutenant Co. C, March 1, 1862; commissioned Captain Co. C, June 28, 1862; commissioned Major 37th Regiment, Branch's Brigade, May 29, 1863; died in the hands of the enemy of wounds received at Gettysburg. After his death, a friend wrote of him: "If a conscientious discharge of duty, without display, can endear the memory of the dead to the living, Major Brown will long be remembered with a sad pleasure by all who knew him." His relation to his men as an officer did not make him forgetful of his duty to them as fellow-citizens; towards them he was ever courteous and kind; he loved his men as a brother and they were

devoted to him. He won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, whether as a soldier, officer or man. He was most generous, and among the bravest of the brave. But, best of all, he was an unpretending Christian, and for several years a member of the Presbyterian Church. His life was short, but long enough to make his friends hold his name in everlasting remembrance. A *Di.*

EDITOR'S DESK.

THE Commencement number of the MAGAZINE usually contains a discussion of the most important events which have taken place during the session. The session of 1887-'8 has been remarkably destitute of great events, and the chronicles of the University for the last ten months contain nothing over and above the steady-going work of the institution of more importance than politics and Intermediate Examinations. The former of the two subjects has already received ample discussion here and elsewhere. With regard to the latter, a truly delightful topic, we now propose to say a few words.

The system of Intermediate Examinations, as soon as it was introduced, was heartily and enthusiastically anathematized. Its opponents declared that it owed its origin solely to the malice and cruelty of the professors, that it brought countless woes on the students, and hurled down to the dismal regions below seventy many valiant heroes. As a matter of fact, the Intermediate Examinations did nothing of the kind. The heroes who fell were, for the most part, the heroes of the knucks ground, who would probably contrive to fall under any conceivable circumstances. The only woe that the new system brought upon the students was the necessity of doing a little work. In previous years it had been no uncommon thing for men to do next to nothing throughout the session, and trust to cramming for a few days before the Final Examinations. This is now almost impossible; all who wish to attain to the much-desired seventy must do some work during the session, and it is this fact that fills the hearts of many with sorrow and indignation. But surely, unless we are prepared to maintain that the main object of the University's existence is to encourage holding caucuses, playing knucks and throwing dumb-bells down the stairs of the old West Building, we must admit that increased regularity in studying is a cause for rejoicing rather than for lamentation.

But another objection is sometimes urged against Intermediates. There is a certain class of people who object to them simply because they are Examinations. Such people regard all examinations as having the nature of sin. Students should be graded, they seem to think,

according to the impressions of their capabilities formed by the professors on general principles, and whatsoever test more than this is applied cometh of the Evil One. It is difficult for ordinary mortals to see why there should be so much hostility to examinations. Of course, nobody will deny that they leave some room for chance. But this objection applies, at least, as much to every means of grading that the wit of man has ever yet devised. And Intermediate Examinations are especially necessary in a system of grading like our own. In estimating a man's final grade here, session-standing counts two-thirds. Now, from what data is this session-standing to be calculated? It is too much to expect the professors to devote any great portion of the hour to questioning. Who would wish the Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, for instance, to interrupt a course of lectures on themes of such absorbing interest as "Toggle joint jawbreakers," merely for the sake of hearing his class recite? It is necessary, in many cases, if any progress is to be made, to devote the whole hour to lecturing, and under these circumstances, a session-standing, unless estimated from the results of Intermediate Examinations, is simply a farce.

What, then, is the conclusion of the whole matter? Simply this: Intermediate Examinations serve two purposes, viz., they encourage and promote regular study throughout the whole session, which is of the utmost importance; and, in the second place, they afford far more satisfactory data than would otherwise be obtained for estimating the grades; and this, though not so essential, will always be very important, as long as University medals and honors are supposed to be an indication of merit. And since Intermediates serve these two purposes, we are unable to see why the laziness of some of the students or the fantastic prejudices of others, should be regarded as sufficient reason for discontinuing them.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

—The graduating class at Yale will plant a slip of ivy on Class Day from the castle, at Pau, of Henry IV of France.

—Miss Alice Louise Pond, upon whom the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on June 13th, is the first woman to receive that degree in the collegiate course at Columbia College, New York. Prof. Henry Drisler has been made acting President of the college till President Barnard's successor shall be chosen. Prof. Wm. L. Sloan has declined the proffered chair of Latin.

—Many of the college papers come to us this month in the garb of special Commencement numbers. Among them all, none is of handsomer appearance than the *College Message*. Our Greensboro friends have reason to be proud of it. *The Varsity*, *Elite Journal* (what name!), and *The College Rambler* are also deserving of special mention. Many of the college magazines are abominably printed, so much so that it is often painful to read them, even though their contents may be excellent.

—The failure of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to pay dividends on its common stock, has seriously affected the Johns Hopkins University. The tuition fees have been raised, as well as the extra fees for laboratory students. The fellowships have been cut down from \$500 to \$375, and the number of scholarships reduced so that none of the eighteen heretofore given to students from North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland will, for the present, be awarded to any but Maryland students.

—In the *American Magazine* for June, the writer of an article on American and German Universities says: "By separating the college course so sharply from the study of the professional school, and by its aim to develop that course into a larger degree of independent completeness, even when it is to be followed by the technical studies of a profession, the American college has done more to give the world a thoroughly accomplished and educated Christian gentleman than any other institution that has ever been known."

—Vacation everywhere. It will be over almost before we are fully aware that it has begun.

—Why is it called Commencement? Professor Laurie, in his “Rise and Early Constitution of Universities,” says: “Graduation was, in the mediæval universities, simply the conferring of a qualification to teach, or, in the case of medicine, to practice.” The Encyclopædia Britannica has the following (article Universities): The bachelor, or imperfect graduate, was bound to read, under a master or doctor of his Faculty, a course of lectures; and the master, doctor, or perfect graduate, was in like manner, after his promotion, obliged to commence (*incipere*) and to continue for a certain period publicly to teach some at least of the subjects pertaining to his Faculty.” Commencement, then, existed at first for those taking what are now called the higher degrees, and was the time when young men ceased to be pupils and commenced to teach. The bachelor’s degree, marking the end of the *trivium* or preparatory course, was first given at Paris; and it seems that the bachelors were required to serve an apprenticeship at teaching, as a part of their preparation for the master’s degree. Hence, even when extended to the graduation of bachelors, Commencement still carried the implication of commencing to teach. The requirement that all graduates should serve as teachers was gradually relaxed, till teaching was made entirely optional, and Commencement came to be, as at present, simply the occasion when degrees of all grades were conferred.—*Atlantic.*

COLLEGE RECORD.

The 93rd Commencement.—No occasion excites more profound interest in North Carolina than the Commencement at the University. The attention of all patriotic citizens is turned once each year to these celebrations, which evidence the great work being done for our State by her leading institution. While the programme of this Commencement was, in the main, the same as that of the others, the details were better arranged, and the individual parts better prepared and more creditably performed. The calls issued by the Alumni Associations

to old students, the perfect weather and the running of excursion trains on the different railroads, added in numbers and enthusiasm to the usual crowd which attends Commencements. People began to come in on Monday, and by the next evening Iardella's Band and a large number of visitors had reached the Hill. One never feels that Commencement is really at hand until the stirring tones of the band are heard arousing the echoes which have been slumbering for a year amid these classic halls. Tuesday afternoon, in accord with the custom of years, the band gave an open-air concert, and soon the campus was alive with admiring auditors. The strain of examinations, the labor of recitations, the differences, the hard feelings, the petty strifes of parties were all forgotten, and everything was abandoned to enjoy the grand finale of the year's work.

At night the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies had their annual reunion. In the Phi., the Debater's Medal was delivered to Logan D. Howell, Goldsboro, N. C.; the Essayist's Medal to H. G. Wood, Edenton, N. C.; the Declaimer's Medal to Shepherd Bryan, Newbern, N. C. The medals presented in the Di. were: Debater's, E. P. Withers, Danville, Va.; Essayist's, D. J. Currie, Stewart's, N. C.; Declaimer's, J. Spottswood Taylor, University of Virginia.

After speeches by various visiting alumni, and other literary exercises, the Societies adjourned, and the Tuesday night hop was begun.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Excursion trains brought in a good number from Raleigh, Greensboro and the stations along the route. At 11 o'clock the college bell rang for the opening of the exercises, and the Trustees and alumni formed in a column at the new East building and marched to Memorial Hall, where a large number of the very best people of the State had assembled and were admiring the beautiful proportions of the finest auditorium in the South, and the appropriateness of the great number of tablets on the walls to the memory of the distinguished dead who went out into the world from the walls of the University.

Mr. P. E. Ransom, Chief, and Messrs. Bradham, Green, Braswell and Batchelor, Phi. Subs, and Messrs. Williams, Chatham, Hammond and Tilley, Di. Subs, all in handsome regalias, seated every one with grace and promptitude.

President Battle announced that Mr. Hayne Davis, of the Di. Society, would introduce the orator of the day. Judge Walter Clark, of Raleigh, was then formally presented to the audience. He addressed himself particularly to the young gentlemen of the two literary societies, and referred, in the outset, to the value of the University, whose sons, sent into the world, had responded nobly to every demand. He spoke with gratification of the increased interest in education to be observed on every side in the State, and of the great work the various colleges of the State are doing. North Carolina, her history, her people, her material advantages, her University, were points touched upon with rare skill and beauty.

Duty was his theme, and the possibilities stretching out before the young men who have to face the tremendous strides of the twentieth century. He took up the great questions of to-day, and handled them as a statesman having knowledge of his ground.

The increasing accumulation of enormous wealth, amounting now in some instances to more than one hundred millions in some single hand, is a standing menace to our institutions. The enormous power this gives to a combination of a few men to make an artificial scarcity or plenty in a nation of sixty millions of people is without a precedent in history. When by conspiring together a few men can raise or lower the price of the necessities of life, they lay a heavier tax by their own irresponsible will than the State or National government could do and survive a revolution. When by such means they lower the price of cotton, for instance, for every cent per pound they reduce it they rob the people of the South of thirty millions of dollars. Not many years since they temporarily depressed cotton five cents per pound, and in four months' time swept off from the farmers and laborers of the South one hundred and fifty millions of money. Only a country naturally as wealthy and a people as patient and long-suffering as ours, could have stood such a blow without a popular movement.

Such huge aggregations of overgrown wealth facilitate the formation of the combinations known as "Trusts," which for the regular action of the laws of supply and demand substitute the grinding rule of monopolies. They create the vast railroad syndicates which dominate State sovereignties, control legislatures and which threaten to fill the Senate of the Union with corporation hirelings.

The power of a few of these colossal fortunes, if combined and used

in a pivotal State in a Presidential election, might nullify the popular will and substitute for the choice of the people the tool of a moneyed faction. When, however, a short while back, it was suggested that one of these men—he controls the vast telegraph system of this country—proposed to change the vote of a great State on which hinged the nation's choice of a President, unmistakable signs were given that the hereditary instincts of freemen were not dead among the American people.

It is impossible that these gigantic fortunes could be accumulated honestly in the space of a single life-time. Their possessors have acquired them by means which would send operators on a smaller scale to your penitentiary.

The condition daily grows worse. The "Trusts" are seizing upon every article of production. Individual fortunes are becoming more colossal. Combinations to protect and enlarge them and secure legislation in their interest and against the welfare of the public will naturally follow. As a consequence, the many will be taxed by the few, and the number of poor and desperate men, especially in the cities, will rapidly increase.

Then arises that other problem which it will be one of the duties of your generation to solve. Already the pillaged, plundered masses, feeling the wrong, feeling hopeless of redress, begin to furnish from the lower strata of society swarms of communists, anarchists, men who see in the existing order of things only the oppression and hunger which weighs upon them. With dynamite and with the vast resources of modern chemistry they propose to wipe out a civilization which, they claim, starves the many and permits the few to rob under the forms of law.

Concluding the oration, Judge Clark said :

You are about to leave these halls where you have had preparation for the battle of life. You are now to engage in its struggles. The times call for well equipped men. Your State has need for the best talent, the steadiest nerves, the most unflinching integrity. A little more than forty years ago in the same class in this University sat side by side four young men whose names at roll-call chanced to follow in immediate succession. They went out from here as you are about to do. It is said that every French soldier may carry the baton of a Marshal of France in his knapsack. These four young men furnished

three Generals of Brigade to the Confederacy, two United States Senators, a Member of Congress and a Governor. The first in alphabetic order, brave as Bayard and gentle as a maiden, than whom no more gifted man ever went from this place, was he whose spotless soul went up to God at "Falling Waters"—Gen. James Johnston Pettigrew, of the county of Tyrrell. The next on the roll was one of the most splendid abilities, who has since served six years in the United States Senate—Hon. John Pool, of Pasquotank. The next in order has for eighteen years served his State in the same high body, a longer period than any other North Carolinian, longer probably than any other Southern man—the chivalrous and magnetic General Matthew W. Ransom, from the county of Northampton. The last of the four in the roll-call, but not last in the affections of the people, has for seven terms represented his district in Congress, and is the gallant gentleman whom for the last four years the people of North Carolina have been proud to call their Governor—Gen. Alfred M. Scales, of the county of Rockingham. Pettigrew, Pool, Ransom, Scales, so ran the class-roll here. Two of them have received the baptism of immortality which death confers. For the other two are reserved still further services to be rendered their State and people and perhaps still higher honors for themselves. From this place have gone out a President and a Vice President of these United States and countless others who have achieved high distinction, and many as good and useful and talented as the best of these, who have preferred the "cool sequestered vale of life" and found the post of honor in a private station.

Could I by some mystic lore call over your names and recite your future record of services rendered and honors won, doubtless this audience would rise to its feet in applause. But I can do more. I can, and do, predict for you that you will, each and all, faithfully play your part as men and come up to the full measure of all that is expected of you. In the nature of things only a few can be leaders, but the supreme command of duty is upon all men. By its faithful, complete and perfect discharge, you can be useful in your day and generation, and shall conquer from the eternal silence something that shall last and which will speak for you, when your lips are dumb, *the memory and influence of a life nobly spent in the faithful performance of duty.*

At the conclusion of Judge Clark's oration, a meeting of the Alumni was held in the Chapel. Hon. Paul C. Cameron, who for a number of

years has been Chairman of the Association, called the meeting to order. Mr. Josephus Daniels, of the *Chronicle*, was elected Secretary, and Col. W. L. Steele, one of the Vice Presidents, was called to preside. The Faculty of the University were elected members, and all matriculates were declared eligible for membership. Various topics of importance were discussed looking to something practical for the good of the institution, and another meeting arranged to be held the following day.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

A fine audience assembled in Memorial Hall, Wednesday afternoon, to hear the baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, pastor of Memorial Baptist Church, of Philadelphia. After he had been escorted to the Hall by Messrs. W. M. Little, of the Di., and St. Clair Hester, of the Phi., the introductory services were proceeded with by Revs. Dr. Harding and Dr. Thos. Hume.

The text was the 9th chapter and 50th verse of Mark: "Salt is good, but if the salt have lost his saltiness, wherewith will ye season it? Have salt in yourselves." The salt he dwelt upon was the salt of culture, and he urged most eloquently that man is responsible for the right use of culture, and that the only real culture is religious culture; that the man should gain all knowledge, but that this he should carry in his left hand, while in his right hand he should ever bear the Bible. The sermon was a very remarkable effort; it was admirable in conception, in elaboration and in delivery; it was really great, and as perfectly adapted to the occasion as it is possible to imagine a sermon could be. Dr. Hoyt is a rather short man, of robust though not ungraceful figure, and is apparently about sixty years of age. His hair is slightly silvered, and a moustache and imperial give him rather a military air than a clerical. His enunciation was perfect, so that every word he uttered was distinctly heard in every corner of the hall, and his bearing and gestures were pleasing throughout. His manner was devout, and impressed every hearer with the idea that he was thoroughly in earnest in preaching with such power the great message he bore. At times he rose to flights of rare eloquence, and from beginning to end of the sermon there was not a commonplace idea or expression. He condemned heartily the frequent chopping of old straw on the part of

many preachers, and proved conclusively to his hearers that he himself could hardly ever be expected to fall within the category of those preachers. His effort was indeed one of great eloquence and power and beauty.

The exercises were concluded with benediction by Rev. Dr. Mangum.

The following was the programme of the evening, when the Representatives spoke :

1. "*Grido Di Dolore*," George S. Wills, Greensboro, Philanthropic Society.
2. "Poetry and Progress," John S. Hill, Faison, Dialectic Society.
3. "Truth in History," W. T. Whitsitt, Gibsonville, Dialectic Society.
4. "North Carolina's Need of a History," S. M. Blount, Washington, Philanthropic Society.
5. "Art in its Relation to Character," Hunter L. Harris, Raleigh, Philanthropic Society.
6. "The Status of Southern Women," T. A. Cox, Hertford, Philanthropic Society.
7. "Life Out of Death," M. W. Egerton, Hendersonville, Dialectic Society.
8. "Heroism," D. J. Currie, Stuart's Station, Dialectic Society.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Thursday, as usual, was the great day of Commencement.

Splendid weather, inspiring music and large crowds were pleasant accompaniments of the day and served to put visitors in a frame of mind to thoroughly enjoy the exercises. It was a grand scene when, at 10 o'clock, the nineteen members of the graduating class filed down the centre aisle in Prince Alberts to a stately march by Iardella's Band. The wealth and beauty of North Carolina had assembled to witness the clash of contending intellects at the great educational centre of the State; fathers and mothers had come to witness the triumphs of their sons; students were present to applaud and work for their favorite candidates; beautiful ladies and maids unwedded had lent inspiration to the scene, and all seemed impressed with the dignity and importance of the occasion.

President Battle asked the attention of the audience, and the following programme was carried out:

- I. Anniversary Hymn, No. 135, Chapel Selection.
- II. Prayer.
- III. Orations by Candidates for the Bachelor's Degree :
 1. Eugene Morehead Armfield, High Point, N. C., "Southern Literature."
 2. Henry Watson Lewis, Lewiston, N. C., "Faith and Freedom."
 3. Thomas J. Eskridge, Shelby, N. C., "Rome in America."
 4. William Edwards Headen, Pittsboro, N. C., "The Cost of Culture."
 5. Francis Marion Harper, Kinston, N. C., "Revolution of Thought," Philosophical oration.
 6. Robert Lee Smith, Norwood, N. C., "The Crisis of English Freedom."
 7. Hayne Davis, Statesville, N. C., "The Idol of Our Age."
 8. William James Battle, Chapel Hill, N. C., "The Early Settlers of North Carolina. A Vindication." Classical oration.
 9. St. Clair Hester, Raleigh, N. C., "Religious Liberalism."
 10. Charles G. Forest, Columbia Factory, N. C., "The Failure of Success."
 11. W. J. B. Dail, Snow Hill, N. C., "The Balance Sheet of North Carolina."
 12. Oliver Douglas Batchelor, Nashville, N. C., "Social Ideals."
 13. Malvern Hill Palmer, Warren county, N. C., "The Citizen of the World."
 14. Wm. Myers Little, Richmond county, N. C., "The Young Man's Problem." Valedictorian.
 15. E. P. Withers, Danville, Va., "The Coming Revolution."
- Theses by Candidates for the Bachelor's Degree :
 - A. Braswell, Jr., Whitaker's, N. C., "North Carolina : Her Material Advantages."
 - Luther Bell Edwards, Henderson, N. C., "The Netherlands and Their Leader."
 - Maxcy L. John, Richmond county, N. C., "Danger of an Unrestricted Press."
 - Benoni Thorp, Granville county, N. C., "Raleigh and American Colonization."

Thesis by Candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy :
Stephen Beauregard Weeks, A. M., Elizabeth City, N. C., "The Maid of France and Schiller *vs.* Shakespeare."

IV. DEGREES CONFERRED.—*Honorary Degrees* : Doctors of Law (LL. D.)—Judge R. P. Dick, North Carolina ; Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Missouri ; Mr. Theodore Bryant Kingsbury, N. C. Doctor of Divinity (D. D.)—Samuel Rothrock, North Carolina.

GRADUATES.—*Bachelor of Arts* (A. B.)—Eugene Morehead Armfield, High Point ; Oliver Douglas Batchelor, Nashville ; William James Battle, Chapel Hill ; Hayne Davis, Statesville ; Luther Bell Edwards, Henderson ; Wm. Edwards Headen, Pittsboro ; St. Clair Hester, Raleigh ; Henry Watson Lewis, Lewiston ; Wm. Myers Little, Little's Mills.

Bachelors of Philosophy (Ph. B.)—Chas. George Foust, Columbia Factory ; Francis Marion Harper, Kinston ; Maxcy Luther John, John's Station ; Malvern Hill Palmer, Greenback ; Robert Lee Smith, Norwood ; Eugene Percival Withers, Danville, Va.

Bachelors of Science (B. S.)—Archie Braswell, Jr., Whitaker's ; Wm. Jackson Beauregard Dail, Snow Hill ; Thomas Joseph Etheridge, Shelby ; Benoni Thorp, Berea.

Bachelor of Law (B. L.)—Frank Drew, Jacksonville, Fla.

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.)—Stephen Beauregard Weeks, Elizabeth City.

Special mention was made of Robt. Lee Uzzell, who has pursued a two years' post-graduate course in English and the Modern Languages.

Special diplomas were awarded to those who have completed, with proficiency, all the under-graduate work in certain departments of study, as follows :

Latin.—E. M. Armfield, W. J. Battle, Hayne Davis, L. D. Howell, W. S. Roberson, T. W. Valentine, C. A. Webb.

Greek.—W. J. Battle, St. Clair Hester, C. A. Webb.

English.—St. Clair Hester.

Chemistry.—Benoni Thorp.

Natural Philosophy.—T. J. Eskridge, W. M. Little.

CERTIFICATES.—Two Years' Course in Normal Instruction.—W. S. Whitsitt.

Two Years' Course in Agriculture.—J. S. Holmes.

Normal Instruction.—L. B. Edwards, J. S. Hill, M. H. Palmer.

V. PRIZES PRESENTED.—Worth Prize, E. P. Withers; Latin Prize, G. P. Howell; Greek Prize, Alex. McIver; Mathematics Medal, J. D. Currie; Chemistry Medal, Benoni Thorp; Prize for Essay on Needs of Education in North Carolina, J. S. Hill; Representative Medal, M. W. Edgerton; Mangum Medal, O. D. Batchelor.

VI. Class Song.

VII. Doxology and Benediction.

The orations of the graduating class were pronounced by gentlemen who have attended the Commencements for years to be the best they had ever heard. As a whole, they were considerably above the average. Besides showing the best results of study and careful preparation on the part of the speakers, they evidenced the thorough training given in the course in essays and orations. Mr. Kingsbury was heard to remark that he had attended other Commencements here and those of other institutions, but only that of '47, the class of Ransom and Pettigrew, deserves to rank with that of '88. Colonel Cameron said that he had never heard the speeches of a graduating class of such a high order of excellence or so well delivered. The fact that the Judges who awarded the Willie Mangum Medal to Mr. O. D. Batchelor, mentioned as worthy of special commendation, Messrs. St. Clair Hester, E. P. Withers, F. M. Harper and T. J. Eskridge, a thing never before done, stands in proof of the exceptional merit of the speeches delivered by the Class of '88.

It is customary for the Governor of the State to make a short address to the graduates on the presentation of the diplomas. He was called away unexpectedly this time, and in his absence Col. Paul Cameron, at the request of the President, consented to perform this duty. He spoke feelingly of the University and of the pride he felt, as one who loved her, of the stand taken by the class before him. The expectations of the people of the State in regard to the young men are in proportion to their advantages, hence it is that great things are demanded of the graduates of the University.

Rev. Dr. A. D. Mayo, the distinguished educator from Boston, presented the medals and prizes in a neat speech of half an hour. He remarked that it had been reported that North Carolinians were lacking in State pride; but it only needed attendance at one Commencement at Chapel Hill to convince one that it existed in superabundance.

The most touching feature of Commencement was the singing of the Class Song by the graduates. It was composed by Mrs. C. P. Spencer for Class Day and entitled "For Aye," to the air "Annie Laurie." It was only when they stood together singing the song that they realized, as never before, that the friends and companions of years were parting forever. It was an impressive sight to see nineteen young fellows standing, after four years' voyaging with varying success the uncertain sea of college life, ready to embark on that great ocean where every man is his own pilot and steersman, and, relying only on himself, must bring his craft to the dread shore of eternity. On the border-land of the present, between the pleasant experiences of the past, when friend sympathized with friend, and the uncertainties of the future, knowing not of the way, with sadness, with love profound for their "dear University," could they sing :

"Adieu to Hill and Grove
Where yet we fain would stay ;
Where our sweetest thoughts would linger,
And our love remain for aye."

After the doxology, sung by the great audience and led by the full band, the benediction was pronounced and the Commencement of 1888 was a thing of the past.

There were not a few gentlemen of State reputation in attendance. Taking a seat in Memorial Hall on Wednesday one could easily find among them: Senator Chas. A. Cook, of Warren; Capt. C. M. Cooke and Judge Davis, of Louisburg; Gen. Rufus Barringer, Col. Wm. Johnston, Judge Shipp and Mr. W. J. Yates, of Charlotte; W. N. Mebane, Esq., of Wentworth; Col. Broadfoot and Geo. M. Rose, Esq., of Fayetteville; Mr. T. B. Kingsbury, editor of the Wilmington Star; Hon. Paul Cameron and Maj. Jno. W. Graham, of Hillsboro; A. W. Graham, Esq., and Rev. W. L. Cuninggim, of Oxford; Rev. E. A. Yates, Col. Eugene Morehead, Wm. A. Guthrie, J. H. Southgate, Jas. Manning, Esq., of Durham; Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn and A. J. Harris, of Henderson; Mr. Currie, of Bladen, and Mr. Currie, of Richmond; Senator Francis D. Winston, of Bertie; Col. Walter L. Steele, of Rockingham; Mr. A. H. Merritt, editor of the Chatham Home; Rev. J. T. Harris, of Goldsboro; Col. Jno. D. Cameron, editor of the Asheville Citizen; A. W. Long, of Trinity College; Rev. Dr. N. McKay,

of Harnett county; S. S. Webb, of Orange; W. F. Stroud, of Chat-ham; Julien Wood, of Edenton; Dr. Taylor, of Morganton; Rev. W. S. Long and Rev. Dr. Harding, of Graham; A. L. Cobb, of States-ville; Maj. Robt. Bingham, of Bingham School; Hon. A. M. Scales, Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, Col. Wm. L. Saunders, Maj. S. M. Finger, Col. John Robinson, R. H. Battle, Esq., Rev. J. S. Watkins, D. D., Prof. Hugh Morson. A. D. Jones, Esq., F. H. Busbee, Esq., Rev. W. G. Clements, Jas. I. McRee, editor *News and Observer*, Col. F. A. Olds, Rev. W. M. Clark, of Raleigh.

The Alumni Reception.—One of the pleasantest features of the week was the Reception given by the Faculty to the visiting Alumni. Smith Hall, the Library, was thrown open at 8 o'clock Thursday night to the fortunate holders of tickets and light refreshments served to a large number of ladies and gentlemen. It has long been a defect of our commencements that no notice is ever taken of the old students who come back to them from year to year. No courtesy, no attention is ever shown them. To all appearance they differ in no way from other visitors, and naturally that hearty good will and warm attachment which should exist in the heart of all Chapel Hillians for their Alma Mater is little stimulated or increased by a return to the scenes of the happy days of yore. This innovation supplies the long felt want. The Reception is given especially to the Alumni; ladies, members of the Faculty, distinguished visitors and other invited guests are present to meet each other and spend a sociable evening. It is a fine place to get introduced to people worth meeting.

On this evening Iardella's Band was stationed at the entrance and enlivened the occasion with stirring melodies. To the untiring energies of Professors Winston, Gore and Love is largely due the success of the entertainment. The doors were closed at 10 o'clock and most of the people sought the ball-room, where the last grand scene of commencement was to be enacted.

The Ball.—Thursday night the annual ball complimentary to the graduating class was celebrated with unusual splendor. The view of the ball-room presented to one approaching by Cameron avenue gave promise of the surpassing scenes of beauty within. The light streamed from the windows in rays of many colors; the swell of voluptuous harmonies floated languidly on the evening breeze; perfume from

myriads of flowers came wafted on waves of melody ; silvery laughter and happy voices sounded irresistibly inviting, and then, standing at the entrance, the veil was rent and the exquisite outlines of the Terpsichorean temple burst upon the enraptured vision. It was as enchanting as fairyland. Chinese lanterns hung everywhere ; Japanese parasols and fans, with banners of every hue, were so arranged upon the walls and overhead as to produce an effect that suggested a royal garden of the Mikado or the grand saloon of Aladdin's palace. The floor was perfection and the decorations were superb. Many of North Carolina's fairest daughters and most gallant sons were in that company, and a handsome company it was ; it made a man feel proud of the looks of his people to see it. The honors were divided among the fair representatives of Raleigh, Greensboro and Charlotte, with several points in favor of Raleigh.

Miss Jeannie Gray, of Greensboro, received the Chief Marshal's regalia ; Misses Helen Fowle and Mary Snow, of Raleigh, received Sub-Marshals' regalias ; Miss Kate Gregory, of Halifax county, a Sub-Marshall's regalia ; Miss Margie Busbee, of Raleigh, the Chief Ball Manager's rosette ; Miss Kate Gregory, a Sub-Manager's rosette ; Miss Katie Blount, of Washington, a Sub-Manager's rosette, and Misses Fowle and Snow the same. Others were presented, but we failed to learn the fair recipients.

All the night long jest, youthful jollity and the muse of the many-twinkling feet tripped with bands of chosen dancers the light fantastic to the seductive strains of all kinds of instruments. Flattery raged rampant ; smiles played hide and seek over downy cheeks ; blushes dyed and deepened to crimson ; words of love grew eloquent and were eagerly drunk in ; bosoms heaved, eyes flashed, hearts were won, hands were pressed ; life was a silver sea and every couple a golden argosy sailing happily, when, suddenly, soft came the first notes of "Home, Sweet Home." It was the signal that all would soon be over. There was a wild rush for one more dance ; feet became less hurried, voices less distinct, the music slower, and, finally, the last note fell soft and plaintive as a maiden's tear, and all were recalled once again to the common affairs of this old work-a-day world.

All honor to the polite and gentlemanly Ball Managers who conducted the Commencement dances so efficiently—Mr. H. F. Shaffner, Chief, and Messrs. B. F. Tyson, S. C. Bragaw and H. A. Gilliam, Phi.

Subs., and Messrs. J. H. London, J. D. Bellamy and George Graham, Di, Subs.

The final elections, which came off in the Societies in May, resulted in the election of Messrs. H. L. Harris and L. D. Howell, Phi. Editors, and Messrs. E. A. Armfield and W. J. Battle, Di. Editors, for the session of '88-'89. We congratulate these gentlemen and the Societies on the elections, and bespeak for the newly-elected officers the patronage of the public, the forbearance of the students and more appreciation from all than was accorded the retiring staff.

We bid Faculty, students and the readers of the MAGAZINE a kind farewell, with the hope that we have done something towards raising the standard of the organ of our Alma Mater.

Honor Roll.—The following have neither been absent from prayers or recitations during the session: Cuninggim, G. Currie, Dalrymple, Jameson, Lynch, Slade and Valentine.

Never absent from prayers: W. Battle, Crowell, N. Currie, Hodges, Ledbetter, Snipes and Weeks.

Absent only once: J. R. Williams.

Absent only twice: O. Batchelor and J. S. Lewis.

Absent four times: J. G. Blount, J. V. Lewis and Taylor.

December Grades.—*Political Economy*.—W. Battle and Withers, 97; H. Davis, 96; O. Batchelor and W. Little, 95; Eskridge and Harper, 92; H. Lewis, 91.

Moral Science.—H. Davis, Smith and Withers, 98 1-5; W. Battle and W. Little, 98; O. Batchelor and Foust, 96½; Eskridge, 97; Harper, 92; L. Edwards, 90.

Logic.—Egerton, 99; Bryant, 98½; Johnston, 98 2-3; Curtis and Hill, 98; L. Little and G. Wills, 97; Stronach, 97½; H. Harris and L. Howell, 96; Roberson and Webb, 95; J. Harris, 93; H. Lewis, Moore and Wood, 92; Currie, Eure, Toms and Thorp, 91; G. Edwards, 90.

History of Philosophy.—Withers, 99; O. Batchelor and Smith, 98; Foust, 97½; Wilson, 93.

History.—Bryan, 99½; Patterson, 99; P. Collins, 98; Davies, 97; F. Batchelor, Cuninggim, Mangum and Slade, 96; Morehead and Whitaker, 95; Wharton, 94; Bynum, F. Green and Winborne, 93; Bahnson, 92; Haigh, 91; Campbell and Spoon, 90.

Junior Latin.—Valentine, 99; Armfield and Webb, 95½; L. Howell and L. Little, 95; Roberson, 94.

Soph. Latin.—G. Howell and McIver, 98; Farrell, 93; Taylor, 92; Hargrove; Philips, Shaw and W. Wills, 90.

Fresh. Latin.—Winborne, 93; G. Graham and G. Ransom, 92; F. Batchelor, Bryan and Cuninggim, 91; J. Blount, Dalrymple, P. Graham, J. S. Hill, Mangum and Whitaker, 90.

Junior Greek.—W. Battle, 98; Webb, 97; Clement, 94; Hester, 92.

Soph. Greek.—McIver, 97; Farrell and W. Wills, 95; Shaw, 92; J. Bellamy, Philips and Tyson, 90.

Fresh. Greek.—Cuninggim and Winborne, 97; Bryan and Mangum, 93; J. Blount, F. H. Batchelor and Dalrymple, 91.

Soph. Math.—G. Howell, 99; Shaw, 98; McIver, 96; Farrell, 94; Philips, 90.

Fresh. Math.—Slade, 98; J. Lewis, 97; Winborne, 96; P. Williams, 94; Spoon, 93; Cuninggim, 92; J. Blount, 90.

Algebra (Teachers' Course).—McAlister, 97; Amick, 96; Wharton, 93; Guirkin, 90.

Anglo-Saxon.—Curtis and G. Wills, 97; Harper, 96; Tyson, 94; Clement, 93.

Essays and Orations.—O. Batchelor, W. Battle, H. Davis and L. Howell, 99; Foust and Harper, 98; H. Lewis, W. Little, Smith and Withers, 97; Roberson, 96; L. Edwards, 96; Thorp, 94; Armfield, 93; Palmer, 92; John, 91; A. Braswell, 90.

Fourth English.—W. Battle, H. Davis and L. Howell, 99; O. Batchelor, Harper and Withers, 98; Armfield, H. Lewis, W. Little and Roberson, 96; Foust and Palmer, 95; Eskridge and Smith, 93; L. Edwards, 92; A. Braswell, 90.

Third English.—J. Hill and Johnston, 99; Curtis, Stronach and G. Wills, 98; Bryant, D. Currie, Egerton, H. Harris and Webb, 97; Miller, 96; L. Little, 95; Clement, J. Davis and Moore, 90.

Second English.—G. Howell and Taylor, 98; Rosenthal and Shaw, 97; McKethan, 96; J. D. Bellamy, Hargrove and McIver, 95; Phillips and Whitsitt, 94; Bragaw, 93; S. Blount, G. Collins, Lee, Moore and W. Wills, 90.

First English.—Bryan, 98; F. Batchelor and Patterson, 96; Davies, 94; G. Ransom, 93; Cuninggim and Taylor, 92; G. Graham, Warren and Whitaker, 91.

Third French.—H. Harris, 95 ; Stronach, 95.

Second German.—W. Battle, 95 ; H. Davis and G. Howell, 90.

Third German.—J. Davis, 90.

First French.—L. Little, 99 ; Armfield, L. Howell, Johnston and W. Little, 97 ; H. Davis and Webb, 96 ; Curtis, 93 ; M. L. John and G. Ransom, 92.

Graded Schools.—J. Hill and Palmer, 98 ; L. Edwards, 95 ; J. Davis and Whitsitt, 93.

Methods of Teaching.—Warren, 93 ; Thompson, 92.

North Carolina History.—Jameson, 90.

Quant. Chemical Analysis.—Thorp, 90.

Qual. Chemical Analysis.—J. Harris, 93 ; H. Harris, 90.

Industrial Chemistry.—Moore, 96 ; Valentine, 93 ; G. Edwards, 90.

General Chemistry.—G. Howell, 98 ; McIver and Whitsitt, 94 ; Griscom and Shaw, 93 ; Bridgers and Shoffner, 92 ; Currie, Darnall and J. Lewis, 91 ; J. Bellamy and Miller, 90.

Mineralogy.—J. Harris, 96 ; H. Harris, 93 ; Valentine, 90.

Practical Geology.—Dail, 93.

Advanced Botany.—Lynch 92 ; Holmes, 90.

Horticulture.—Dail, 96 ; Palmer, 95 ; Lynch, 94.

Physiography.—Davies, 98 ; Morehead, 96 ; Bahnsen, 95 ; Haigh, 90.

Physiology.—Bryant and Johnston, 99 ; G. Wills, 98 $\frac{1}{3}$; J. Hill, 98 $\frac{1}{3}$; Stronach, 98 ; Bridgers, J. Lewis and Patterson, 97 ; Morehead, 95 ; Hammond, Hargrove and Shoffner, 94 ; L. Little, 93 ; Eason, Egerton and Warren, 92.

Biology.—Bryant, Hargrove and J. Lewis, 99 ; Holmes, 95 ; Chatham, 90.

Domestic Animals.—A. Braswell and Bryant, 98 ; Stronach and Thorp, 95 ; Holmes, 93 ; Wood, 90.

Entomology.—J. Lewis, 99 ; Haigh and Holmes, 95 ; Eason and Spoon, 94.

Physics.—Bryant and Johnston, 98 ; L. Howell, 97 $\frac{1}{3}$; J. Hill, Stronach and Webb, 97 ; Currie, 96 ; Hargrove, 95 $\frac{2}{3}$; H. Harris, 95 $\frac{2}{3}$; L. Little, 95 ; J. Lewis, 94 ; Curtis, 93 $\frac{1}{3}$; Roberson, 91 ; G. Wills, 90 $\frac{2}{3}$; Moore, 90.

Astronomy.—W. Little, 98 $\frac{1}{3}$; O. Batchelor and Withers, 98 ; Palmer, 96 ; Harper and Smith, 94 ; A. Braswell and Eskridge, 93 ; Dail, Lewis and Thorp, 92.

Surveying.—Currie and Stronach, 98; J. Hill, 97 $\frac{2}{3}$; Johnston, 97 $\frac{1}{3}$; H. Harris and Palmer, 95; Smith, 94 $\frac{2}{3}$; Moore, 92; A. Braswell, 91; Wood, 90.

U. S. History.—Amick, 94.

School Management.—Amick, 98; Thompson, 97; Jimeson, 95; Ross, 92.

Methods of Culture.—Thompson, 95; J. Davis, 94; Amick, 93.

May Grades.—*Constitutional Law*.—W. Battle, H. Davis and Withers, 98; W. Little, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; O. Batchelor and H. Lewis, 96; Harper, 94; Smith, 92; Eskridge, 91.

History of Philosophy.—Withers, 98 $\frac{2}{3}$; Smith, 98 $\frac{1}{3}$; Wilson, 91.

Moral Science and Christian Evidence.—Withers, 98 $\frac{3}{4}$; W. Battle, H. Davis and W. Little, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; O. Batchelor, Foust and Smith, 98; Armfield, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; Harper, 97 $\frac{1}{4}$; Eskridge, 95; H. Lewis, 95; L. Edwards, 93; Headen, 92; John and Wilson, 90.

Psychology.—Roberson, 98 $\frac{3}{4}$; D. Currie, Curtis and Hill, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bryant and Johnston, 98; H. Harris, Hammond, L. Howell, L. Little and Stronach, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; J. Davis, 96; John, 91; Clement, Thorp and G. Wills, 90.

History.—Slade, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; Davies and Patterson, 99 $\frac{1}{4}$; F. Batchelor, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bryan and P. Collins, 98; Cuninggim and Mangum, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eason, F. Green, Koonce and G. Ransom, 97; G. Graham, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hodges and Thompson, 96; Morehead, 94; Butler, 92; J. Blount and Bynum, 90.

Fresh. Latin.—F. Batchelor, J. Blount, Bryan, Cuninggim, Dalrymple, G. Graham, Mangum and G. Ransom, 90.

Soph. Latin.—G. Howell, 98; McIver, 96; Farrell and Taylor, 93; J. D. Bellamy, Hargrove, Miller, Philips, Shaw and W. Wills, 90.

Junior Latin.—Valentine, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; L. Howell and Roberson, 95; Armfield, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Webb, 94; L. Little, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fresh. Greek.—Cuninggim, 96.6; F. Batchelor, 94.7; Slade, 94; Bryan and Mangum, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; J. Blount, 93.2.

Soph. Greek.—A. McIver, 95; Shaw, 93; W. Wills, 92.

Junior Greek.—W. Battle, 96; Webb, 95.

Fresh. English.—F. Batchelor, 98 $\frac{1}{3}$; Patterson, 98; Bryan, 97 $\frac{2}{3}$; G. Graham, 96; Cuninggim, 94; Slade, Davies and G. Ransom, 93; P. Graham, 91; Mangum, 90.

Soph. English.—G. Howell, 98; Rosenthal and Shaw, 95; McIver, 94; Hargrove, 91; Moore, 90.

Junior English.—Johnston, 99; Currie, Curtis and J. Hill, 98; H. Harris, Stronach and G. Wills, 97; Bryant, 96; Webb, 95; L. Little, 93; Moore, 90.

Senior English.—H. Davis, 99; W. Battle, Harper and Withers, 98; O. Batchelor, L. Howell and Roberson, 97½; W. Little, 96½; Armfield, 94; H. Lewis, 93; Foust, 90.

Essays and Orations.—W. Battle and H. Davis, 98½; L. Howell and Harper, 98; Withers and Valentine, 97½; Armfield, O. Batchelor, H. Lewis, W. Little and Roberson, 97; Palmer, 94; Foust, 92; Thorp, 91; A. Braswell, Dail, Eskridge and Smith, 90.

Anglo-Saxon.—G. Wills, 99; Curtis and Harper, 98; Clement, 91.

First French.—D. Currie, H. Davis, L. Howell and L. Little, 99; O. Batchelor, Curtis, Johnston, G. Ransom & Webb, 98; Armfield and W. Little, 97; J. V. Lewis, 92; Headen and H. Lewis, 90.

Second German.—W. Battle, 98; H. Davis, 97; G. Howell, 96; Miller, 93.

Third German.—J. Davis, 90; Darnall, 90.

Third French.—Stronach and Wills, 91.

Teachers' Algebra.—Ross, 96; Amick, 92.

Fresh. Math..—Slade, 98½; J. V. Lewis, 98; Patterson, 95; Cuningham, 90.

Soph. Math..—G. Howell, 99; Shaw, 96; McIver, 90.

Junior Math..—D. Currie, 97.

General Chemistry.—G. Howell, 98; McIver, 97; Shaw, 94; J. D. Bellamy, 92; Thorp, 90.

Industrial Chemistry.—Smith, 93; G. Edwards, 90.

Agricultural Chemistry.—Holmes and Woodard, 90.

Qual. Chemical Analysis.—J. Harris, 95; Thies, 93; A. Braswell and Woodard, 90.

Quan. Chemical Analysis.—Thorp, 90.

Mining.—Thies, 93; J. Harris, 90.

Botany.—Patterson, 100; Covington, 99; G. Wills, 98; J. Hill and Spoon, 96; Amick and Stronach, 94; Bryant, 92; Crowell, Hodges and Morehead, 91; Davies and Eason, 90.

Advanced Botany.—Holmes and Lynch, 94.

Horticulture.—Lynch, 94; Dail, 93; Palmer, 92.

Geology.—H. Harris, 96; Stronach, 94; Braswell and Harper, 93; J. S. Hill and L. Little, 92; Curtis, Holmes, Lynch and Palmer, 90.

Advanced Geology.—Dail, 93.

Zoology.—Bryant, 96; Johnston, Patterson and G. Wills, 95; Shoffer and Stronach, 94; J. S. Hill, 93; Spoon, 92; Warren, 90.

Biology.—Bryant, 97; G. Wills and Hargrove, 95; Johnston and G. Edwards, 94; Dail, 92; Chatham, Hammond, H. Lewis, Holmes and Woodard, 90.

Domestic Animals.—A. Braswell, Bryant, Stronach and Thorp, 95; Holmes, 90.

Entomology.—A. Braswell and Johnston, 96; Holmes, 92; Spoon, 90.

Physics.—H. Harris, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; Johnston, 98; Bryant, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; L. Howell and L. Little, 97; Currie and J. V. Lewis, 96; J. Hill, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; Stronach and Webb, 95; Hargrove, 93; Hammond and Roberson, 91; Curtis, G. Edwards and G. Wills, 90.

Projection Drawing.—H. Harris, 99.

Mechanics.—W. Little, 99 $\frac{2}{3}$; Eskridge, 92.

History of Education.—J. Hill and Palmer, 94; John and Whitsitt, 93; L. Edwards, 92; J. Davis, 90.

PERSONALS.

—Fine Commencement.

—Better than any since '47.

—That of '81 deserves only to rank with it since the war.

—Nebuchadnezzar is still eating grass.

—Hon. T. Joseph Eskridge is expected to contribute an article to the columns of the MAGAZINE at an early date of a semi-religious character.

—Judge Walter Clark stopped at Prof. Gore's and Rev. Wayland Hoyt at Dr. Hume's, during their stay on the Hill.

—The large number of Junior Alumni (students since the reopening) present at this commencement was especially noticeable. It is on these that the University most relies for help and support. The antebellum Alumni are much scattered, many dead and many grown cold in their attachment for their Alma Mater.

—One of the most striking figures present was that of Jas. L. Webb, '57, of Miss. He wears a full beard and hair flowing to his shoulders. This is his first visit since his graduation.

—Misses Margie Busbee and Lina Battle of Raleigh, and Misses Mattie Ihrie and Hortense Haughton, of Pittsboro, were guests of Miss Tamar Manning during commencement.

—The only cheering thing heard on Friday after the crowd had gone was the beautiful voice of Miss Lallah Oates of Charlotte, as she sang to a guitar accompaniment under the shade on the campus green.

—At the American Institute of Christian Philosophy at Round Lake, N. Y., this summer, Hon. K. P. Battle, L.L. D., will, on 30th of July, lecture on "Courts and Judicial Proceedings mentioned in the New Testament."

—The Teachers' Assembly, which met at Morehead City, elected Prof. Winston President for the ensuing year. He was also elected President of the State Classical Association, and Prof. Alexander was made Secretary and Treasurer. It is gratifying to see the worth of our Faculty recognized and appreciated by the teachers of the State.

—We noticed one poor Senior was kept in a constant run all during commencement. His grandmother, mother, two aunts, a sister and two cousins had come up to see him graduate. There was more truth than poetry to him in the quotation, he was heard to make to the assembled party while showing them through the Di. Hall—"see Chapel Hill and then die."

—No student who leaves Chapel Hill feels that he has done his duty until he bids Mr. McRae "goodbye." His courtesy and kindness towards the students and his constant attention to the sick boys have endeared him to the whole of college. In the words of Rip Van Winkle—"Here's to your health and your family, and may you live long and prosper."

—Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., who delivered the baccalaureate sermon here this year, is certainly in demand during the commencement season of the year. He had an engagement to preach at Portland, Oregon, next after Chapel Hill, and was compelled to leave in haste on the western train in order to reach there in time. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the University and regretted very much not being able to remain to witness the exercises of Thursday.

—Joshua Herring of poetic fame is now selling books to the unsuspecting innocents of N. C. He drove hard for three days in order to reach the Hill in time to hear his esteemed fellow countyman, Harper, deliver his graduating speech.

—A large party of ladies and gentlemen were present from Washington, N. C., to see Blount, S., and Bragaw distinguish themselves at commencement. Such charming people are always welcomed at Chapel Hill.

—Col. Burgwyn, of Henderson, is known to be a happy speaker at all times; but he must have surpassed himself at the commencement meeting of the Phi. Society. Several gentlemen who attended agreed that his remarks on this occasion were the most appropriate of the kind they had ever heard.

—H. A. Latham, '85, the facetious editor of the *Washington Gazette*, is becoming popular as a commencement orator. We have seen several invitations with his name given as the gentleman who was expected to deliver the address. He made a neat speech, full of curls and poetry, at the Alumni meeting of the Phi. Society during commencement. The Alumni Association conferred a compliment on him by electing him a Vice-President.

—The Serenaders' Quartette, consisting of Bill Little, Hester, Gaston, Battle, and Lee, were much interrupted and harassed on Monday night of commencement week by the newly fledged Sophomores' triumphant parade under the leadership of Bat and little Mac. Violins, guitars, and sentimental songs had no showing at all when bass drums, cymbals, tin cans, squedunks and baby wakers made the night hideous.

—During the last month of every session Dr. Hume is the hardest worked man in the State. The number of things expected of him is simply appalling. Sermons in three different towns, addresses in two others, the annual oration at the Greensboro Female College and the baccalaureate sermon at Salem were his engagements abroad. All the Senior and Rep. speeches to read and criticise, to hear the delivery of both at some time before their final rendition, besides his regular work in the class room, and on examination papers crowded upon him, at home. And yet there are some so foolish and blind as to say that our professors haven't work enough to do.

—Hunter Harris, Lacy Little, and Walter Curtis are attending the great Bible meeting of college men at Northfield, Mass. Messrs. Moody and Sankey are present and several hundred college men. Bible study, prayer meetings, base ball, tennis and every form of recreation receive a share of attention.

—Prof. Atkinson has been elected to the chair of Entomology and Ornithology in the University of South Carolina, at a salary of \$2,200. We learn \$1,000 was given him to fit up his laboratory in the latest and most improved style. It is a blow to any State to lose such men as Professors Phillips, Henry and Atkinson.

—The committee who awarded the Willie Mangum medal consisted of Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court; Hon. F. D. Winston, of Bertie, and Mr. T. B. Kingsbury, of the *Star*. Mr. Kingsbury was heard to say that there was only the difference of one-eighth between the successful competitor and the next highest.

—Already the college graduates of '88 are making headway in their pursuit of a living. Benoni Thorp has been elected to the Fourth Assistant Chemist's place in the Agricultural Department, and begun work with the prospect of speedy promotion. Hayne Davis is to be Secretary to Spier Whitaker, Esq., Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, during the campaign. C. G. Foust has secured the position of Assistant Principal to Professor Duckett, of the Greenville High School.

—The Class Day exercises of the Seniors of this year were more creditable and won more plaudits than even *they* had anticipated. The efforts being so much better than usual, there was a wide-felt desire that the proceedings should be published. The undertaking seemed well-nigh hopeless, as it would cost over fifty dollars, and silk hats, gold-headed canes and Prince Alberts had exhausted most exchequers. Still, Eugene M. Armfield devoted his energies to the work, and as a result we have a handsome pamphlet of fifty pages. It contains a brief account of the class during the year; the programme and productions of Class Day complete; the Class Song, the various resolutions and statistics of the class. It is a movement deserving of encouragement, and of which every Chapel Hillian should feel proud. The exceptional enterprise and class spirit of the '88 men are unquestionably shown.

—Messrs. Batchelor, Armfield and W. Battle, of this year's class, will return to take post-graduate courses next session.

—Mrs. L. R. Hamlet, of Charlotte county, Virginia, the nearest living relative of Wm. R. Davie, attended commencement, to see her grandson, St. Clair Hester, graduate. While here she was very much gratified to see the very fine portrait of the "Father of the University" in the Di. Hall.

—The efforts of those charming ladies, Mrs. Dr. Hume and Mrs. Prof. Gore, to infuse some sociability into the dull routine of college life, merit the thanks and appreciation of every student in the University. It has long been a source of regret that there was so little visiting in Chapel Hill. A student would bury himself in college and never enter a parlor during the year. Loss of manners and politeness would result. To these ladies is due the reformation in our society. It was evident to every one that there was more visiting during the past session than for several years.

—The Assembly at Morehead was especially pleasant to Chapel Hillians this year, from the large number of *our* boys there. They gave a Chapel Hill sail one night during the time, when the party consisted of Mrs. Professor Moses, Misses Annie Moore, Janet and Kate Fuller, Loulie Miller, Minnie Bryan, Maude and Jessie Gregory, Lillian Dillon and Annie Hicks; Professors Alderman, Claxton, Alexander, Brown, of Washington and Lee; Messrs. Haywood Parker, Barnes Hill, Hal London, M. H. Palmer, Sam. Jackson, B. Thorp, W. S. Wilkinson, W. M. Little, F. M. Harper and St. Clair Hester. Drs. Mangum and Hume were invited, but had previous engagements.

—An historical sketch of the Young Men's Christian Association in North Carolina, edited by Stephen B. Weeks, is on our table. Starting out with a brief account of the organization of this great branch of Christian work by Geo. Williams, of London, in 1844, it reviews, in detail, the Y. M. C. A. movement in our State from its first establishment, in Wilmington, in 1857, up to the present time. It gives the time, place, President and Secretary of all the State conventions; the Executive Committees of the different Associations, and a history of the work in the several towns of the State. It is a valuable contribution to Y. M. C. A. literature. "The Work of a Year," by the same author, is the proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Convention, which met in Charlotte, April 19-22.

—We announce, with pleasure, the marriage of Stephen B. Weeks, formerly an editor of the MAGAZINE; and a Ph. D. of this year, to Miss Mary Martin, of Chapel Hill, on June 12th. May their lives be as happy as their many friends wish.

—The editor of the College Record and Personal Departments quietly folded his tent and stole away after Commencement, without leaving pencil, paper or matter with the Business Manager. In consequence, this issue has been delayed, as the whole of the above had to be done by the unfortunate latter. Read, then, and remember it was not the Business Manager's business.

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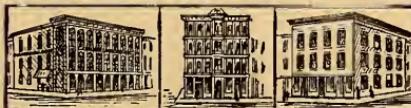
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